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W I T H
P R E L I M I N A R Y O B S E R V A T I O N S,
A N D A N A C C O U N T O F S O M E
F O R E I G N P R I S O N S.

By JOHN HOWARD, F.R.S.

AH! LITTLE THINK THE GAY -----
WHOM PLEASURE, POWER, AND AFFLUENCE SURROUND;
HOW MANY FINE IN WANT, AND DUNGEON-GLOOMS.

THOMSON.

WARRINGTON,
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MDCCLXXVII.

TO
THE HONOURABLE
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
IN GRATITUDE
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT
WHICH THEY HAVE GIVEN
TO THE DESIGN,
AND
FOR THE HONOUR
THEY HAVE CONFERRED
ON THE AUTHOR,
THIS BOOK
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED -
BY THEIR
MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

CARDINGTON,
BEDFORDSHIRE,
April 5th, 1777.

JOHN HOWARD.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N.

THE distress of prisoners, of which there are few who have not some imperfect idea, came more immediately under my notice when I was Sheriff of the county of Bedford *; and the circumstance which excited me to activity in their behalf was, the seeing some, who by the verdict of juries were declared *not guilty*; some, on whom the grand jury did not find such an appearance of guilt as subjected them to trial; and some, whose prosecutors did not appear against them; after having been confined for months, dragged back to gaol, and locked up again till they should pay *sundry fees* to the gaoler, the clerk of assize, &c.

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IN order to redress this hardship, I applied to the justices of the county for a salary to the *gaoler* in lieu of his fees. The bench were properly affected with the grievance, and willing to grant the relief desired : but they wanted a precedent for charging the county with the expence. I therefore rode into several neighbouring counties in search of a precedent ; but I soon learned that the same injustice was practised in them ; and looking into the prisons, I beheld scenes of calamity, which I grew daily more and more anxious to alleviate. In order therefore to gain a more perfect knowledge of the particulars and extent of it, by various and accurate observation, I visited most of the *County-Gaols* in England.

SEEING in two or three of them some poor creatures whose aspect was singularly deplorable, and asking the cause of it, I was answered, “ they were lately brought from the *Bridewells*.” This started a fresh subject of inquiry. I resolved to inspect the *Bridewells* : and for that purpose I travelled again into the counties where I had been ; and, indeed, into all the rest ;, examining *Houses of Correction, City and Town-Gaols*. I beheld in many of them, as well as in the *County-Gaols*, a complication of distress : but my attention was principally fixed by the *gaol-fever*, and the *small-pox* ; which I saw prevailing to the destruction of multitudes, not only of *felons* in their dungeons, but of *debtors* also.

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THE gaol-fever is no new subject of complaint. I remember Stowe, in his *Survey* *, speaking of the *King's-Bench Prison*, says, that in the six years preceding the year 1579, an hundred prisoners died there : and twelve between Michaelmas and March of the last-mentioned year, “ through a certain contagion called *the sickness of the house* ;” and I shall presently have occasion, among the fatal effects of this distemper propagated from prisons, and infecting many abroad, to mention an *ancient* instance of that sort also. These effects are now so notorious, that what terrifies most of us from looking into prisons, is the gaol-distemper so frequent in them.

UPON this subject I was examined in the House of Commons in March 1774 ; when I had the honour of their thanks. Soon after that, Mr. Popham, Member for Taunton, repeated the humane attempt which had miscarried a few years before ; and brought in a bill for the relief of prisoners who should be acquitted, respecting their *fees* ; and another bill for preserving the *health* of prisoners, and preventing the gaol-distemper. They both passed that session. By those acts, the tear was wiped from many an eye ; and the legislature had for them “ *the blessing of many that were ready to perish.*”

* Vol. II. p. 18.

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THE great honour done me by the House has excited the curiosity of some to inquire what facts I had collected. This is one reason of the present publication: but it is not the only, nor the principal one. There are still remaining many disorders that ought to be rectified: prisoners suffer great hardships, from which I am desirous to set them free: the *gaol-fever* is not, as I am persuaded it may be, totally eradicated. These are my motives for printing this book. I think it will shew plainly, that much is yet to be done for the regulation of prisons; and I am not without hope, that the present Parliament will finish what was so laudably begun by the last.

I WAS called to the first part of my task by my office. To the pursuit of it I was prompted by the sorrows of the sufferers, and love to my country. The work grew upon me insensibly. I could not enjoy my ease and leisure in the neglect of an opportunity offered me by Providence of attempting the relief of the miserable. The attention of Parliament to the subject, led me to conclude that some additional labour would not be lost; and I extended my plan. The difficulty I found in searching out evidence of fraud and cruelty in various articles, together with other sources of distress, obliged me to repeat my visits, and travel over the kingdom more than once; and after all, I suspect that many frauds have been concealed from me; and that sometimes the interest of my informants prevailed over their veracity.

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racity. Besides; as I had in my first journeys gathered, from facts and experience, proofs of the mischievous effects of the want of cleanliness and fresh air, I had in my latter visits these strong arguments to enforce my persuasions; and, in consequence, some gaolers grew at last more mindful and complying, for the sake not only of their prisoners, but of themselves and their own families.

It was not, I own, without some apprehensions of danger, when I first visited the prisons; and I guarded myself by smelling to vinegar, while I was in those places, and changing my apparel afterwards. This I did constantly and carefully when I began; but, by degrees I grew less cautious: not only because use abated the force of noxious impressions upon me, but also on account of the alteration made in some gaols by the act *for preserving the health of prisoners*. A person may now look into many a prison without gaining an idea of the condition it was in a few years ago. I wish the reformation to be not for the present only, but lasting. If the motive for amendment has any where been merely temporary, there is no doubt but the effect will cease with the cause: those who from such inducement have obeyed, will in future follow the example of others who have disregarded the law; and prisons that have been amended will relapse into their former state.

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As to what is still wrong, I set down matter of fact without amplification; which would in the end rather impede than promote the object of my wishes; that is, the correction of what is really amiss.

THE journeys were not undertaken for the traveller's amusement; and the collections are not published for general entertainment; but for the perusal of those who have it in their power to give redress to the sufferers.

THE writer begs his reader to excuse the frequent egotisms; which he did not know how to avoid, without using circumlocutions that might have been more disgusting.

S E C T I O N I.

GENERAL VIEW OF DISTRESS IN PRISONS.

THERE are prisons, into which whoever looks will, at first sight of the people confined there, be convinced, that there is some great error in the management of them: the fallow meagre countenances declare, without words, that they are very miserable: many who went in healthy, are in a few months changed to emaciated dejected objects. Some are seen pining under diseases, "*sick and in prison*;" expiring on the floors, in loathsome cells, of pestilential fevers, and the confluent small-pox: victims, I must not say to the cruelty, but I will say to the inattention, of sheriffs, and gentlemen in the commission of the peace.

THE cause of this distress is, that many prisons are scantily supplied, and some almost totally unprovided with the necessaries of life.

THERE

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THERE are several Bridewells (to begin with them) in which prisoners have no allowance of FOOD at all. In some, the keeper farms what little is allowed them : and where he engages to supply each prisoner with one or two pennyworth of bread a day; I have known this shrunk to half, sometimes less than half the quantity, cut or broken from his own loaf.

It will perhaps be asked, does not their work maintain them ? for every one knows that those offenders are committed to *hard labour*. The answer to that question, though true, will hardly be believed. There are very few Bridewells in which any work is done, or can be done. The prisoners have neither tools, nor materials of any kind ; but spend their time in sloth, profaneness and debauchery, to a degree which, in some of those houses that I have seen, is extremely shocking.

SOME keepers of these houses, who have represented to the magistrates the wants of their prisoners, and desired for them necessary food, have been silenced with these inconsiderate words, *Let them work or starve*. When those gentlemen know the former is impossible, do they not by that sentence, inevitably doom poor creatures to the latter ?

I HAVE asked some keepers, since the late act for preserving
ing

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ing the health of prisoners, why no care is taken of their sick: and have been answered, that the magistrates tell them *the act does not extend to Bridewells* *.

IN consequence of this, at the quarter sessions you see prisoners, covered (hardly covered) with rags; almost famished; and sick of diseases, which the discharged spread wherever they go, and with which those who are sent to the County-Gaols infect these prisons.

THE same complaint, *want of food*, is to be found in many COUNTY-GAOLS. In about half these, debtors have no bread; although it is granted to the highwayman, the house-breaker, and the murderer; and medical assistance, which is provided for the latter, is withheld from the former. In many of these Gaols, debtors who would work are not permitted to have any tools, lest they should furnish felons with them for escape or other mischief. I have often seen those prisoners eating their water-soup (bread boiled in mere water) and heard them say, "We are locked up and almost starved to death."

As to the relief provided for Debtors by the benevolent

* If the late act does not include Bridewells, it is required, by an act 7th James I. Cap. IV. that "the Masters and Governors of---Houses of Correction shall have "some fit allowance---for the relieving of such as shall happen to be weak and sick "in their custody."

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act, 32d of George II. (commonly called the lords act, because it originated in their house) I did not find in all England and Wales (except the counties of Middlesex and Surrey) TWELVE DEBTORS who had obtained from their creditors the four-pence a day, to which they had a right by that act: the means of procuring it were out of their reach. In one of my journeys I found near six hundred prisoners, whose debts were under twenty pounds each: some of them did not owe above three or four pounds: and the expence of suing for the aliment is in many places equal to those smaller debts; for which some of these prisoners had been confined several months.

AT Carlisle but one debtor of the forty-nine whom I saw there had obtained his groats: and the gaoler told me that during the time he had held that office, which was fourteen years, no more than four or five had received it; and that they were soon discharged by their creditors neglecting to pay it. No one debtor had the aliment in York Castle, Devon, Cheshire, Kent, and many other counties. The truth is, some debtors are the most pitiable objects in our gaols.

To their wanting necessary food, I must add not only the demands of gaolers, &c. for fees; but also the extortion of bailiffs. These detain in their houses (properly enough denominated *spunging-houses*) at an enormous expence, prisoners

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soners who have money. I know there is a legal provision against this oppression; but the mode of obtaining redress (like that of recovering the groats) is attended with difficulty: and the abuse continues. The rapine of these extortioners needs some more effectual and easy check: no bailiff should be suffered to keep a public house*; the mischiefs occasioned by their so doing, are complained of in many parts of the kingdom.

HERE I beg leave to mention the hard case of prisoners confined on exchequer processes; and those from the ecclesiastical courts: the latter are excluded from the privilege of bail; and the former from the benefit of insolvent acts.

FELONS have in some Gaols two pennyworth of bread a day; in some three halfpennyworth; in some a pennyworth; in some a shilling a week: the particulars will be seen hereafter in their proper places. I often weighed the bread in different prisons, and found the penny loaf $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, the other loaves in proportion. It is probable that when this allowance was fixed by its value, near double the quantity that the money will now purchase, might be bought for

* By the statute 32d George II. it is enacted, that "No sheriff, bailiff, &c.--- shall convey any person arrested---to any public victualling or other drinking-house---without the consent of the person so arrested." Now if the bailiff himself keeps a public house, this seems to preclude the debtor's choice; he must go to a public house, or directly to gaol.

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it : yet the allowance continues unaltered : and it is not uncommon to see the whole purchase, especially of the smaller sums, eaten at breakfast : which is sometimes the case when they receive their pittance but once in two days ; and then on the following day they must fast.

THIS allowance being so far short of the cravings of nature, and in some prisons lessened by farming to the gaoler, many criminals are half starved : such of them as at their commitment were in health, come out almost famished, scarce able to move, and for weeks incapable of any labour.

MANY prisons have NO WATER. This defect is frequent in Bridewells, and Town-Gaols. In the felons courts of some County-Gaols there is no water : in some places where there is water, prisoners are always locked up within doors, and have no more than the keeper or his servants think fit to bring them : in one place they are limited to three pints a day each—a scanty provision for drink and cleanliness !

AND as to AIR, which is no less necessary than either of the two preceding articles, and given us by Providence quite *gratis*, without any care or labour of our own ; yet, as if the bounteous goodness of Heaven excited our envy, methods are contrived to rob prisoners of this *genuine cordial of life*, as Dr. Hales very properly calls it : I mean by preventing

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ing that circulation and change of the salutiferous fluid, without which animals cannot live and thrive. It is well known that air which has performed its office in the lungs, is feculent and noxious. Writers upon the subject shew, that a hog'shead of it will last a man only an hour: but those who do not choose to consult philosophers, may judge from a notorious fact. In 1756, at Calcutta, in Bengal, out of 170 persons who were confined in a hole there one night, 154 were taken out dead. The few survivors ascribed the mortality to their want of fresh air, and called the place, from what they suffered there, *Hell in miniature!*

AIR which has been breathed, is made poisonous to a more intense degree by the *effluvia* from the sick; and what else in prisons is offensive. My reader will judge of its malignity, when I assure him, that my cloaths were in my first journeys so offensive, that in a post-chaise I could not bear the windows drawn up: and was therefore often obliged to travel on horseback. The leaves of my memorandum-book were often so tainted, that I could not use it till after spreading it an hour or two before the fire: and even my antidote, a vial of vinegar, has after using it in a few prisons, become intolerably disagreeable. I did not wonder that in those journies many gaolers made excuses; and did not go with me into the felons wards*.

FROM

* I LEARN from a Letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke, printed in 1771, page 11, that "Dr. Hales, Sir John Pringle, and others have observed, that air, corrupted
" and

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FROM hence any one may judge of the probability there is against the health and life of prisoners, crowded in close rooms, cells, and subterraneous dungeons, for fourteen or sixteen hours out of the four and twenty. • In some of those caverns the floor is very damp : in others there is sometimes an inch or two of water ; and the straw, or bedding is laid on such floors, seldom on barrack bedsteads. Where prisoners are not kept in underground cells, they are often confined to their rooms, because there is no court * belonging to the prison, which is the case in most City and Town-Gaols : or because the walls round the yard are ruinous, or too low for safety : or because the gaoler has the ground for his own use. Prisoners confined in this manner, are generally unhealthy. Some Gaols have no SEWERS ; and in those that have, if they be not properly attended to, they are, even to a visitant, offensive beyond expression : how noxious then to people constantly confined in those prisons !

SEWERS.

ONE cause why the rooms in some prisons are so close,
is

“ and putrified, is of such a subtil and powerful nature, as to rot and dissolve heart
“ of oak ; and that the walls of buildings have been impregnated with this poison-
“ ous matter for years together.” The writer quotes for his authority a letter of
Sir Stephen Theodore Janßen, which I have not been able to procure.

* AN act made in Ireland the 3d year of his present Majesty, “ for better preventing the severities, &c.” has the following clause : “ Whereas many infectious
“ disorders are daily produced by the confinement of numbers in close prisons,
“ whereunto there is no back-yard adjoining, and the lives of his Majesty’s subjects
“ are endangered by the bringing of prisoners into public streets for air ; Be it
“ enacted---

is perhaps the window-tax, which the gaolers have to pay: this tempts them to stop the windows, and stifle their prisoners*.

IN many Gaols, and in most Bridewells, there is no al-
lowance of STRAW for prisoners to sleep on; and if by any
means they get a little, it is not changed for months to-
gether, so that it is almost worn to dust. Some lie upon rags,
others upon the bare floors. When I have complained of
this to the keepers, their justification has been, "The
county allows no straw; the prisoners have none but at
my cost."

BEDDING.

THE evils mentioned hitherto affect the *health* and *life* of
prisoners: I have now to complain of what is pernicious to
their MORALS; and that is, the confining all sorts of pri-
soners together: debtors and felons; men and women; the
young beginner and the old offender: and with all these, in

MORALS.

"enacted---That every grand jury at the assizes or quarter sessions---may be enabled,
"and they are hereby required and directed, to contract either by lease, or to pur-
"chase a piece of ground next adjoining the Gaol, or as near as conveniently can
"be had thereto, &c."

* THIS is also the case in many work-houses and farm-houses, where the poor
and the labourer are lodged in rooms that have no light, nor fresh air: which may
be a cause of our peasants not having the healthy ruddy complexions one used to see
so common twenty or thirty years ago. The difference has often struck me in my
various journeys.

some

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some counties, such as are guilty of misdemeanors only; who should have been committed to Bridewell, to be corrected by diligence and labour; but for want of food, and the means of procuring it in those prisons, are in pity sent to such County-Gaols as afford these offenders prison-allowance.

FEW prisons separate men and women in the day-time. In some counties the Gaol is also the Bridewell: in others those prisons are contiguous, and the yard common. There the petty offender is committed for instruction to the most profligate. In some Gaols you see (and who can see it without pain?) boys of twelve or fourteen eagerly listening to the stories told by practised and experienced criminals, of their adventures, successes, stratagems, and escapes.

I MUST here add, that in some few Gaols are confined idiots and lunatics. These serve for sport to idle visitants at assizes, and other times of general resort. The insane, where they are not kept separate, disturb and terrify other prisoners. No care is taken of them, although it is probable that by medicines, and proper regimen, some of them might be restored to their senses, and to usefulness in life.

I AM ready to think, that none who give credit to what is contained in the foregoing pages, will wonder at the havoc made by the GAOL-FEVER. From my own observations

in

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in 1773 and 1774, I was fully convinced that many more were destroyed by it, than were put to death by all the public executions in the kingdom*. This frequent effect of confinement in prison seems generally understood, and shews how full of emphatical meaning is the curse of a severe creditor, who pronounces his debtor's doom to ROT IN GAOL. I believe I have learned the full import of this sentence, from the vast numbers who to my certain knowledge, some of them before my eyes, have perished in our Gaols.

BUT the mischief is not confined to prisons. Not to mention now the number of *sailors*, and of *families* in America, that have been infected by transports, since this mode of punishment is by a late act *suspended*. Multitudes catch the distemper by going to their relatives and acquaintance in the Gaols: many others from prisoners discharged: and not a few in the courts of judicature.

IN Baker's *Chronicle*, page 353, that historian mentioning the Assize held in Oxford Castle 1577 (called from its fatal

* I HAVE a Table printed from a large copper-plate, 1772, by Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, shewing the number of malefactors executed in London for the twenty-three preceding years; and the crimes for which they suffered. I will give an abridgement of it in two tables at the end of the book. In them it will be seen, that the total number of executions in London for those twenty-three years, was 678; the annual average is between 29 and 30. I leave to others the discussion of the question, whether those executions were too numerous, whether all the crimes

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fatal consequence the *Black Affize*) informs us, that “all
“ who were present died within forty hours: the Lord
“ Chief Baron, the Sheriff, and about three hundred more.”
Lord Chancellor Bacon ascribes this to a disease brought
into court by the prisoners; and Dr. Mead is of the same
opinion.

THE first of these two authors, Lord Bacon, observes,
that “the most pernicious infection next the plague, is the
“ smell of the jail; when the prisoners have been long and
“ close and nastily kept; whereof *we have had, in our time,*
“ *experience twice or thrice*; when both the judges that sat
“ upon the jail, and numbers of those who attended the
“ business, or were present, sickened upon it and died.”*

AT the Lent Affize in Taunton, 1730, some prisoners
who were brought thither from Ivelchester Gaol, infected
the court; and Lord Chief Baron Pengelly; Sir James
Sheppard, Serjeant; John Pigot, Esq. Sheriff, and some
hundreds besides, died of the gaol-distemper. At Axminster,

for which it was inflicted (many of which will be distinctly set down) were deserving
of death. And it may be left to any one to judge, whether, including debtors and
petty offenders, the number of those that died in the several London prisons of the
Gaol-Fever, does not exceed the number of those that were executed annually during
that time.—I have not the number of executions in all the counties, but am well as-
sured it falls still much shorter of the number that perished in prisons.

* Natural History, Exp. 914.

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a little town in Devonshire, a prisoner discharged from Exeter Gaol in 1755, infected his family with that disease : of which two of them died ; and many others in that town afterwards. The numbers that were carried off by the same malady in London in 1756, two judges, the lord mayor, one alderman, and many of inferior rank, are too well known to need the mentioning further particulars.

SIR JOHN PRINGLE observes, that “ jails have often been the cause of malignant fevers ; ” and he informs us, that in the late rebellion in Scotland, above 200 men of one regiment were infected with the jail-fever, by some deserters brought from prisons in England*.

DR. LIND, Physician to the Royal Hospital at Haslar, near Portsmouth, shewed me in one of the wards a number of sailors ill of the gaol-fever ; brought on board their ship by a man who had been discharged from a prison in London. The ship was laid up on the occasion. That gentleman, in his *Essay on the Health of Seamen*, asserts, that “ The source of infection to our armies and fleets are undoubtedly the jails ; we can often trace the importers of it directly from them. It often proves fatal in impressing men on the hasty equipment of a fleet†. The first

* Observations on the Diseases of the Army, p. 296, and 47.

† Page 307.

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“ English fleet sent last war to America, lost by it above
“ 2000 men.” In another place he assures us, that “ the
“ seeds of infection were carried from the guard-ships into
“ our squadrons—and the mortality, thence occasioned, was
“ greater than by all other diseases or means of death put
“ together.” * .

IT were easy to multiply instances of this mischief; but those which have been mentioned are, I presume, sufficient to shew, even if no mercy were due to prisoners, that the Gaol-Distemper is a national concern of no small importance.

THE general prevalence and spread of wickedness in prisons, and abroad by the discharged prisoners, will now be as easily accounted for, as the propagation of disease. It is often said, “ A prison pays no debts;” I am sure it may be added, that a prison mends no morals. Sir John Fielding observes, that “ a criminal discharged---generally by the
“ next sessions after the execution of his comrades, becomes
“ the head of a gang of his own raising.” Improved, no doubt, in skill by the company he kept in gaol: and petty offenders who are committed to Bridewell for a year or two, and spend that time, not in hard labour, but in idleness and wicked company, or are sent for that time to County-Gaols,

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generally grow desperate, and come out fitted, for the perpetration of any villainy. How directly contrary this to the intention of our laws with regard to these offenders; which certainly is to correct and reform them! Instead of which, their confinement doth notoriously promote and increase the very vices it was designed to suppress. Multitudes of young creatures, committed for some trifling offence, are totally ruined there. I make no scruple to affirm, that if it were the wish and aim of Magistrates to effect the destruction present and future of young delinquents, they could not devise a more effectual method, than to confine them so long in our prisons, those seats and seminaries (as they have been very properly called) of idleness and every vice.

SHALL I regularities, the sources of misery, disease, and wickedness, be endured in a nation celebrated for good sense and humanity; and who from these principles, do treat one sort of prisoners with tenderness and generosity? I mean prisoners of war. These have provision in plenty; some to spare and sell to the soldiers on guard*: we frequently saw

* THE daily allowance to six prisoners was,

9 pounds of bread,

4½ pounds of beef,

3 pints of pease,

6 quarts of beer,

Water plenty.

* On Friday they had not the beef; but a pound and half of butter instead of it.

ON board the men of war, indeed, they were upon short allowance.

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their stated allowance hung up for their inspection. Some prisons had large areas for them to walk in; and at night every man had a hammock to himself. It is the farthest thing in the world from my wish to deprive captives of any one of these benefits—I am only desirous of seeing the same humanity shewn to our own countrymen in distress; so that a consistent and uniform practice may prove our benevolence to be a firm and steady principle; and that those who are censorious may find no occasion for ascribing our kind usage of foreigners to a less amiable motive.

HERE it will be said, prisoners of war are not felons, nor yet debtors; and government is sometimes at the end of a war, reimbursed the expence of maintaining them. This latter I believe is fact; and the former is true without dispute: we do not look upon foreign enemies, nor they upon us *, as delinquents: we cut one another to pieces in battle,

* I must not be understood to mean here a compliment to the French. How they treat English prisoners of war, I knew by experience in 1756; when a Lisbon packet (the *Hanover*) in which I went passenger, in order to make the tour of Portugal, was taken by a French privateer. Before we reached Brest, I suffered the extremity of thirst, not having for above forty hours one drop of water; nor hardly a morsel of food. In the castle at Brest, I lay six nights upon straw: and observing how cruelly my countrymen were used there, and at Morlaix, whither I was carried next; during the two months I was at Carhaix upon parole, I corresponded with the English prisoners at Brest, Morlaix, and Dinan: at the last of those towns were several of our ship's crew, and my servant. I had sufficient evidence of their being treated with such barbarity, that many hundreds had perished; and

tle, but when that is over we grow cool and compassionate. I grant there is a material difference in the circumstances of foreign and domestic prisoners, but there is none in their nature: debtors and felons, as well as hostile foreigners, are *men*, and by men they ought to be treated as men.

THOSE gentlemen who, when they are told of the misery which our prisoners suffer, content themselves with saying, *Let them take care to keep out*, prefaced perhaps, with an angry prayer, seem not duly sensible of the favour of Providence which distinguishes them from the sufferers: they do not remember that we are required to imitate our gracious Heavenly Parent, who is “*kind to the unthankful and the evil.*” They also forget the vicissitudes of human affairs; the unexpected changes to which all men are liable; and that those whose circumstances are affluent, may in time be reduced to indigence, and become debtors and prisoners.

and that thirty-six were buried in a hole at Dinnan in one day. When I came to England, still on parole, I made known to the Commissioners of sick and wounded seamen, the sundry particulars; which gained their attention, and thanks. Remonstrance was made to the French court: our sailors had redress: and those that were in the three prisons mentioned above, were brought home in the first cartel-ships.—A *Lady* from Ireland, who married in France, had bequeathed in trust with the magistrates of St. Malo's, sundry charities; one of which was a penny a day to every English prisoner of war in Dinnan. This was duly paid; and saved the lives of many brave and useful men. Perhaps what I suffered on this occasion, increased my sympathy with the unhappy people, whose case is the subject of this book.

•
BUT

GENERAL VIEW, &c.

BUT it may be said, enough of the declamatory kind has been written by others. Much it is true, has been written : yet I beg leave to transcribe, a few lines from a celebrated author, which may be thought to come under that description. After representing the calamitous case of prisoners, he goes on to this purpose, “ The misery of Gaols is not
“ half their evil ; they are filled with every corruption
“ which poverty and wickedness can generate between them ;
“ with all the shameless and profligate enormities that can
“ be produced by the impudence of ignominy, the rage of
“ want, and the malignity of despair. In a prison the awe
“ of the public eye is lost, and the power of the law is
“ spent ; there are few fears, there are no blushes. The
“ lewd inflame the lewd, the audacious harden the audacious.
“ Every one fortifies himself as he can against his
“ own sensibility, endeavours to practise on others the arts
“ which are practised on himself ; and gains the kindness of
“ his associates by similitude of manners.” *

BESIDES the grievances already mentioned ; there are several *bad customs* in Gaols, and relating to them, which aggravate the distress of prisoners. I shall enumerate these distinctly, yet concisely.

* The Idler, No. 38.

S E C T I O N II.

BAD CUSTOMS IN PRISONS.

A CRUEL custom obtains in most of our Gaols, which is that of the prisoners demanding of a new comer GARNISH, FOOTING, or (as it is called in some London Gaols) CHUMMAGE. “Pay or strip,” are the fatal words. I say *fatal*, for they are so to some; who having no money, are obliged to give up part of their scanty apparel; and if they have no bedding or straw to sleep on, contract diseases, which I have known to prove mortal. GARNISH.

IN many Gaols, to the Garnish paid by the new comer, those who were there before make an addition; and great part of the following night is often spent in riot and drunkenness. The gaoler or tapster finding his account in this practice, generally answers questions concerning it with reluctance. Of the Garnish which I have set down to sundry
E prisons,

prisons, I often had my information from prisoners who paid it. But I am aware that the sum is sometimes varied by sets of succeeding prisoners, and the different circumstances of a new comer. In some Gaols, if a Felon can pay the Debtor's Garnish (which is commonly more than that of the Felons) he is entitled to partake of the Garnish paid afterwards by new-come Debtors. In some places, this demand has been lately waved: in others, strictly prohibited by the Magistrates.

GAMING. GAMING in various is very frequent: cards, dice, skittles, Mississippi and Porto-bello tables, billiards, fives, tennis, &c. In the country the three first are most common; and especially cards. There is scarce a County-Gaol but is furnished with them: and one can seldom go in without seeing prisoners at play. In London, all the sorts that I have named are in use. I am not an enemy to diverting exercise: yet the riot, brawling, and profaneness, that are the usual consequents of their play; the circumstances of debtors gaming away the property of their creditors, which I know, they have done in some prisons to a considerable amount; accomplishing themselves in the frauds of gamblers, who, if they be not themselves prisoners, are sure to haunt where gaming is practised; hindering their fellow-prisoners who do not play from walking in the yards while they do, of which inconvenience I have heard them complain: these seem to me cogent reasons for prohibiting

SECT. II. BAD CUSTOMS.

biting all kinds of gaming within the walls of a prison.

LOADING prisoners with HEAVY IRONS, which make IRONS. their walking, and even lying down to sleep, difficult and painful, is another custom which I cannot but condemn. In some County-Gaols the *women* do not escape this severity: but in London they do: and therefore it is not necessary in the country. The practice must be mere tyranny; unless it proceed from avarice; which I rather suspect; because county-gaolers do sometimes grant dispensations, and indulge their prisoners, men as well as women, with what they call “the choice of irons,” if they will pay for it.

THE author of the letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke on prisons (particularly on Newgate, which was then to be rebuilt) cites in page 79, the opinion of Lord Coke, Horn's *Mirror of Justice*, &c. against this oppression; and adds afterwards, “The learned editor of Hale's *History of the Pleas of the Crown* likewise declares, that fetters ought not to be used, unless there is just reason to fear an escape, as where the prisoner is unruly, or makes an attempt to that purpose; otherwise, notwithstanding the common practice of gaolers, it seems altogether unwarrantable, and contrary to the mildness and humanity of the laws of England, by which gaolers are forbid to put their prisoners to any pain or torment.”

THE Gentlemen of the *Gaol-Committee*, who distinguished themselves by an accurate and zealous inquiry into the abuses practised by gaolers*; in their *Report* concerning the Fleet Prison, 20th March 1728, after mentioning a petition presented to the Judges by one who had been put in irons by the Wardens, inform us, that the Judges reprimanded the Wardens, and DECLARED, that “a gaoler could not answer the ironing of a man before he was found guilty of a crime.”—To the plea which gaolers use in defence of this practice, that “It is necessary for safe custody,” an answer may be given in the words of Lord Chief Justice King (afterwards Lord Chancellor) to the Wardens of the same prison, when he forbade dungeons, which they had made use of. That Judge DECLARED, “they might raise their walls higher, &c.” See the Report of the same Committee.

* THIS Committee is celebrated by Thomson, in the following lines of his *Winter*, 340, &c. edit. 1738.

—— Can I forget the generous few,
Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive sought
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
Unpitied, and unheard, where misery moans;
Where sickness pines; —————

Hail Patriot Band! who, scorning secret scorn,
When Justice, and when Mercy led the way,
Dragg'd the detected monsters into light,

Wrench'd

mittee. To what Lord King suggested of *raising the walls*, one might presume to add---The number of turnkeys should be increased in proportion to the number of prisoners *.

THE Marquis Beccaria, in his *Essay on Crimes and Punishments*, page 75, observes that “Imprisonment being only the means of securing the person of the accused, “until he be tried---ought---to be attended with as little “severity as possible.” The distress occasioned by chains is increased by

VARYING the TOWNS where Quarter Sessions and Assizes are held : so that prisoners have to walk in irons ten or fifteen miles to their trial : and sometimes to towns that have no prison : where numbers of both sexes are shut up together for many days and nights in one room. This oc-

VARYING
TOWNS.

Wrench'd from their hand Oppression's iron rod.

Much still untouch'd remains ———

Much is the Patriot's weeding hand requir'd.

* If the daring character of our felons should seem, after all, to make it necessary to confine them in irons, it would be right, at least, to bring them into court for their trial without irons. When I was in Scotland, I was informed that every prisoner there was tried out of irons, and when acquitted, discharged in open court.

cations

cations such *confusion and distress*, and such shrieks and outcries, as can be better conceived than described. Surely prisoners ought to be conveyed in carts; or else committed at first to the town where the Sessions or Assizes are to be held. And in that town a proper prison ought to be built.

GAOL
DELIVERY.

GAOL DELIVERY is in some counties BUT ONCE A YEAR. What reparation can be made to a poor creature for the misery he has suffered by confinement in a prison near twelve months (sometimes twice as long) before a trial, in which perhaps he is at last declared by his country *not guilty?*

THE judicious Marquis whom I quoted but now asserts, that "Privation of liberty being a punishment, "ought not to be inflicted before condemnation, but for as "short a time as possible." And in cases of guilt, his doctrine is, "The more immediately after the commission of a "crime, a punishment is inflicted, the more just and useful "it will be." This sentiment is illustrated by a variety of acute remarks in the chapter *of the Advantage of immediate Punishment.*

ONE cause of Gaol Delivery being so seldom, is *in some places* the expence of entertaining the Judges and their retinue. At Hull they used to have the Assize but once in
seven

seven years. Peacock a *murderer* was in prison there near three years: before his trial the principal witness died; and the criminal was acquitted. They now have it once in three years.

ALTHOUGH acquitted prisoners are by the late act in their favour * cleared of Gaolers Fees; they are still subject to a similar demand made by CLERKS OF ASSIZE and CLERKS OF THE PEACE †; and detained in prison several days after their acquittal—at Assize, till the Judges—at Quarter Sessions, till the Justices of Peace leave the town; in order to obtain those fees, which the gentlemen say are not cancelled by the act. And yet the express words of it are, *Acquitted prisoners* “ shall be immediately set at large in open court.” •

CLERKS OF
ASSIZE, &c.

SINCE the said act the Clerks of Assize in some circuits have started a new demand upon the gaoler for the Judges

* 14th George III.

† SEE the Table of the Fees of the Clerk of Assize at the end of the book.

THE Clerk of the Peace in one county demands as follows:

For larceny and acquitted,	£1 : 7 : 0
Petty larceny,	1 : 8 : 4
Whipped publicly,	1 : 3 : 4
Bastardy,	0 : 17 : 4

certificate

BAD CUSTOMS.

certificate of acquitment; viz. six shillings and eight-pence for the first prisoner acquitted; and a shilling for each of the rest: or two shillings for every one. I know some of these gentlemen do not make any such demand. Where it is made, some gaolers' refuse to pay it; others submit murmuring. I have copies of two receipts given by the Clerk of the Western circuit to the gaolers of Exeter and Salisbury*.

I WAS informed at Durham, that Judge Gould at the Assize 1775 laid a *fine* of fifty pounds on the gaoler for *detaining* some acquitted prisoners, for the fees of the Clerk of Assize. But upon the intercession of the Bishop (proprietor of the Gaol) the fine was remitted; and the prisoners set at large: the Judge ordering the Clerk of Assize to explain to him in London the foundation of his demand.

ONE pretence for detaining acquitted prisoners is, that
 "It is possible other indictments may be laid against them

* ONE of them is as follows.

"RECEIVED 1 April 1775 of Mr. Sherry gaoler one pound eight shillings and
 "8 pence for his certificate entitling him to his gaol fees for the county of Devon
 "per

• • • • •

"Clerk of the Assize."

THE gaoler told me this was for twenty-three acquitted prisoners.

"before

“ before the Judge leaves the town.” I call it a *pretence*, because it is often waved upon paying the fees. Another is, the gaoler tells you, “ He takes them back to knock off their irons.” But this may be done in court, in London they have an engine or block, by the help of which they take off the irons with ease in a minute or two; the machine is brought into court, and the acquitted prisoner is immediately discharged. If, according to what I formerly proposed, prisoners were tried out of irons, this pretext would be entirely removed.

CLERKS of Assize, and of the Peace, ought most certainly to have a consideration for their service to the public: and I do not wish to lessen many other emoluments of those gentlemen. The only thing I complain of is, what I am led to by my subject, the demand that is made directly or indirectly upon prisoners.

SOME gaolers live DISTANT from the prison, in houses that do not belong to the county. Non-residence is not consistent with the attention that is requisite for securing the prisoners; and preserving good order, cleanliness, &c.

GAOLERS
NON-RESI-
DENT.

DEBTORS CROWD the Gaols (especially those in London) with their WIVES and CHILDREN. There are often by this means, ten or twelve people in a middle-sized room: increasing the danger of infection, and corrupting the mo-

WIVES AND
CHILDREN.

BAD CUSTOMS.

ral's of children. This point ought, no doubt, to be treated with tenderness. Man and wife should not be totally separated. Yet the little probability there is of an industrious woman being of much service to her family in a prison : the number of men in the same room ; and of lewd women admitted under the name of wives ; prove that this affair needs some regulation.

GAOLS PRIVATE PROPERTY.

SOME Gaols are PRIVATE PROPERTY : in these the keepers, protected by the proprietors, and not so subject as other gaolers to the controul of magistrates, are more apt to abuse their prisoners, when a temptation offers. One of these Gaols some years ago was quite out of repair, and unsafe ; and the proprietor not choosing to repair it, the gaoler to confine his prisoners took a method, that to all who saw it was really shocking. Some years before that, a prisoner in another of these Gaols was tormented with thumb-screws. The grand jury took up the case, and remonstrated to the proprietor ; but in vain. I had the account from a worthy friend of mine, who was upon that very jury.

OF the complaints which I have hitherto made only in general terms, I shall give instances in the account of particular prisons. To that account I refer, for *evidence* and *fact*.

SECT. II.

NUMBER O

IN the Spring 1776, I summed up carefully the total number of prisoners in the sundry prisons. I have not altered the list since my latter visits, in which I saw the number in several prisons greatly reduced by the insolvent Act. My list was as follows,

	Debtors.	Felons, &c.	Petty Offenders.	Total.
1. IN Middlesex, i.e. London and Westminster; together with three prisons in Southwark, viz. the <i>King's-Bench</i> , <i>Marsalsea</i> , and <i>Borough-Compter</i> ,	1274	228	194	1696
2. IN the other thirty - nine counties of England,	752	617	459	1828
3. IN the twelve counties of Wales,	67	27	----	94
4. IN City and Town-Gaols,	344	122	----	466
	<hr/> 2437	<hr/> 994	<hr/> 653	<hr/> 4084

PETTY Offenders in the Welch County-Goals, blank in the third column, third line, are included in the preceding number of Felons 27: most of the Goals in those counties being also the County-Bridewells.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

PETTY Offenders, blank in third column, fourth line, are included in the number 459 of Petty Offenders in the thirty-nine County-Gaols; and in the number 122, second column fourth line.

ALL that were in the County-Gaols besides *Debtors*, I have reckoned in the list of *Felons*. Although many were *Petty Offenders* and *Fines*.

IN the third column, under *Petty Offenders* are included few *Felons* occasionally committed to Bridewells.

I HAVE found by carefully examining fundry Gaols, that upon an average *two dependants* (by which I mean wives and children only *) may be assigned to each man in prison. My computation is confirmed by the account which we have from the Benevolent Society at the *Thatched House*, October 9th, 1776, as follows. Since their institution in 1772,

Discharged — Debtors,	3980
Who had Wives,	2193
And Children,	6288
Persons immediately benefited,	<hr/> 12461

* I do not include *Parents*, many of whom I have seen sorrowfully attending at prisons, and deeply sharing in the distress arising from the confinement of their children.

And by the account from the *Bristol Society*; who in their list published May 31st, 1775, have

Persons discharged,	73
Their Wives,	45
----- Children,	120
Total,	<u>238</u>

EACH of these totals is considerably larger than the respective products of multiplication by my rule: the first exceeds by 521, the latter by 19. There is indeed commonly a surplus among Debtors; but a deficiency among Felons, &c. reduces the average of Dependants to that which I stated.

If then to the total number in England and Wales,
that is,

You add twice that number of Dependants,

The number of the distressed is,

4084

8168

12252

IT appears from the foregoing Table of Prisoners, that their number has been greatly magnified by conjectural computations; but surely the real number, with that of those partaking their distress, is an object well worthy the farther attention of the Legislature.

S E C T I O N . .III.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF PRISONS.

HOWEVER sanguinary the wish of an angry creditor may be when he arrests and imprisons his debtor; there is no doubt but every one who listens, not to his passions, but to reason, must know, and will own, that it is a flagrant crime to take away the life of a man for debt: and as to felony, a Gaol is not designed for the final punishment even of that; but for the *safe custody* of the accused to the time of trial; and of convicts till a legal sentence be executed upon them. The laws of England do not suffer private executions. No condemned malefactor may be secretly put to death; nor murdered in a prison directly or indirectly: much less ought those to be destroyed there whose sentence does not affect their life. Their destruction is not only unjust; it is inconsistent with
prudence

prudence and sound policy. They might no doubt be useful at home or abroad ; if proper care were taken in prison, to keep them healthy and fit for labour : but certain it is, that many of those who survive their long confinement, are by it rendered incapable of working. Some of them are grievously affected with scorbutic distempers ; others have their toes mortified *, or quite rotted from their feet ; many instances of which I have seen.

IF one who has turned King's Evidence, or has been barely acquitted upon trial, terrified by his narrow escape, seeks for honest employment ; he is commonly such a sickly miserable object that no one will set him to work. That, I believe, is the principal cause of his being rejected ; for there are several sorts of labour that require but little confidence : yet the poor acquitted prisoner shall go from door to door asking for work, in vain. Is it not to be lamented, that every spark of good intention, instead of being cherished, should be thus *extinguished* ? And that the penitent should by an almost irresistible necessity be driven again, though reluctant, to the practice which soon brings him

* MESS^{RS}. Stephenson and Randolph of Bristol, Contractors for Transport Convicts, complained of this to Mr. Biggs, gaoler at Salisbury, in their letter to him Sept. 13, 1774. " Sore feet prove very fatal. The mortality we met with in our " last ship, if repeated in this, will so surfeit us, that we shall never take another. " We lost an immense sum by them ; and our ship is detained to this moment under " quarantine."

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

back to his former mansion ; and shortens a wretched life, that might have been, that fain would have been, an useful one ?

IN order to redress these various evils, the first thing to be taken into consideration is the *Prison itself*. Many County-Gaols and other Prisons are so decayed and ruinous, or, for other reasons, so totally unfit for the purpose, that new ones must be built in their stead. Others are very inconvenient, but may be improved upon the ground about them, which is occupied by the keeper, or not used at all. Some need little more than a thorough repair. In order to give what little assistance I can to those who must build a new County-Gaol, I will take the liberty to suggest what hath occurred to me upon this head, in hopes that some more skilful hand will undertake the generous and benevolent task of carrying to perfection a scheme of which I can only draw the outlines. I shall first say something of the

S I T U A T I O N.

A COUNTY-GAOL, and indeed every prison, should be built on a spot that is *airy*, and if possible near a river, or brook. I have commonly found prisons situated near a *river*, the cleanest and most healthy. They generally have

have not (they could not well have) subterraneous dungeons, which have been destructive to thousands: and by their nearness to running water, another evil, almost as noxious, is prevented, that is, the stench of sewers.

I SAID a Gaol should be near a stream; but I must annex this caution; that it be not so near as that either the house or yard shall be within the reach of floods. This circumstance was so little thought of at Appleby in Westmoreland, when their new Gaol was built, that I saw the walls marked from nine inches to three feet high by floods.

IF it be not practicable to build near a stream, then an eminence should be chosen: for as the walls round a prison-yard must be so high as greatly to obstruct a free circulation of air; this inconvenience should be lessened by a rising ground: and the prison should not be surrounded by other buildings, nor built in the middle of a town or city.

N.

THE annexed engraving represents such a plan for a prison as, according to my ideas, unites the greatest advantages "with regard to health, order, and security. By the assistance of the references it will explain itself better than can be done by a verbal description. I shall only subjoin a few general remarks on some particulars in the structure.

ARCADES. **T**HAT part of the building which is detached from the walls, and contains the men-felons ward, may be square, or rectangular, *raised on arcades*, that it may be more airy, and leave under it a dry walk in wet weather. Wards over arcades are also best for safety, for I have found that escapes have been most commonly effected by undermining cells * and dungeons. If the felons should find any other means to break out of this raised ward, they will still be stopt by the wall of the yard.

* WHEN I went into Horsham Gaol with the keeper, we saw a heap of stones and rubbish. The felons had been two or three days undermining the foundation of their room, and a general escape was intended that night. We were but just in time to prevent it; for it was almost night when we went in. Our lives were at their mercy: but (thank God) they did not attempt to murder us, and rush out.

I WIST

I WISH to have so many small rooms or cabins in this ward, that each criminal may sleep alone*. If it be difficult to prevent their being together in the day-time, they should by all means be separated at night. Solitude and silence are favourable to reflection; and may possibly lead them to repentance. Privacy and hours of thoughtfulness are necessary for those who must soon leave the world; and in the Old Newgate there were *fifteen cells* for persons in this situation, which are still left standing, with the design of annexing them to the new building. The like provision for such as return to society, cannot be less needful. One of the writers cited in the note, Bishop Butler, affirms that it is much more so, "since it must be acknowledged, of "greater consequence in a religious, as well as civil respect, "how persons live than how they die."

SMALL
ROOMS.

THE separation I am pleading for, especially at night, would prevent escapes, or make them very difficult: for that is the time in which they are generally planned, and effected. Another reason for separation is, that it would free gaolers from a difficulty of which I have heard them complain: they hardly know where to keep criminals ad-

* SEE the importance of this separation strongly urged in a letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke, printed for Oliver, 1771. See also a Spital Sermon of Bishop Butler preached before the Magistrates of London, April 14th. 1750, particularly page 20th, &c. And Mr. Hanway's 8th. 10th. and 22d *Letters* in his book entitled *The Defects of Police the Cause of Immorality, &c.*

KING'S
EVIDENCE.

mitted to be evidence for the King. These would be murdered by their accomplices if put among them; and in more than one prison, I have seen them, for that reason, put in the women's ward.

WHERE there are opposite windows they should have shutters; but these should be open all day. In the men-felons ward there should be no glass; nor should the prisoners be allowed to stop the windows with straw, &c.

WOMEN-
FELONS.

THE women-felons should be quite separate from the men*; and young criminals from old and hardened offenders. Each of these three classes should also have their day-room or kitchen; and their court-yard and offices all separate.

PUMP.

EVERY court should be paved for the more convenient washing it; and have a good pump, or pipes laid in; both if possible: and the *Pump and Pipes* should be repaired as soon as they need it; otherwise the Gaols will soon be offensive and unwholesome, as I have always found them to be in such cases. A small stream constantly running in the

* By an Act made in Ireland, 3d of his present Majesty, it is enacted, "That in all Gaols hereafter to be built, there may be distinct apartments for the men and women; and that all Gaolers, whose Gaols will at present admit of such a distinction, may be obliged to separate and keep apart the different sexes."

yard is very defireable. In a room or shed near the pump or pipe, there should be a *Bath** (as there is in County-Hospitals) to wash prisoners that come in dirty, or grow dirty afterwards. It should be filled every morning, and let off in the evening through the privies into the drains. There should also be a copper in the shed, to heat a quantity of water sufficient to warm that in the bath; for washing those that are sickly. There should likewise be an *Oven*: nothing so effectually destroys vermin in cloaths and bedding, nor purifies them so thoroughly when tainted with infection, as being a few hours in an oven moderately heated †.

BATH.

OVEN.

THE *Infirmary* or sick wards should be in the most airy part of the yard, quite detached from the rest of the Gaol, and raised on arcades. In the middle of the floor of each room there should be a grate of twelve or eighteen inches square, for a current of air; covered with a shutter or hatch at night. The same contrivance might also be convenient in the other wards. Besides the grate, it is necessary to have in the wards, but especially in those of the infirmary, *Hand-Ventilators* to freshen them every day. This machine is of excellent use when most wanted, and when the wind or sail-ventilator is of no service, that is, in calm weather.

INFIRMARY.

VENTI-
LATOR.

* 14th George III. Cap. XLIII.

† See Dr. Lind's Essay on the Health of Seamen, p. 320 and 336.

Doctor Hales, on the subject, page 12, shews that it will supply seventy-five tons of air in a minute.

• THE infirmary and sheds will not render the yard unsafe, provided the walls have parapets, or small *chevaux de frise*.

SEPARATION
OF DEBTORS
AND FELONS.

DEBTORS and felons should have wards totally separate : the peace, the cleanliness, the health and morals of debtors cannot be secured otherwise. The Act 22d and 23d Charles II. Chapter 20, requires this separation at night ; that debtors may not be disturbed by the curses and other profane language of felons : “ Be it enacted,-- That they shall “ be put, kept, and lodged separate and apart one from “ another, in distinct rooms.” These words do perhaps in the strict construction imply no more than nocturnal separation. But surely it is a far greater mischief for debtors to be annoyed and corrupted by the wicked conversation of felons all day long, than to be disturbed by it in the night-time. I am not designing to infer from hence, nor yet from the character of the Gentlemen who composed that Parliament, that the Act should be construed according to my view of the argument ; or to what I conjecture was their intention. I know it is wrong to explain laws by such a vague principle as the supposed spirit of them. But it seems to me necessary that there should be a total separation. These different sorts of prisoners are indeed generally separated at night. I do not recollect more than two or three Gaols where

where they lodge together, viz. Brecon, Portsmouth, the Borough-Compter, and Clerkenwell Bridewell. I must now add Tothillfields Bridewell, where petty debtors are confined, because Westminster Gatehouse is taken down. Constant separation is desirable: the Gaol will by that means be kept cleaner: and if the small-pox, or the gaol-fever, should infect one ward, the other at a distance may be free from it. This would also remove the objection that is now made against permitting debtors to work: that is, the danger of their furnishing felons with tools for mischief, or escape.

IN the debtors ward there should be a day-room or kitchen; also a large *Work-shop* for such as are willing to WORK-SHOP. work. Some few Gaols have the latter; and in them I have seen chair-makers, shoe-makers, &c. employed in their several trades; preserving their habit of industry; contributing to the support of their families; and lightening the burthen that by their imprisonment falls on the respective parishes.

PRISONERS indicted for felony should not be compelled to work. But I have heard many of them wishing they might be permitted to earn something for their more comfortable support. In some few Gaols they have this privilege, as at Exeter, Norwich, &c.

WOMEN-
DEBTORS.

WOMEN-DEBTORS should have a ward, a court, a pump, &c. to themselves : and no communication should be allowed between the two sexes.

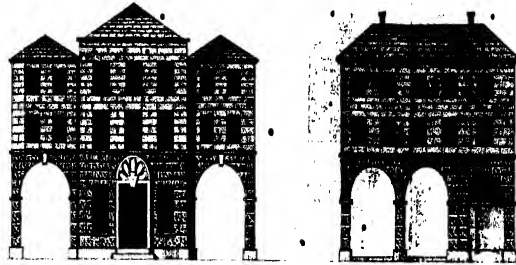
DEBTORS
WARD.

THE *Ward for Men-Debtors* should also be over arcades, and placed on one side of the gaoler's house. This house should be in or near the middle of the Gaol, with windows to the felons and the debtors court-yard.

CHAPEL.

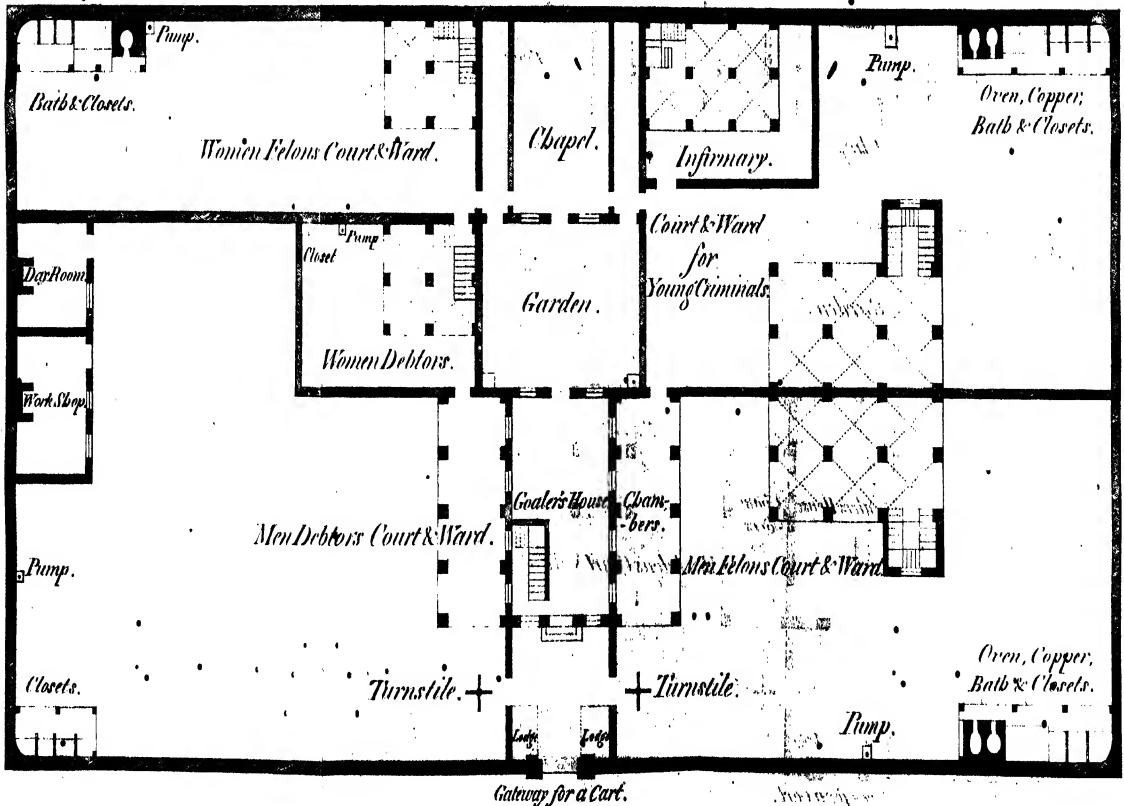
A CHAPEL is necessary in a Gaol. I have chosen for it what seems to me a proper situation. It should have a gallery for debtors or women ; and the rest may be separated below. Bibles and ~~prayer~~ prayer-books should be chained at convenient distances on each side : those who tear or otherwise damage them should be punished.

A PLAN for a COUNTY GAOL.



Front of Gaoler's House & Debtors Ward.

Front of Men Felons Ward.



Size of the Whole, & Proportion of the Parts to be determined by the general Number of Prisoners.

R E G U L A T I O N S.

WITHOUT a due attention to the oeconomy and government of a Prison, it is evident that no contrivance of structure can secure it from being the abode of wickedness, disease, and misery ; I shall therefore offer a few hints for the better regulation of a Gaol.

THE first care must be to find a good man for a Gaoler ; GAOLER.
one that is honest, active, and humane. Such was *Abel Dagge*, who was formerly keeper of Bristol Newgate. I regretted his death, and revere his memory.

THIS officer must be sober himself, that he may, by example, as well as authority, restrain drunkenness, and other vices in his prison. To remove a strong temptation to the

H

contrary,

contrary, it is highly requisite that no Gaoler, Turnkey, or other servant be suffered to hold the *Tap*; or to have any connexion, concern, or interest whatever in the sale of liquors of any kind. Gaolers who hold, or let, the tap, find their account in not only conniving at, but promoting drunkenness and midnight revels. What profligate and debauched company of both sexes, do we see let into our Gaols, that the *TAP* may be kept running! Besides this, the Gaoler's interest in the sale of liquors, may prompt him to be partial in his behaviour to his prisoners; to treat at least with neglect, those who are poor and have nothing to spend; which is the case of far the greater number: while he shall carelessly dishonest debtors, who take shelter in a prison, in order to live there in riot upon the property of their creditors.

I KNOW that by the statute of 32d George II. a Debtor has a right to send out of the Gaol for liquor and other necessaries*. This is a very judicious provision; and very beneficial to prisoners where they have the full and free use of it. But some Gaolers there are, who find ways to restrain this privilege, for the profits of their tap: whereas if Gaolers were prohibited from all concern in the sale of liquor, this would not only remove that check, and restore to prisoners the free enjoyment of the liberty they are entitled to;

* "At his free will and pleasure, to send for, or to have brought to him--- at seasonable times in the day time, any beer, ale, victuals, or any other necessary food."

but

but would also be the means of suppressing much *Intemperance*; and perhaps of entirely abolishing *Garnish*, as well as *Clubs* or night associations.

THAT it is necessary to deprive Gaolers of all profits arising from the *Tap*, I am convinced, not by mere speculation, but by what I have learned from conversation with *Gaolers* themselves. I asked two of them, whom I found candid and intelligent, “ what they thought would be the “ most likely means of effecting a thorough reformation in “ Gaols.” The answer I had from both, was to this purpose, “ Let no licences be granted for selling beer or wine “ in Gaols: let it be made some other way worth our while “ to keep them.”

GAOLERS should have salaries proportioned to the trust and trouble; since no office, if *faithfully* and *humanely* administered, better deserves an adequate encouragement: yet not so much as to raise them above attention to their duty, and the daily inspection of their Gaols.

THE *Gaol-Committee*, which I have mentioned before, in their Report of the Marshalsea Prison, 14 May 1729, after enumerating many mischiefs which they found had been occasioned by the Gaoler's holding or letting the tap, draw the following conclusion; “ This shews the inconveniency “ of the Keepers having the advantage of the Tap-house, “ since to advance the rent thereof, and to consume the li-

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

“ quors there vendid, they not only encourage riot and
 “ drunkenness, but also prevent the needy prisoner from
 “ being supplied by his friends with the meer necessities of
 “ life, in order to encrease an exorbitant gain to their
 “ tenants.”

WHEN I was in Ireland (January 1775) I found, not without some surprize, that no liquors were sold in any of the prisons which I saw. Upon inquiry, I learned that there is an Act against it, made in the third year of his present Majesty*.

No Prisoner should be a Turnkey. It is the Gaoler's duty to inspect the wards himself every day, and not to leave this to servants†. The *Magistrates* of

* THE preamble runs thus, “ Whereas many frauds and abuses have been committed by Gaolers---brewing of drink, and baking of bread, which they oblige
 “ their prisoners to take from them at their own rates---Be it enacted---that no
 “ Gaoler or any person in trust for him, shall brew or bake in the Gaol---or in any
 “ place---for sale, or keep any shop for the selling of bread, or beer, or ale, or
 “ other liquors, under the penalty of five pounds for every such offence.”

† In my first journeys many County-Gaolers excused themselves from going with me into the Felons Ward. In one County-Gaol the Felons told me once and again that the Gaoler had not been in their ward for months. I would not have quoted a report from Felons, if the Turnkey, who was present, had not confirmed their testimony.

Glasgow * have expressly ordered that “ The Gaoler every morning and evening, at the opening of, and before the shutting up the prison, shall personally visit every room and place therein.”

He must encourage and promote cleanliness. For this reason an old or infirm man should not be a Gaoler: when that is the case, all is commonly dirty. He should be compassionate to the sick. If he is ordered to distribute the allowance, he must do justice to the county or city, and to his prisoners, by giving to the latter the full stated quantity.

I HAVE said before, a Gaoler should not live at a distance from his prison †. He should not only reside on the spot, but be constantly at home. Prisoners generally take advantage from his absence. For this reason, no Keeper of a Prison should be a *Sheriff's Officer*. Such are very often abroad; and some of them have acknowledged to me, that

SHERIFF'S
OFFICER.

* I OUGHT not here to omit my grateful acknowledgment of the politeness and civility of these Gentlemen, who, on my visit to the place in January 1775, did me the honour of presenting me with the freedom of the city, in a manner truly hospitable and obliging.

† THE bad consequences of a contrary police I have often seen and lamented; particularly at Dublin Newgate.

their

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

their business as Officers was incompatible with their duty as Gaolers.

CHAPLAIN.. I HAD the pleasure to find a Chaplain appointed to most of the County-Gaols; in consequence of the Act made 13th of his present Majesty. When this office is vacant, it behoves Magistrates not to take the first Clergyman who offers his service, without regarding his real character. They should choose one who is in principle a *Christian*: who will not content himself with officiating in public; but will converse with the prisoners; admonish the profligate; exhort the thoughtless; comfort the sick; and make known to the condemned that *Mercy* which is revealed in the *Gospel*.

IN the Life of *Bernard Gilpin*, page 173, the writer, speaking of his labours, informs us, that “where-ever he came, he used to visit all the Jails and places of confinement; few in the kingdom having at that time * any appointed Minister.” And by his affectionate address “he

* IN the reign of Queen Mary, this *faithful Minister of the Gospel* was to have been a sacrifice: but in his journey from Durham to London, where he expected to suffer, his leg was broken by a fall from his horse; and by that circumstance Providence saved him from the fiery trial: for the bigotted Queen died before his recovery. In the next reign he was promoted to the rich living of Houghton in Northumberland: and it was there he laboured, as is said above.

“ is said to have reformed many very abandoned persons in
“ those places.”

. IN some prisons where there is a Chaplain appointed, no worship is fixed for Sunday : in some where that day is fixed, the Chaplain, choosing his hours, comes sometimes too soon in the morning, sometimes between morning and evening service, at the prisoners dinner-time : in some there is no fixed day at all. It would be proper to have sermon and prayers once at least on the Lord's Day : and prayers two fixed days in the week besides. And if a Chapter of the *New Testament* were read daily in order by one of the prisoners to the rest, or by the Gaoler *, before the distribution of prison allowance, the time would not be mispent. The reader, if a prisoner, might be allowed a small weekly pension. The Gaoler should not, as some do, hinder any prisoner from attending divine service. He ought to remove every hindrance : and, on Sunday especially, no visitants should be admitted during that time. Visitants who are there before, should go out or attend.

UPON asking at more places than one, “ why there were so few prisoners at prayers,” I have been answered, “ they are drinking with their friends.” The Gaoler should be constant at Chapel with his prisoners ; and set a good exam-

* See Mr. Smith's Practice at Tothillfields, Westminster.

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ple for them to follow. The Chaplain who officiates in the Gaol may also be employed at the *Bridewell*, where the distance will allow; and preach once a Sunday in each prison.

It perhaps will be said, that I propose a great deal of duty to these gentlemen. The Act just recited allows a sum *not exceeding fifty pounds a year* for their services. Many counties have fixed that salary; but I should hope that Clergymen might be found who would act from a much nobler motive, a regard to the most important interests of their fellow-creatures.*

SURGEON. THE late Act *for preserving the health of prisoners* requires that an *experienced Surgeon or Apothecary* be appointed to every Gaol: a man of repute in his profession. His business is, in the first place, to order the immediate removal of the sick to the Infirmary. Their irons should be taken off; and they should have, not only medicines, but also diet suitable to their condition. He must diligently and daily visit them himself; not leaving them to journeymen and apprentices. He should constantly inculcate the necessity of cleanliness and fresh air; and the danger of crowding prisoners together. I need not add, that he must report to the Justices at each Quarter Sessions, a state of the health of the prisoners under his care.

AT Newgate there are commonly about two hundred prisoners.

soners. Here the danger to them, and to the city from them, is great. To this capital prison in the metropolis, the Magistrates would, in my humble opinion, do well to appoint a *Physician*, a *Surgeon*, and *Apothecary*. One of the two latter to visit each ward in the prison every day. The two Compters are near enough to be taken care of by the same gentlemen; and they need to be visited as constantly. This attention would, in all probability, prevent the spread of any infectious disease in those Gaols; and stop the mouths of County-Gaolers, who, when their prisons are infected, tell you (as I have often heard them) “The distemper was brought from *Newgate* by prisoners removed from thence by *habeas corpus*.”

NO Prisoner should be subject to any demand of *Fees*. FEES.
 The Gaoler should have a salary in lieu of them; and so should the Turnkeys. Their wages should not be included in the Gaoler's salary: and not only their pay, but the number of them necessary for each prison, should be determined by the Magistrates. Neither of those articles should be left to the interested appointment of a Gaoler. If fees be not abolished, I am sure they should be reduced; and so should the Chamber Rents for Master-side Debtors. In this matter (of the Chambers) another regulation is also needful; that is, no middle-sized room should have more beds than two. The bedding and other furniture should be specified as to articles and value.

FREE
WARD.

FOR *Common-side Debtors* there should be a ward entirely free : they should not be subject to any demand of rent ; as in many prisons they are. These prisoners should either be 'alimented by their creditors without expence and delay ; or have from the county the same allowance of every kind (at least) as felons : food, bedding, and medicine.

CLEANLI-
NESS.

IN order to CLEANLINESS, than which scarce any thing in the whole oeconomy of a Gaol is of more importance, every ward and room should be well scraped ; and then washed with lime and water during the act of effervescence*, at least twice a year ; just after the Lent and Summer Assize. Each ward and room should be swept, and washed, *every day*, by the respective inhabitant ; and some times with hot vinegar. Idle Gaolers affect to excuse their negligence in this respect, by pretending that daily washing would make the rooms too damp, and endanger the health of prisoners. This is mere pretence : the effect is directly contrary. There is not in England a prison more healthy, considering the number of prisoners of the lowest sort, than *Tothillfields Bridewell* ; where the rooms are washed every day. The prisoners do the work by turns : and the healthiness of the prison is a demonstration, that no inconvenience, but great benefit, is the consequence. In *Newgate*, the prisoner who sweeps the ward has a double allowance of bread. Every

*. THIS is called Lime-white, although whiting is not an ingredient in it.

prisoner should be obliged to wash his hands, and face before he comes for his daily allowance; and to keep himself as neat as circumstances will admit*. I have said before, there should be plenty of water in a prison; and need not add now, that prisoners should constantly have free and easy access to it.

EVERY prisoner who comes to Gaol dirty, should be washed in the cold or warm bath; and his cloaths should be put into the oven, in a sack on a pair of iron dogs. He should be provided with coarse washing cloaths to wear while his own are thus purifying: washing cloaths should be kept ready in the Gaol for this purpose. Each prisoner should have a clean shirt once a week. There should be in each ward a towel on a roller clean every day. Pails, mops,

* SIR JOHN PRINGLE, in his last Anniversary Discourse at the Royal Society, on the subject of Captain Cook's successful care of the ship's crew in his Voyage round the World; and the medal deservedly adjudged to him on that account, has the following passage at page 26. "It is well known how much *Cleanliness* conduces "to health; but it is not so obvious how much it also tends to good order and other "virtues. That diligent officer was persuaded---that such men as he could induce "to be more cleanly than they were disposed to be of themselves, became at the "same time more sober, more orderly, and more attentive to their duty." This remark is confirmed by an observation in the *Spectator*, No. 631, "Several "vices, destructive both to mind and body, are inconsistent with the habit of "Cleanliness."

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brooms, soap, vinegar, and fuel for the oven, should be supplied by the county or town: otherwise Gaols will never be kept clean and wholesome.

No stable or dunghill should be suffered in the yard*; nor any fowls kept there, which I have often seen not only in the yards, but also in the rooms of many prisons. Sweepings, ashes, &c. should be taken away every week.

BEDDING. IF the bedding is straw, it should be put in coarse canvass; if it is not so enclosed, it ought to be changed every week. Each bed should have a coarse coverlid or two.

PRISONERS should not remain in the day-time in the little rooms or cabins in which they sleep: they should have a common ward, day-room or kitchen.

FOOD. **THOSE** who drink only water, and have no nutritious

* THE Act of Parliament in Ireland, which I mentioned in a former note, orders that " No Gaoler or any person employed by him, shall presume on any account to keep in the said Gaols, or the yard, or the houses adjoining thereto, and " provided for the use of such prisoners, any hogs, cows, or other cattle, under the " penalty of forty shillings for such hog, cow, or other beast kept in the said Gaol " or Prison."

liquor, ought to have at least a pound and half of bread every day. The bread should be one day old, and then honestly weighed to them. If once a week (suppose on Sunday) some of the coarser pieces of beef were boiled in the copper, and half a pound of the meat without bone given to each prisoner, with a quart of the broth, and then only one pound of bread, this *Sunday Dinner* might be made an encouragement to peaceable and orderly behaviour: the turbulent and refractory should not have it. Such an allowance, might help to remove a bad custom that obtains too generally, the pretence of refreshing prisoners with better food and drink on Sunday; upon which many are admitted into the Gaols, and keep the prisoners from Chapel.

I STATE the allowance in *weight*, not money, because of the variable price. Besides that quantity of bread, each prisoner should have a penny a day in money for cheese, butter, potatoes, pease, or turnips: or he should have a pennyworth of one of those articles.

HERE, as in the tap, I must insist upon it as highly necessary, that every Gaoler, Bridewell-Keeper, Turnkey, &c. be excluded from all concern in the prisoners allowance; from all profit arising *directly* or *indirectly* from the sale of their bread, or other food. Whoever distributes it, should be free from all temptation to fraud; and be subject to a
strong

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

strong check *, The whole allowance of prisoners should never be given them in money.

* THE Reader will plainly see, that I am not an advocate for *extravagant and profuse allowance* to prisoners. I plead only for necessities, in such a moderate quantity, as may support health and strength for labour. The law allows the *poor* debtor who is detained in prison, two shillings and four-pence per week † (I wish it were more easily obtained) and the government allowance to assize convicts under sentence of transportation is a little more, viz. two shillings and six-pence; which the Sheriff charges to Government in his bill of cravings, presented at the expiration of his office. And I believe upon the average price of bread, potatoes, &c. the allowance I have mentioned does not exceed those sums. I presume it may be thought rather incongruous to allow prisoners before trial (on which some of them may be found *not guilty*) less than is given to those that are convicted.

NO
QUARRELS.

NO FIGHTING should be suffered in a Gaol: no quarrelling, or abusive language; nor the frequent occasion of them,

* IN Ireland the Minister of the Parish where the Gaol is, orders the felons bread; and keeps (should keep) the account of it: for he is allowed by Act of Parliament a sum not exceeding ten pounds a year for the trouble.

† 32d George II.

gaming.

gaming. If any one be injured, let him complain to the Keeper, who should hear both parties face to face, decide the matter, and punish the aggressor by closer confinement. Faults that deserve more severe animadversion, should be reserved for the cognizance of the Magistrates, or an inspector : of whom presently.

MONEY sent, collected, or bequeathed, should be distributed by the Magistrates. Some of it might be laid out in tools, &c. for such debtors as will work.

DONATIONS
AND
LEGACIES.

THE mention of LEGACIES reminds me of the need there is of a list of them painted legibly on a board ; which should be hung up so as to be read by the prisoners. Very few Gaols have such a table : and for want of it many Legacies have been entirely lost ; and the charitable intention of the Testators frustrated. Yet care of legacies is expressly required by the Act 32d George II.

IN the like conspicuous manner should be hung up in every Gaol an authentic TABLE OF FEES, till they are abolished. This also is expressly required by the same Act. Yet in many Gaols it is totally disregarded, and they have no such tables.

TABLE
OF
FEES, &c.

IN the Act 24th George II. which prohibits the use of spirituous liquors in Prisons or Workhouses, it is expressly required,

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required, that every Gaoler, Keeper, Master, &c. shall procure one or more copies of the three clauses * which contain the several articles of the prohibition, to be printed or fairly written, and hung up in one of the most public places of the Prison or Work-house, and renewed as occasion required, under the penalty of forty shillings for every default.

THERE should also be a list of the ALLOWANCE to prisoners: for want of which I have known them defrauded of a considerable part of their food: the whole of which is nowhere more than sufficient. The same list should exhibit the particulars of bedding, or straw.

THE ACT for preserving the health of prisoners requires that it be painted on a board, &c. as aforesaid: not merely written or printed on paper, because that is more perishable, and

* IN the prohibiting clauses, a fine of one hundred pounds is laid upon any Gaoler, Keeper, Master, &c. who shall sell, use, lend, or give away any such liquors; or knowingly permit them to be sold, used, &c. in the House; except they be prescribed by a regular Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, to be used medicinally. And a fine of ten pounds to twenty pounds, or any time not exceeding three months imprisonment, for any person who shall bring such liquors into the House. One moiety of these fines, as well as of that mentioned above, to the informer: the other moiety of each of the two smaller fines to the prisoners; or, in the Work-house, to the poor.

and liable to be torn*. The Rules for Cleanliness, and Orders against Garnish, Gaming, Drunkenness, Quarreling, Profaneness and Obscenity, should also be visibly exhibited; with the penalties for each of those crimes. The penalties should be fixed by the Magistrates, or by law. The table should also shew the hours of opening and shutting the several wards; and of attending public worship. Besides setting down these hours in a table, notice should be given of them by a bell, as in the dock-yards. I have known prisoners absent from Chapel, who said they would have been there, but did not know the service was performing.

It is expressly required by the Act 32d George II. that Rules and Orders made, signed, and confirmed, as the Table of Fees, be drawn up for every Prison †, and hung up *conspicuously* in it for inspection of prisoners. Yet in many

I DO not remember to have seen the clauses hung up in any *Work-house*. I shall in the sequel mark the numerous prisons that have the same defect: I could also have mentioned prisons in which, notwithstanding the Act, spirituous liquors are used: and I could even name Gaolers who find ways to evade the Act; and do themselves sell such liquors to their prisoners.

* I MENTION this circumstance, that may seem trifling, as I know the disposition of prisoners to destroy the copies of the clauses against spirituous liquors.

† “Be it also enacted---That the Judges and Justices of Assize---shall, at all
“ Assizes---make inquiry whether such Table of Fees, and Rules and Orders---

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many Prisons neither Fees nor Orders are to be seen: the latter in very few.

• **FINALLY**, The care of a Prison is too important to be left wholly to a Gaoler; paid indeed for his attendance, but often tempted by his passions, or interest, to fail in his duty. To every prison there should be an Inspector appointed; either by his colleagues in the magistracy, or by Parliament*. Sheriffs and Magistrates have indeed this power already; and prisons are their immediate care. But some Sheriffs excuse themselves from attention to this part of their duty, on account of the short duration, expence, and trouble of their office: and those Gentlemen, as well as Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace, have no doubt been fearful of the consequence of looking into prisons. But the danger from such inspection is in great mea-

“ are hung up and remain publick---and shall inform themselves---and supply
“ and redress---and shall expressly give in charge to every Grand Jury
“ impanelled and sworn before them respectively, to make inquiries concerning
“ the same.”

* THE Vagrant Act 17th George II. requires that Two Justices visit the Houses of Correction “ twice, or oftener if need be, in every year; and to examine into
“ the estate and management thereof, and to report, &c.” And that the Justices at Quarter Sessions impose fines and penalties on the Governors or Masters who do not keep their prisoners to hard labour, and punish and correct them according to the directions of the warrants, &c.

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sure removed: and it may be expected that Sheriffs will now engage in this business; and that among Justices, and Town-Magistrates, there may always be found one man generous enough to undertake this important service. Or if the constant trouble be thought too much for one person, it may proceed by annual, quarterly, or monthly rotation. The Inspector should make his visit once in a week, or at most in a fortnight; changing his days. He should take with him a memorandum of all the rules, and inquire into the observance or neglect of them. He should (as is done in some of our Hospitals) look into every room, to see if it be clean, &c. He should speak with every prisoner; hear all complaints; and immediately correct what he finds manifestly wrong: what he doubts of, he may refer to his brethren in office, at their next meeting. A good Gaoler will be pleased with this scrutiny: it will do him honour, and confirm him in his station. In case of a less worthy Gaoler, the examination is more needful, in order to his being reprimanded; and, if he be incorrigible, to his being discharged. This Honourable Delegate should have *no salary*: he should engage from the noble motive of doing justice to prisoners, and service to his country.

I HAVE often inquired of Gaolers whether the Sheriffs, Justices, or Town-Magistrates inspected their Gaols. Many of the oldest have answered, "None of those Gentlemen ever looked into the dungeons, or even the wards of my

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“ Gaol.” Others have said, “ Those Gentlemen think
“ that if they came into my Gaol, they should soon be in
“ their graves.” Others, “ The Justices think the inside
“ of my House too close for them; they satisfy themselves
“ with viewing the outside.” Now if Magistrates continue
thus negligent of their duty, a general thorough reformation
of our Prisons must be despaired of: what has been already
obtained will soon be lost, and all will sink again into the
former dreadful condition *.

B R I D E W E L L S.

IF our Bridewells be not more properly conducted, sending prisoners from them to County-Gaols will defeat all the care of the most attentive Gaolers, and the whole intention of the Act for preserving the health of prisoners; and discharged offenders will spread disease and vice where-ever

* THE author of *Telemachus* elegantly remarks, “ The prosperous turn away
“ their eyes from the miserable, not through insensibility, but because the sight is
“ an interruption of their gaiety.”

SECT. III. PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

they go; and instead of being amended, become an aggravated evil to society.

IT is a shocking thing to destroy in prison the morals; the health, and (as is often done) the lives of those whom the law consigns only to *hard labour* and *correction*. One is charged with bastardy: another is abusive in a drunken quarrel: a young creature, who perhaps was never taught a moral lesson, is guilty of some petty theft: send them to Bridewell for a year, or two, which they must consume in idleness, hunger, dirt, with companions much improved by such education — If that prison be not secure, send them into still worse company, that of abandoned felons in the County-Gaol — What is this but devoting them to destruction?

EVERY county and town that has a Bridewell should be careful to see, first of all, that it be suitable to the purpose. In many places the County-Gaol is also a Bridewell. But this prison ought to be quite separate from the Gaol; at least not within the same walls: nor should even the courtyard be common to both. The building must be proportioned to the general number of delinquents. None of the rooms for confinement should be lower than the ground-floor: rather a story above it. Each work-room should have a thorough-fare for air: but the opposite windows need not be equal; the back windows half the size of those in front,
and

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and six feet from the floor. Few or none of the windows should have glass; only shutters; and these should be open several hours in the day. In the court-yard (for such is necessary in every prison *) there should be a pump, or some other provision for water in plenty. And prisoners should be permitted to walk about, when they have done working.

FOR in work they ought, most certainly, to be employed. This is indispensibly requisite. *Not one* who is not sick should be idle. Where the prisoners are numerous, there should be several work-rooms; and but few prisoners in one room. Those who work by compulsion are more likely to be seduced to idleness in large companies, than when they are more by themselves. The Keeper should be a master of some manufacture †; a man
of

* BY an Act 7th James I. Cap. IV. it is required that there be in every county
“ One or more fit and convenient House or Houses of Correction, with convenient
“ Backside thereunto adjoining----Every Justice of Peace within every county---
“ where such House and Backside shall not be erected or provided,” (within about
two years) “ shall forfeit for his said neglect, five pounds of lawful English money;”
one moiety to the informer, the other towards erecting, building, &c. the said
House and Backside.

AND an Act made in Ireland the 10th and 11th of Charles I. requires the same,
under the like penalty for neglect.

† THE Acts cited in the preceding note require that Houses of Correction have
“ Mills, Turns, Cards, and such-like necessary implements, to set rogues or other
“ idle persons on work.” And the Act 47th George II. quoted in a former note,
requires

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of activity *, prudence, and temper. And he should keep his prisoners at work ten hours a day; meal-times included.

For women, especially those that have children with them, and sometimes at the breast, there should be a chimney in one or two rooms: and in winter firing should be allowed. I have known infants starved to death for want of this. In some prisons the smoke has no vent but at the doors and windows. In some Bridewells there should be a separate little room or two for faulty apprentices, as at *Totbillyfields*, and *Clerkenwell*. In all, two airy wards for the sick, with medical relief. Men and women should have work-shops, as well as night-rooms, separate†. There should be baths, and an oven, for the same purposes as in the Gaols. In some County-Bridewells there are from twenty to thirty prisoners, and

requires that the Justices at their Quarter Sessions “ take effectual care that the “ Houses of Correction---be duly fitted up, furnished, and supplied with sufficient “ implements, materials, and furniture, for keeping, relieving, setting to work, “ employing, and correcting all idle and disorderly persons, rogues, vagabonds, &c.”

* It was remarked that a *Gaoler* should not be an old or infirm person; the same caution is requisite with regard to the Keeper of a *Bridewell*; since such an one would neither be able to keep the prisoners properly at work, nor to prevent their making their escape at the time of locking up, as I knew to happen at Preston in Lancashire, and other places.

† In all Prisons, it would be an excellent improvement to have little crib bedsteads for each person to lie upon separately. These have been introduced at the county Gaol of Suffolk, to my account of which I refer for a more particular description of them.

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in Tothillfields and Clerkenwell many more. Great care should be taken to prevent infection; to keep the House clean, and well aired; and invariably to adhere to strict rules of sobriety and diligence, in order to correct the faults of prisoners, and make them for the future useful to society. Gentle discipline is commonly more efficacious than severity; which should not be exercised but on such as will not be amended by lenity. These should be punished by solitary confinement on bread and water, for a time proportioned to their fault. The Keeper should, by all means, reside in the House. He should not be suffered to farm any part of the allowance; nor to sell liquor, or any thing else. The whole management should be frequently inquired into, in the same manner as that of a Gaol, and by the same Inspectors.

I KNOW not any reason why a House of Correction may not be conducted with as much regularity, as any other house where the family is equally numerous. Some foreign Bridewells are so conducted. Let the sober and diligent be distinguished by some preference in their diet, or lodging; or by shortening the term of their confinement; and giving them, when discharged, a good character. This last will be a strong incitement to good behaviour. The common diet should be *at least* as good and as much as that of felons in a Gaol. The hours of rising, of reading a chapter in
the

SECT. III. PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

the bible, or prayers, of meals, of work, &c. should all be fixed by the magistrates, and notice of them given by a bell.

A BRIDEWELL under proper regulation would contribute not a little towards its own maintenance. An exact account should be kept of the profit of the work ; and all of it applied to common benefit ; not left to the disposal of Keepers : for some of them in the few Bridewells where work is done, keep to themselves a sixth part, some half and some the whole of the prisoners earnings ; giving them only the short county-allowance, and sometimes but part of that. When I said all the earnings should go to common stock, I meant it of the stated hours for working. Those who will employ themselves in extra-hours, should have the profit to themselves. And perhaps it might be an encouragement to diligence in the stated hours, to give them some small portion of the profit of these also. With regular oeconomy, Prisoners would be better nourished, and fitter for labour, than they now are ; and yet the county not burthened with much, if any, additional expence. But a building fit for the intencion ought first to be provided.

THE charge of this, as well as of a proper Gaol, will no doubt, be complained of. But if that be weighed against the benefit that will accrue to the public, it will be found but light. Besides that ought not to be allowed as a valid

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*objection, the occasion of which should have been removed long ago. Why have some Prisons been suffered to become ruinous; so that many rooms in them are unsafe, and prisoners are crowded together in the few that remain? Why were not the walls of the yards repaired in time, that prisoners might with safety be allowed the proper use of them? Money, to the amount of thousands is not withheld when Shire-halls and Town-halls are wanted. These we often see grand and elegant Edifices. Why should it be spared when the morals and lives of multitudes are at stake; and when it is impossible the design of the Legislature should be answered without it? I mean amending the manners of Petty Offenders; preventing the increase of felonies, and the spread of diseases. That the two latter, instead of being prevented, are promoted by the present irregularity of Bridewells, is notorious *. Prescription founded on culpable negligence should not be admitted in bar of a demand, which every principle of equity, humanity, and utility conspires to enforce,*

I HAVE only farther to add under this head, that the

* THE Marquis *Beccaria* closes his 30th chapter with this maxim. “The punishment of a crime cannot be just, (that is necessary) if the Laws have not endeavoured to prevent that crime by the best means which times and circumstances would allow.”

management of Bridewells is now a matter of more than ordinary concern, since offenders are at present committed to them for terms so long as from *three to ten years*. Most of these persons would probably have been sentenced to *transportation* when that mode of punishment was in use.

I HAD taken some pains to make inquiries concerning the state of *transports*, with regard to whom many cruelties and impositions were commonly practised, and whose condition was in many respects equally contrary to humanity and good policy: I flattered myself that I had discovered means of remedying these evils in a considerable degree, and of disburthening the counties of a heavy expence with which they were charged; and was preparing to lay them before the Public, when a new turn was given to the matter by Act of Parliament*.

* 16th of George III. Cap. XLIII. An Act to authorise, for a limited Time, the Punishment by hard Labour of Offenders who, for certain Crimes, are or shall become liable to be transported to any of his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations.

I WENT one Sunday in October last to see the Men-Convicts on board the *Justitia* near Woolwich. I wished to have found them more healthy; and their provision good of the sort; and to have joined with them in divine service. But as the scheme is new, and temporary, I am not willing to complain.

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SINCE this has taken place, I suppress what I had written; and shall only give, at the end of my book, a list of the numbers delivered from Newgate for transportation in the course of three years. This will shew, in a very alarming light, the danger there may be in future of crowding our prisons, so as to produce the most destructive consequences.

I CANNOT conclude this Section without attempting to obviate some objections that may occur to the improvements proposed in it. It may be said, that from the many conveniences suggested in the structure of Gaols, and the removal of those hardships which rendered them so terrible, the dread of being confined in them will in great measure be taken off, and the lower classes of people will find them more comfortable places of residence than their own houses. But let it be considered, in the first place, that although I have indeed recommended such attentions in the construction and management as may free them from the *diseases* and *hardships* under which they have laboured, I have proposed nothing to give them an air of *elegance*, or *pleasantness*. On the contrary, I have censured the plan of some modern Gaols as too shewy and splendid; and nothing abroad struck me more with regard to these buildings, than the perfect *plainness* and *simplicity* of their appearance. Then, with respect to the more humane treatment of the prisoners
in

in the articles of food, lodging, and the like, I venture to assert, that if to it be joined such strict regulations in preventing all dissipation and riotous amusement, as I have inculcated, confinement in a prison, though it may cease to be destructive to health and morals, will not fail to be sufficiently irksome and disagreeable, especially to the idle and profligate.

S E C T I O N I V .

A N A C C O U N T O F F O R E I G N P R I S O N S .

I DESIGNED to publish the Account of our Prisons in the Spring 1775, after I returned from Scotland, and Ireland. But conjecturing that something useful to my purpose, might be collected abroad, I laid aside my papers, and travelled into France, Flanders, Holland, and Germany. I flattered myself that my labour was not quite fruitless: and repeated my visit to these countries, and also to Switzerland, last summer.

I SHALL not give an account of every foreign prison I saw, whether it had any thing peculiar or not: this would be tedious and uninstruative. Nor do I mention the frauds which I observed, or from the evasive answers of Keepers, had reason to suspect. The redress and investigation of foreign abuses was not my object.

IN my relation I shall follow the order of my last journey, and begin with

R A N C E.

IN or near PARIS are the *Conciergerie*, *Grand* and *Petit Chatelet*, *Fort L'Evêque*, the *Bicêtre*; and some others. PARIS.

MY first question at each prison commonly was, “Whether the Gaoler or Keeper resided in the House?” and the answer was always in the affirmative.

MOST Prisons in the city have three or four gates; from 4 to 4½ feet high; separated from each other by a little area or court. Within the inner gate is, in some prisons, a *Turnstile*. The number and lowness of the gates (at each of which you must stoop) and the turnstiles, effectually prevent the prisoners rushing out.

IN most of the prisons there are five or six *Turnkeys*; viz. two or three at the gates: one walking in the yard, to prevent conferring and plotting (a circumstance to which French Gaolers are very attentive): one at the womens ward: and every day one of them is abroad, or otherwise

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at leisure. This liberty they have in rotation. They are strictly prohibited, under severe penalties, from receiving any thing of the prisoners, directly or indirectly, on any pretence whatever. The Gaoler is obliged to board them; and to pay each of them at least one hundred livres a year. It must be paid quarterly, in presence of the Deputy of the Attorney-General.

I WAS surprized at seeing that none of the prisoners were in *Irons*. No Gaoler (I was informed) may put them on a prisoner, without an express order from the Judge. And yet in some of the Prisons, there were more criminals than in any of our London Gaols. When I was first there, the number had been recently increased by an insurrection on account of the scarcity of corn. My Reader will perhaps presently see reason to conclude, that the manner in which Prisons are conducted makes the confinement more tolerable, and chains less needful. Indeed it was evident, from the very appearance of the prisoners in most of the Gaols, that humane attention was paid to them.

MOST of the courts are paved; and they are washed three or four times a day. One would hardly believe how this freshens the air in the upper rooms. I felt this very sensibly once and again when I was in the chambers: and an Englishman, who had the misfortune to be a prisoner, made the same remark. But I seldom or ever found in any French Prison that
offensive

offensive smell which I had often perceiyed in English Gaols. I sometimes thought these courts were the cleanest places in Paris. One circumstance that contributes to it, besides the number of Turnkeys, is, that most of them are near the river.

PRISONERS, especially criminals, attend Mass every day, and the Gaoler or a Turnkey with them : but such of them as are Protestants are excused. No person is admitted into any Prison during the time of Divine Service.

As condemned criminals generally throw off all reserve, and by relating their various adventures and success prove pernicious tutors to young and less practised offenders ; care is taken to prevent this mischief, by sending those who are sentenced to the Gallies, to a separate Prison at the *Port de St. Bernard* : where they are kept till there is a proper number of them to be carried off. Some continue there many months ; but their term commences two days after sentence. I heard that about two hundred were sent from that Prison to *Marseilles* and *Toulon*, a week or two before I was there.

To prevent the frequent consequences of desperation, no one condemned to death by the inferior court, is without hopes of life, till the Parliament, to which he commonly appeals, confirms or reverses the sentence : and they never

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make known their decision, till the morning of the day on which a prisoner is to suffer. Then they publish a confirmation of the former sentence ; and it is sold in the streets.

THE chambers are opened at seven in the morning from November 1st to Easter ; at six from Easter to November : and shut in the evening at six from November 1st to Easter ; at seven from Easter to November. But debtors have an hour more at night. This they commonly spend in the court ; as they do not choose to be there in the day-time, among felons. Common-side prisoners are obliged to come out of their night-rooms at the fore-mentioned morning-hours. Experience having shewn, that idleness and lying in bed, are productive of the Scurvy and other distempers. Women are kept quite separate from men. Where there is but one court-yard, as in the Conciergerie, they have the use of it from twelve till two ; and the men are shut up. I happened to be in that prison at those hours. The court is fifty-five yards by thirty-eight ; and has a fine piazza on three sides ; on one side the piazza is double. This was the largest prison in the city before the fire in January 1776 : but the Grand Châtelet is now larger, and has more prisoners ; viz. 371. In this prison (the Conciergerie) and the Petit Châtelet, I observed the Infirmeries were the uppermost rooms : the best situation, as one of the Gaolers observed, “ both for air, and to prevent the spreading of any infectious

infectious distemper." Men and women had separate sick wards.

TAKING *Garnish*, or Footing, is strictly prohibited. If prisoners demand of a new comer any thing of that sort, on whatever pretence; if in order to obtain it they distress him by hiding his cloaths, &c. they are shut up for a fortnight in a dark dungeon, and suffer other punishment. They are obnoxious to the same chastisement for hiding one another's cloaths, or being otherwise injurious.

.

THE daily allowance to criminals is a pound and half of good bread, and some soup. The soup is not made, nor is any other provision dressed, in the prisons. They have clean linen once a week, from a Society, which was instituted about the year 1753. The occasion of it was the prevalence of a contagious disease which in France they call *Le Scorbut*, the *Scurvy*. This distemper was found to proceed from the prisons; and to spread in the *Hôtel Dieu*, whither prisoners that had it were removed. The cause of it was generally thought to be *Want of Cleanliness in Prisons*; where several of those confined had worn their linen for many months, and infected the most healthy new-comers that were put in the room with them. Eight hundred were ill of it at once in the Hospital of *St. Louis*, to which all that were sick of it in the *Hôtel Dieu* had been carried. By the Abbé Breton's exerting himself on this occasion, a

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fund was raised to support Prisoners in the *Grand Châtelet* with clean linen every week. This put an effectual stop to the malady in that Prison. Numbers afterwards joined the Society: the KING and QUEEN honoured it with their contributions: and the charity extended to three other Prisons; so that at last seven hundred prisoners were provided for in the same manner, and a stock of linen requisite for that purpose, viz. five thousand shirts, was completed. The elder prisoners have charge of the linen that is in the Prison; they receive and return it, and are gratified by the Society; which continues to the present time*. Besides this, there is scarce a Prison in the city that has not a Patroness†; a Lady of character, who voluntarily takes care that those in the infirmaries be properly attended; gives them firing; supplies them and the felons in dungeons with linen; does many kind offices to the prisoners in general; and by soliciting the charity of others, procures not only the relief and comforts mentioned already, but soup twice a week, and meat once a fortnight.

THERE is also annually at each Prison somewhat like our Charity Sermons; i. e. Public Service in the Chapel, and a Collection.

* FOR a farther account of this most useful institution, see *Code de la Police*. Paris, 1767. Tom. I. p. 510, &c.

† *Tresoirieres ou Dames de charité*.

THOSE who sleep on straw, pay the Gaoler no fee at entrance, or discharge; but they pay one sou or halfpenny a day; and have clean straw once a month: those in the dungeons, once a fortnight. These are seldom let out; never in the yard.

THE Chamber-Rents are all regulated. Those who sleep on beds pay ten sous entrance, and the same when discharged. If they lie alone, they pay five sous a day, if two in a bed, three sous each. The Gaoler finds them clean sheets in summer once in three weeks; in winter once a month. Those who board with him, and have a bed, not a room to themselves, pay a sum not exceeding three livres a day (2s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$): but nothing at entrance or discharge. Such boarders as have a chamber to themselves and firing, pay twenty sous a week more: if no fire-place fifteen sous: Both these sorts have clean sheets in summer once a fortnight; in winter, in three weeks. The Gaoler's servants attend them. There are also half-boarders; and some who have an entire chamber, but no board*.

ALL the Regulations are read in the Chapel to Prisoners, the first Sunday of every month, by the Chaplain; and they
hang

* I HAD the curiosity to procure Lists of these different sorts of Prisoners in the sundry Prisons. One of them I will here transcribe as a specimen; viz. In the *Cochiergerie* there were, June 1st, 1776,

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hang up in the Prison for common inspection. If any Prisoner tears, or otherwise damages them, he suffers corporal punishment: if a Register or Gaoler does so, he is fined twenty livres: if a Turnkey, he is discharged.

THE discipline observed is so exact, that at the late fire in the *Conciergerie*, the numerous prisoners (as I was informed) were removed without any confusion, or a single escape. There are good rules for preserving peace; for suppressing profaneness; for prohibiting Gaolers or Turnkeys abusing prisoners by beating them or otherwise*; forbidding their furnishing them with wine or spirituous

On Straw,	Men,	99
	Women,	22
In the Infirmary,	Men,	13
	Women,	14
In the Dungeons,	Men,	25
Boarders and Half-Boarders,		13
Such as boarded themselves,		16

202

BOARDERS pay in this Prison 45 livres a month; Half-Boarders $22\frac{1}{2}$ livres: those who board themselves $7\frac{1}{2}$ livres. There were six Turnkeys.

* MONSIEUR *Guy du Rousseaud de la Combe*, in his *Traité des Matieres Criminelles*, Paris, 1769, quarto, 6th edition, cites at page 339, an Arrêt of Parliament in the last century, that condemned a Gaoler to be hanged, because he let a prisoner perish for want of food.

liquors,

liquors, so as to cause excess, drunkenness, &c. Keepers are punished for this when known to the Magistrates, by a fine for the first offence; and for the second by stripes.

THEY are allowed to sell some things to their prisoners: but the quality, quantity and price must be such as the ordinances of police define and require.

GAOLERS and Turnkeys are obliged to visit once a day at least, all the dungeons. I was sorry to find the humanity which is so conspicuous in the 'forementioned, and other excellent rules, so deficient as to continue the use of those subterraneous abodes; which are totally dark, and beyond imagination horrid and dreadful. Poor creatures are confined in them night and day for weeks, for months together. They visit these, I say, daily: and if they find any prisoners sick, they must acquaint the Physician and Surgeon; who visit them; and if needful, order them to more wholesome rooms till they recover.

KEEPERS are not tempted by paying for their places, to oppress their prisoners: to remove all pretext for so doing, rents which they formerly paid to the Crown are remitted; and the leases given up.

As for DEBTORS, their number is small. Of the 202 Prisoners in the *Conciergerie*, but six were *Debtors*. In some

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some other Prisons there were a few more. This perhaps is owing to the following good laws. Every Bailiff who arrests and imprisons a Debtor, must pay to the Gaoler in advance a month's aliment or subsistence, i. e. ten livres ten sous, equal to nine shillings English (provisions being at Paris cheaper in general than at London) : and if the like sum be not paid within fourteen days after the end of every month, the prisoner is set at liberty. Besides this, the Debtor pays no costs of arrests, &c. The whole of them falls on the Creditor : and so do all expences occasioned by his sickness, or death.

As the best Regulations are liable to be abused, prisoners are not thought sufficiently provided for by *enacting* good Laws : the *execution* of them is carefully attended to. The Substitutes of the *Attorney-General* visit the Prisons once a week, to inquire if the rules be observed ; to hear complaints of prisoners ; to see if the sick be properly attended ; and the like.—Besides this, the *Parliament of Paris* sends to all the Prisons five times a year two or three *Counsellors* with a Substitute of the *Attorney-General*, and two Clerks. They go at *Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, one day before 15th August, Simon and Jude*. There is in each Prison (as in other Foreign Gaols) a room for their reception called the *Council-Chamber*. It is occupied at other times by the Head-Gaoler.

THE arrival of this deputation is announced by boys, who, though offenders, are allowed to do little errands in the Prison: these go round the yard and into every room, giving notice of it aloud. The Deputies go, without the Gaoler or Turnkeys, into every room and dungeon, and

1. THEY ask the prisoners one by one, if they have any complaint to make of the Gaoler or his servants. But they never meddle with those who are confined by an order from the KING.

2. THEY receive the petitions of criminals who have been detained too long without trial.

3. IN case of debts not exceeding two thousand livres (about ninety pounds) if the debtor can raise a third part of his debt, and no more, they receive it for the creditors. How they clear him of the remaining two thirds, I will shew presently. They take notes of these matters in the Prison: and give an account of all to the *Parliament*, at their general public meeting a day or two after.

IN behalf of criminals who have not been tried, the Parliament commonly orders the *Attorney-General* to write in their name to the inferior Judges, inquiring into the causes of delay, or ordering expedition. If a prisoner be acquitted, he is discharged within twenty-four hours.

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THE Laws of France do not in ordinary cases admit a *Debtor* to bail without the consent of his *Creditor*. But in the case mentioned above, the *Parliament* obliges creditors to accept of bail for the remainder of debts under two thousand livres. And even this bail seems a matter of mere form; for they sometimes take for bail men that are insolvent. I believe there is no standing law for this; and that it is rather an immemorial custom: because the *Parliament* enacts a particular law for each case as it occurs. In France there are no insolvent Acts.

THE Deputies hear no complaints of the Gaoler against his prisoners. When he has any to make, he applies to the *Chief Justice*, by whose order the prisoner was committed. If he was imprisoned by an order from the KING, he applies to the *Lieutenant-General* of the *Police*; if without such an order, to the *Lieutenant-Criminal*, &c.

BESIDES the Deputation now mentioned, the *Parliament* appoints to each Prison one of their own body, a Counsellor. They always choose a Gentleman of fortune and good character: he is called *Commissaire de la Prison*. His business is much like that of the Deputation; and his office perpetual. By frequent discourse with prisoners I learned, that these officers are very humane to the distressed. They can (as the *Parliament*) oblige creditors to accept one third part
of

of debts under two thousand livres : but they use this power with much caution.

THE BICETRE is upon a small eminence about two BICETRE.
miles from *Paris*; if it were only a prison, I should call it an enormous one. But this for men, like the *Hopital general* for women, is indeed a kind of general Hospital. Of about four thousand men that are within its walls, not one half are prisoners. The majority are; The *Poor*, who wear a coarse brown uniform, and seem as miserable as the poor in some of our country work-houses: the *Insane*: and men that have the venereal disease. Each sort is in a court and apartments totally separate from the other, and from *Criminals*. These are confined, some in little rooms about eight feet square, window $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2, with a grate, but not many glazed. By counting the windows on one side of the House, I reckoned there must be five hundred of those rooms: there is but one prisoner in each. These pay two hundred livres a year for their board. There are others in two large rooms called *La Force*, on the other side of the court-yard *La Cour Royale*, which are crowded with prisoners. Over these two rooms is a *general Infirmary*: and over that, an Infirmary for the *Scurvy*; a distemper very common and fatal among them.

IN the middle of *La Cour Royale* are eight dreadful dungeons down sixteen steps: each about thirteen feet by nine:

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with two strong doors; three chains fastened to the wall; and a stone funnel at one corner of each cell, for air. From the situation of these dreary caverns, and the difficulty I found in procuring admittance, I conclude hardly any other stranger ever saw them: that is my reason, and I hope will be an apology, for mentioning the particulars.

PRISONERS make straw-boxes, tooth-picks, &c. and sell them to visitors. I viewed the men with some attention; and observed in the looks of many a settled melancholy: many others looked very sickly. This Prison seems not so well managed as those in the city: it is very dirty: no fire-place in any of the rooms: and in the severe cold last winter, several hundreds perished.

WATER in plenty was thought of such importance here, that they have a stone well which is a curiosity. It was built in 1735; is fifteen feet diameter, and near seventy yards deep. The two *Buckets* hold each about three hogsheds: they are drawn up by horses, and empty themselves into a *Reservoir*, sixty-four feet square, and nine deep. A bucket is drawn up in five minutes. They work sixteen hours every day, not excepting Sundays; and draw daily about five hundred hogsheds. Three horses work at a time, and twelve are kept for the service.

HOPITAL
GENERAL.

THE HOPITAL GENERAL, near the city, is for women
and

and girls. The latter are employed on the finest embroidery. Numbers of poor; and a sisterhood of religious. Many criminals, quite separate from the others, and not seen by strangers. The House was cleaner, and seemed better conducted than the *Bicêtre* upon the same foundation.

THE BASTILE may occur to some of my readers, as an BASTILE. object concerning which some information would be acceptable. All that I can give them is, that I knocked hard at the outer gate, and immediately went forward through the guard to the draw-bridge before the entrance of the Castle. I was some time viewing this building, which is round, and surrounded by a large moat. None of the windows look outwards, but only towards a small area; and if the state prisoners are ever permitted to take the fresh air, it must be on the leads, which have high parapets. But whilst I was contemplating this gloomy mansion, an officer came out of the Castle much surprized; and I was forced to retreat through the mute guard, and thus regained that freedom, which for one locked up within those walls it is next to impossible to obtain.

MANY of my readers, acquainted with the strict police of France, would have supposed that the other Prisons would have been as inaccessible to a visitant as the *Bastile*. And indeed my first application for admittance at the *Grand Châtelet* was unsuccessful. But fortunately remarking the
tenth

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tenth Article* of the Arrêt 1717, I pleaded it before the *Commissaire de la Prison* to whom I was referred, and by its means gained admission as well into that Prison, as those of *Petit Châtelet* and *Fort l'Evêque*, and had an opportunity of seeing almost every individual confined in them.

PROVINCES.

IN the PROVINCIAL GAOLS I saw little worth noting to imitate or avoid, but what has been already mentioned at *Paris*. These also have charitable Patronesses, or Patrons, who take care that the prisoners be not defrauded of their allowance; and procure them farther relief. But these Prisons do not seem to be so carefully inspected as those in the city; although the Acts of Parliament for regulation of both are for the most part similar; and were made in the same year, 1717†. They are drawn up, with sound judgment, and accurate knowledge of the complex subject. I found many articles of them in the laws of other nations; but

* THE Article is as follows.

Les Gégliers conduiront les personnes qui viendront faire des charitez dans les lieux de la prison où elles desireront les distribuer, ce qu'elles pourront faire elles-mêmes sur le preau ou dans la cour; mais les aumônes ne pourront estre distribuées dans les cachots noirs que par les mains du Geolier, en présence des personnes qui les porteront.

† THEY are printed in quarto. The Act for the City is dated 18th June: it contains thirty-nine Articles. The title is *Arrest de la Cour de Parlement, portant Reglement*

but cannot say whether the French Acts were compiled from them, or followed by them.

THE 32d Article of the Act for the Provinces requires that Prisons be "*au raiz de chaussee*"*; *level with the ground*. Yet at *Chalons*, and some other towns, I saw many prisoners in dungeons; larger indeed, but in other respects not much better than those at Paris. In the four horrid ones at the *Prison de St. Joseph* (formerly a Convent) at *Lyons*, June 1776, were twenty-nine criminals: the heat so excessive, that few of them had any other garment on than merely their shirts. Some of them were sick: none of them looked healthy. In the nine other rooms of that Gaol there were one hundred and twenty-eight prisoners; of which number twenty-two were women. To the *Pierrecize*, a state prison at *Lyons*, you ascend by more than two hundred steps: among the few prisoners in it, I sat talking a while with one who said he was in the fiftieth year of his confinement.

LYONS.

Reglement general pour les Prisons, droits et fonctions des Greffiers des Geoles, Geoliers et Guichetiers des dites Prisons: Avec le Tarif des droits attribuez ausdits Geoliers. The Act for the Provinces, dated 1st September, has the same title, except the Tarif. It contains thirty-three Articles.

* THE foundation of this was probably the first Article upon Prisons in the excellent Criminal Ordonnance of Louis XIV. 1670, which directs that they shall be so disposed that *the health of prisoners shall not be incommoded*.

I dwell perhaps too long on France. Yet I cannot leave it, without stopping a minute longer at Lyons; to give a short account of an Hospital there.

HOTEL
DIEU.

THE HOTEL DIEU is by the river's side (the Rhone). The principal building is in the form of a cross: near three hundred feet from end to end both ways. The wards thirty-two feet wide, and twenty-five feet high: with apertures between the joists of the floor above; and two tier of windows: in many of them two casements. Three rows of iron bedsteads in each ward, Under a dome in the centre is an octagon altar, in view from every part of the cross. Prayers, which are read there twice a day, can be heard through the wards. This part of the House is for those that have *Fevers*. There are other wards for *Lying-in Women*; for the *Wounded*; for *Foundlings*; for the *Insane*: all separate: and a room for chirurgical operations. The cross-wards are so airy, as not to be in the least offensive: and yet there are, in another part of the House, two large upper rooms still more airy and pleasant, *Chambres de Convalescence*: to these they remove patients that are recovering: and those whom I saw there said they were very refreshing. They come down from them at meals to a Refectory or Hall. These rooms soon complete the patients recovery; and seem an excellent precaution against the slow hectic fever, of which our Hospital-Physicians so frequently complain; and it is chiefly

chiefly on account of these that I mention the House *. The whole was clean and quiet. There are eight Chaplains; nine Physicians and Surgeons; and twelve Sisters. These are ladies of a religious order, dressed in a neat uniform, who make up, as well as administer all the medicines prescribed; for which purpose there is an Elaboratory and Apothecary's shop, consisting of five or six apartments, the neatest and most elegantly fitted up that can be conceived.

BEFORE the Cantons, I will mention, what is not indeed any part of Switzerland, the little Republic of

N E

HERE were only five *Criminals*; none of them in irons. Their allowance about six-pence a day: for which they have a pound of good bread, some soup, and half a pint of

* I WAS induced to take such particular notice of this Hospital, from the recollection of something similar to these *Chambers of Convalescence* proposed by my ingenious friend Mr. Aikin of Warrington, in his *Thoughts on Hospitals*. I had not the pamphlet then with me, but have since turned to the passage, and find he advises that "all patients capable of sitting up, should remain through the day in large airy halls."

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wine. They looked healthy. Here, as in the Swiss-Cantons, men and women are kept separate. For the last year or two no capital punishment. If a criminal flies from justice, they call him in form three days, and after trial, execute him in effigy.

No *Debtors*: and there seldom are any. A creditor must allow his debtor in prison as much as felons have from the public: upon failure, the gaoler gives notice, and then discharges the prisoner. Besides, there are *sumptuary* laws in this state. And though the government is in general mild, there is a severe law against bankrupts, and insolvents; which renders incapable of all honours, and deprives of freedom, not only the debtor himself, but his children after him: except such of them as pay their quota of the debts *.

IN those of the CANTONS to which I went, *Felons* have each a room to themselves, “that they may not,” said the Keepers, “*tutor one another.*” None were in irons: they are kept in rooms more or less strong and lightsome, according to the crimes they are charged with. But the Prisons are in general very strong. The rooms are num-

* See *Edits de la Republique de Geneve*, 1735.

bered, and the keys marked with the same numbers. In most of them a *German Stove*. The common allowance six-pence a day. In some Cantons there were no prisoners of this sort. The principal reason of it is, the great care that is taken to give children, even the poorest, a moral and religious education. Another thing which contributes to the same intention, is the laudable police of speedy justice. A criminal has notice of his death, not the manner of it, but a short time before he is to suffer: and he is then indulged with his choice of food, wine, &c. Women are not hanged, but beheaded. Every new executioner has a new sword; and in the Arsenal at *Bern* I saw several old ones hung up in order. In the Houses of Correction many of the prisoners were women; whom I saw at work.

THE most numerous prisoners are the *Galley-Slaves*; improperly so called, for there are no Gallies belonging to Switzerland.

AT LAUSANNE I visited a Prison, in which LAUSANNE. there were at that time no prisoners. There were dungeons, but on entering each of them the Keeper observed that we were not yet upon the ground, but there were cellars underneath. On conversing with Dr. *Tiffot*, he expressed his surprize at our Gaol-Distemper; said "I should not find it in Switzerland:" and added that "he had not heard of it's being any where but in
O 2 England."

England." When I mentioned the late Act of Parliament for preserving the health of our prisoners, he approved of it highly, especially the clauses which require *white-washing the rooms and keeping them clean.*—I did not (as the Doctor said I should not) find the Gaol-Fever in Switzerland: nor did I find it any where else abroad*.

BERN.

IN BERN, the principal Canton, there was in one Prison (the *Schallenhauſe*) one hundred and twenty-four Galley-Slaves. They have not each a room to themselves; but there is some distinction of the more and less criminal, both in their rooms and work. Most of them are employed in cleaning the streets, and public walks; removing the rubbish of building; and the snow and ice in winter. The city is one of the cleanest I have seen. Four or five are chained to a small waggon and draw; others, more at liberty, sweep, load, &c. These are known by an *Iron Collar*, with a hook projecting above their heads: weight about five pounds: I saw one riveted on a criminal in about two minutes. They work in summer from seven to eleven, and from one to six; in winter from eight to eleven, and from one to four. I
asked

* SIR JOHN PRINGLE, President of the Royal Society, in his Discourse at the Anniversary Meeting, 30th November 1776, informs us at page 16, that "The late Dr. Mounſey, F. R. S. who had lived long in *Russia*, and had been *Archiatre* under two successive Sovereigns---happening to be at *Moscow* when he perused the *Observations on the Jail-Fever*---was induced to compare what he read in that Treatise with what he should see in the several Prisons of that large city: but to his surprize, after visiting them all, and finding them full of malefactors (for

asked them, "Whether they would choose to work so, or be confined within doors?" "*Much rather,*" they said, "*work thus.*" The less criminal are in separate wards. They work within doors, spinning, &c. in a large room; and have not the iron collar. The Prison is not commodious, nor kept clean. The daily allowance two pounds of bread, and twice a day a pint and half of soup, made of barley, beans, &c. they fetch it from the City-Hospital. In their leisure-hours they make trifles to sell, mend shoes &c. and deliver them as they pass on at work. They are not suffered to practise *Gaming* of any sort. Indeed this is forbidden to all the common people; as playing for any considerable sum is to those of higher rank. The Keeper and Turnkey are to see that the prisoners perform their devotions every morning and evening. The Chaplains pray with them and instruct them on Sunday and Thursday. Once a month other Clergymen superintend the service. No visitant admitted on Sunday. Great care taken of the sick. No sutling place to be kept in this House of Correction. The Keeper is strictly forbidden to sell the prisoners wine, brandy, or other provisions; and required en-

"the late Empress then suffered none---to be put to death) he could discover
 "no fever among them, nor learn that any acute distemper peculiar to Jails had
 "ever been known there.----Upon his return to *St. Petersburg* he made the same
 "inquiry there, and with the same result."

I SHALL just remark here that the *Scorbut* in the French Prisons may probably be a species of the Gaol-Distemper; but I did not see any persons actually ill of it while I was abroad; otherwise I think I should have been able to have recognized it.

tirely

tirely to forego any such emolument. The bedding and cloathing are minutely described, both as to quality and value. I have a copy of all the Orders, twenty-seven in number, dated March 14. 1741. These which I have mentioned may serve for a specimen. Some of the slaves are women: their ward is totally separate from that of the men.

IN *La Prison ordinaire* some rooms are planked all round. Eight of them are very close and strong. Doors of oak 2½ inches thick, plated with iron; three hinges, a lock and two padlocks. In a closet, were the cloaths of a person that was murdered, kept to confront the guilty when apprehended: and some stolen goods, to be owned. Here were no prisoners. A criminal who can pay is allowed to expend 7 batz 2 kreutzer, about a shilling daily, for two meals of soup and good bread. To one that is poor, the Government allows half that sum. To all who are condemned, they allow a shilling a day for eight days before they suffer. These allowances are specified on a paper hung up in the Gaol. There also hangs up a serious exhortation concerning the awful nature of an *Oath*; and the forms of sundry oaths to be taken. I procured copies of the whole, but will transcribe only one oath, as follows: --- “ *Ma deposition, dont lecture m’a été faite à présent, je la confirme devant la face du Dieu tout puissant, tout sachant et vray, pour contenir la verité, ainsi que je desire que Dieu me soit en aide sur la fin de mes jours. Sans dol ni* ”
“ *fraude.*”

“*fraude.*”—“My deposition, which has now been read to me I confirm before the face of God omnipotent, omniscient and true, to contain the truth, as I desire that God may be my help at the end of my days. Without deceit or fraud.” Perjury, I was told, is very uncommon among them *.

IN this city I had some discourse with the celebrated Dr. *Haller*. He ascribed the sickness in English Gaols to their being over-crowded.

AT SOLOTHURN the Prison (dated in front 1756) is built SOLOTHURN. of a sort of marble from a quarry near the town. Many of the stones are six feet by two or three, and above a foot thick. The Gaoler said, “He always took off the irons from criminals that came to him chained hands and feet.” There are fifteen rooms about nine feet square, and eight feet high: with a coach roof. The partition walls are all of the same sort of marble: the window is in the upper part of

* IN Scotland also this crime is not frequent. When I was there January 1775, there were no trials: but by inquiring of Gentlemen well-versed in the business of their Courts, I learned that the oath and the form of administering it, are very solemn. The Judge, as well as the Witness standing, holding up his right hand &c. After a witness has given his evidence, it is read to him, that he may correct or explain it; and then he signs it. The whole process is carried on with great deliberation. Judges on the Circuit are obliged to stay five nights at every town where they open their commission. Acquitted prisoners are immediately discharged.

the

the wall, two feet by six inches: German stoves in most of the rooms. For those guilty of less heinous crimes, there are rooms not quite so strong, and more lightsome. Allowance a pound of bread, and twice a day soup.

THE Magistrates thought a *constant supply of water* within the Prison-walls so needful, that although there is a fountain in the street about ten yards from the Prison-door, they have placed another in the court-yard, dated 1769.

BASIL. AT BASIL the Gaol for felons is in one of towers. No prisoners; but many rooms ready with clean straw and blankets. Each prisoner (they said) has a room to himself, in which he is constantly shut up, except when conducted to the Council-Chamber for examination. One of the strongest rooms by the great clock is about six feet high: the (trap) door is in the flat roof: the prisoner goes down by a ladder, which is then taken up: his victuals are put in at a wicket on one side. When I was in the room, and took notice of the uncommon strength of it, the Gaoler told me a prisoner had lately made his escape from it. I could not devise what method he took, but heard it was this. He had a spoon for soup, which he sharpened to cut out a piece from the timber of his room: then by practice he acquired the art of striking his door, just when the great clock struck, to drown the noise: and in fifteen days he forced all the bolts, &c. But attempting to let himself
down

down from the vast height by a rope which he found, the rope failed him; and by falling he broke so many of his bones, that the Surgeons pronounced his recovery impossible. But his bones were set; and with proper care he did recover, and was pardoned.

E R M A N Y.

THE Germans, well aware of the necessity of *Cleanliness* in Prisons, have very judiciously chosen to build them in situations most conducive to it; that is, *near Rivers*: as at *Hanover, Zell, Hamburgh, Bremen, Cologne, Mentz* and many other places.

IN the Gaols that I saw there were but few prisoners, except those called, improperly, *Galley-Slaves*. One cause of this, here as in Switzerland, is a speedy trial after commitment.

THE Galley-Slaves have every where a Prison to themselves. They work on the *Roads, the Fortifications, Chalk-Hills*, and other public service; for four, seven, ten, fif-

teen, twenty years, according to their crimes: and are cloathed, as well as fed, by the Government. At *Wesel*, which belongs to the KING of *Prussia*, there were ninety-eight of these slaves: they have two pounds of bread a day, and the value of three halfpence English every day they work.

I SAW no under-ground dungeons in any of the new Prisons in *Germany*: nor indeed in any new Prison abroad. At *Lunenburg* the dungeons are disused: and instead of them are built additional rooms up stairs: one for each prisoner. And in most of the Gaols each criminal is alone in his room; which is more or less strong, lightsome, and airy, as the crime he is charged with is more or less atrocious.

ONE often sees the doors of sundry rooms marked *Ethiopia*, *India*, *Italy*, *France*, *England*, &c. In those rooms, parents, by the authority of the Magistrates, confine for a certain term dissolute children: and if they are inquired after, the answer is, they are gone to *Italy*, *England*, &c.

I DO not remember any Prison in *Germany* (nor elsewhere abroad) in which *Felons* have not, either from the public allowance, or from charities, somewhat more to live on than bread and water. In some places a person goes on market-

market-days with a basket for prisoners: and I have seen him bring them a comfortable meal of fresh vegetables. But there are separate Prisons in which confinement for a week or two on bread and water is all the punishment for some petty offences. Perhaps, when a condemned criminal is only to live a day or two, such diet may be more proper than the indulgence with which the *Germans* treat prisoners, after sentence of death, which is commonly executed within forty-eight hours. The malefactor has then his choice of food, and wine, in a commodious room, into which his friends are admitted; and a Minister attends him during almost all his remaining hours.

AT STRASBURG I saw in one of the five towers three *Debtors*: they informed me that they were alimented by their creditors; that they had two pounds of good bread a day, and soup equally good. I was much pleased to find so much of a liberal spirit prevail in this city, that in the Hospital there were separate chambers for Lutherans, in which they were allowed the attendance of their own Ministers.

STRAS-
BURG.

AT MENTZ, *La Porte de Fer*, which is for *Felons*, is five stories high: two rooms on a floor: a spacious landing-place in the middle, with opposite windows, for circulation of air. The rooms are double-floored with oak plank, full two inches thick; and each room has a double door only three

MENTZ.

feet nine inches high. These two circumstances contribute much to security. On one side the door is a small iron wicket, to put in the daily allowance: which is two pounds of bread, soup, and (except in Lent) a little meat. Only one prisoner is confined in each room, who has a pair of blankets; and once in a fortnight clean straw. This Gaol stands near the Rhine, and is not in the least offensive.

In the House of Correction all was neat, and shewed the attention of the Regency. On my taking notice to the Keeper how clean his Prison was, he said "How can it be otherwise when we have so many women prisoners? Surely they may keep the House clean." Most of the flour for the city is ground at a mill in this Prison. The delinquents work at it two hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon. Over the door is carved a waggon drawn by two *Stags*, two *Lions*, and two wild *Boars*; with an inscription explaining the device, which is, that if wild beasts can be tamed to the yoke, we should not despair of reclaiming irregular men. I saw the same *bas relief* at one or two other Houses of Correction.

THERE is a separate Prison for *Debtors*, near the Fish-Market: *Le Port du Poisson*. No prisoners. When there are any, they have daily at the creditor's cost two pounds of bread, and about four-pence English.

EVERY Prison at *Mentz* has in each room a German stove; which, in winter, is heated two or three times a day. Prisoners have clean linen once a week. On my observing to the *Brigadier of the Police* who went with me, how healthy his prisoners looked, he told me that “Some years ago, they were unhealthy; and the Regency removed them from the dungeons under ground: upon which they recovered; and had been remarkably healthy ever since.” The dungeons are now totally disused.

It was hardly necessary to inquire if the Prisons were inspected by proper Officers. The Keepers make a report every day to an attentive *Lieutenant of the Police*: and once in a fortnight the *Conseiller de Régence*, the *Secrétaire* and *Conseiller des Finances* visit every Prison; hear all complaints; and inquire if cloaths, or any thing necessary be wanting. None of the Keepers sell liquor; but prisoners may send out for a quart of beer a day. They are not allowed to have any spirituous liquors.

I HAVE related more particulars here, to give a specimen of the oeconomy observed in other *German Prisons*; most of them being governed upon the same principles; though not all with the same attention.

AT HANAU near *Hesse Cassel*, the Galley-Slaves (so called) are distinguished into *Honnêtes* and *Desbonnêtes*. The former

HANAU.

former are condemned for three, four, seven, nine, fourteen years : but the term is sometimes shortened on account of good behaviour. These wear a brown uniform ; and a small chain from the girdle to one leg. The latter are for the most part such as have committed capital offences. These wear a white coat with one black sleeve ; and have a chain from the girdle to each leg : they never work out of the town ; and are put to the most disagreeable services in it. The hours of work for both sorts are in summer from five to eleven, and from one to six : in winter as the weather and length of days permit. Allowance, from 1st of April to Michaelmas, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of bread a day : from Michaelmas to April, two pounds : and each man about two-pence English a day. From a charity they have half a florin (about twelve-pence halfpenny) a month. They are constantly visited by a Deputy from the Regency, who makes his report to the Colonel every morning : and the Colonel conveys it to the young Prince, when he resides at Hanau. Of his kindness to them, the prisoners seemed duly sensible ; and they spoke with grateful respect of the attention shewed them by the amiable *Princess* his deceased mother, whose memory will be long revered in that country.

I ASKED one and another of the *Honnêtes* who were at work on the road, “ Whether they liked to be thus employed, or would rather choose to be confined in idleness ? ”

“ nefs ? ” They readily answered, “ Much, rather be thus abroad at work.” On Saturday afternoon, these sweep the bridges, the entrances to the town &c. They have a *Guard* of four Soldiers (bayonets fixed), a Subaltern, and the Keeper. This is the guard, be the number of slaves more or less : when I saw them they were from ten to twelve.

AT six in the evening, in summer-time, they bring all their tools into a room in the Prison ; and go to their chambers : the *Desbonnêtes* on the ground floor ; the *Honnêtes* above. But in this Prison there is not a separate room for each man ; as in those to which they were at first committed. Each criminal has, besides the cloaths above-mentioned, two pair of shoes ; two pair of stockings ; and two shirts. All are obliged to attend Divine Service on Sunday. The men on my repeated visits looked always healthy.

THE *Desbonnêtes* are not doomed to despair : but for good behaviour are sometimes promoted to the rank of *Honnêtes*. I conversed with one whom I found very cheerful for a late advancement of that kind : in consequence of it he was working on the road.

THERE is another Prison at *Hanau, La Tour de Margueretta* : so called from the first person confined in it. It has four rooms on each of the two floors ; but they were all empty.

AT

CASSEL. AT CASSEL, there is also a Prison for Galley-Slaves, under similar management, but not so well conducted. One circumstance struck me as worthy of remark. In a fine new Church just built, there is a gallery with two separate seats for the *Honnêtes* and *Desbonnêtes*; though the whole number, when I was there, was only seventeen.

MANHEIM. AT MANHEIM Monsieur *Babo*, Counsellor to the Regency, very politely gave orders to shew me every room of *La Maison de Force*. Prisoners committed to this House are commonly received in form with what is called the *Bien-Venu* (Welcome). A machine is brought out in which are fastened their neck, hands, and feet. Then they are stripped; and have, according as the Magistrate orders—the *Grand Venu* of twenty to thirty stripes—the *Demi Venu* of eighteen to twenty—or the *Petit Venu* of twelve to fifteen: after this they kiss the threshold and go in. Some are treated with the same compliment at discharge. The like ceremony is observed at some other towns in *Germany*.

THE House was clean. Fifty-two men, and forty-nine women in several rooms: all at work; either at their own trades, as shoemakers, taylors, weavers, lapidaries; or at one of the manufactures of the House; which are coarse cloth and cards. Not one idle. They have but little time to earn any thing for themselves: yet though they work
entirely

entirely for the House, their labour, I was informed, does not maintain it.

THE Rules and Orders are good. I have a copy of them all. The two last are to this effect. 11th. As it is of the utmost importance in such Houses as this, to observe all possible cleanliness; it is required of all persons to watch most strictly against all appearance of the contrary. Whoever sees the least offence of that kind, shall give immediate notice of it to the Inspector, upon pain of close confinement on bread and water, and the most rigorous chastisement. 12th. That no one may be able to plead ignorance of the Rules, one copy of them shall be given to every prisoner, and another hung up in his room; and they shall be read publicly every Sunday morning after Divine Service. It is ordered that the disobedient be punished; and that encouragement be given to the dutiful and diligent.

THE doors are all numbered; and the keys marked with the corresponding number. Allowance to most of the *Men* two pounds of bread, soup, and a quart of good beer; and, except in Lent, half a pound of meat. *Women* have a pound and half of bread: other articles as the men. The sick are indulged with white bread, veal, &c. They have all of them clean linen once a week: it is washed by the women prisoners. The Keeper makes every morning a re-

port to Monsieur *Babo* of the state of his House as to numbers, health, &c.

A CAPUCHIN says Mass in the Chapel every morning. A gallery for men: another for women, with a blind before it: another for *Orphans*, of whom there are sixty-four in a sort of Hospital at one end of the Prison. Protestants and Jews are ordered to their private devotions: the latter are excused from working on their *Sabbath*.

HANOVER. THE Prison at HANOVER was built about thirty years ago. It is situated on the river *Leyna*. There are eleven strong rooms, about ten feet square, and ten and a half high; with a bed of solid stone in each, eleven inches from the ground, and nine inches higher at the head. Over these are larger apartments for debtors &c. The rooms are warmed by stoves in winter. Criminals have a small chain: they are allowed straw to lie on, and two coverlids. When I visited the Prison there were seven criminals and one debtor. The Keeper sells no liquors, but has a salary. In the Council-Chamber are all the various Edicts in frames. There is a Torture-Chamber, but I with pleasure learned that the two cruel engines had not been used for four years.

LUNEN-
BURG.

LUNENBURG. I found the criminals here employed on a different work from any I had before seen: digging stone
from

from a large chalk-hill called *Kalck-Berg*. Others were preparing it for the kiln, grinding, sifting, packing &c. in the warehouses. The casks are about three hundred weight. It is sent to *Hamburg* and other distant places, as it makes an excellent cement. Many other men were employed; but the criminals, of whom there were thirty-one, had a chain of about four pounds. Their allowance was a pound and half of bread, and three halfpence in money: provisions much cheaper than in England.

AT HAMBURGH *Felons* in the *Büttley* were all in irons. HAMBURGH. The common method of execution is decollation. The Executioner, who is *Gaoler*, shewed me the sword which, he said, he had made use of eight times.

AMONG the various engines of torture, or the question, which I have seen in *France* and other places, the most excruciating is kept and used in a deep cellar of this Prison. It bught to be buried ten thousand fathom deeper*. It is said the inventor was the first who suffered by it: the last was a woman, not two years ago.

HERE, as at some other towns, is a Prison for slight offences. The punishment, to be confined from a week to a month, and live on bread and water only. To prevent

* See the Marquis *Beccaria*, Chap. XVI.

the prisoners having any thing else, what money they bring with them is taken, and sealed up; but it is returned to them when discharged.

IN this great city, supposed to contain ninety thousand souls, there were but three *Debtors*: and in the neighbouring town ALTENA, which belongs to the KING of DENMARK, but two.

IT will perhaps be expected that I should say something of the Houses of Correction at the great and opulent city of *Hamburg*. I was there near a week, and visited all the Prisons with every advantage, through the kindness of my friend, Senator *Voght*. In the great House of Correction, which is a sort of Work-house, and *not* reckoned *infamous*, various kinds of work were carrying on; as knitting, spinning, weaving linen, hair, and wool, rasping logwood and hartshorn. A regular book is kept of the earnings, one fourth of which, I was informed, was given to each, as they worked more or less. This House is governed by eight Directors, who must be married men. Two of them visit it every Wednesday and Saturday; on the latter day along with the Ladies, who deliver out the women's work, and have a room for the purpose. Many hundreds are confined here. In the great room I saw about three hundred women and girls all busily employed both times I was there.

there. Although the House is situated near the *Alster*, and visited by Ladies, I cannot say much in favour of its neatness or cleanliness.

IN the *Spin-House*, which is accounted *infamous*, even the men were not obliged to rasp logwood, but were employed in spinning, in more lightsome rooms than those of the other House. In this were seventy-three prisoners.

AT BREMEN the Prison for *Debtors* has four rooms; BREMEN. but the Magistrate who accompanied me, Dr. *Hornwinckel*, assured me not one of them had been occupied for above thirty years, till very lately; when one was fitted up for a debtor, who was confined in it a few weeks. Over the door of this Prison is inscribed

Hic fraudum terminus esto.

THAT there were few *Debtors*, or none at all, in such towns as *Mentz*, *Coblentz*, *Manheim*, &c. may be ascribed to their being places of but *little trade*. In such large trading cities as *Hamburg*, and *Bremen*, it seems owing to the little credit that is given—the expence of alimēt &c. falling on the creditor—the being deprived of every kind of amusement and diversion while in Prison—and the disgrace of being there.

DEBTORS are not permitted in any German cities that I have seen, to have their wives and children living with them in Prison.

THE House of Correction at *Bremen*, situated on the *Wefer*, is indeed a *House of Industry*; yet very quiet. There were eleven men, and twenty-eight women, all at work; except a woman who had broke her leg. The stronger and less docile men rasp *Logwood*: others weave a set task of *Hair Carpets*, &c. The Keeper appoints a weaver in the House to instruct every new comer, who generally teaches him the art in a short time. The women's apartments were very clean: their work is spinning, knitting, &c. The Keeper has a salary; and sells nothing.

I SAT an afternoon with Dr. *Duntze* of *Bremen*, who told me he was in London in 1753 and 54 with an inquisitive friend, a German. They went into *Newgate* to observe the effects of the *Ventilator*; and were struck with an offensive smell in one of the rooms. Next day they were both indisposed. The Doctor's complaint turned out a kind of jaundice. After a few days confinement he visited his friend, and found him excessively low; and in a short time he died with every symptom of the *Gaol-Fever*.

ZELL. AT ZELL in the Electorate of *Hanover*, is a large House of Correction; and

AT

AT CASSEL is another, with a work-room one hundred and ten feet by twenty-five, and twelve feet high. It was built by CHARLES, grandfather to the present Landgrave. I shall not, however, enter into a minute detail of the discipline in these two, and other Houses of the same sort in *Germany*. Those in *Holland* and *Flanders* are better conducted: and my account of them shall be more particular.

H O L L A' N D.

PRISONS in the UNITED PROVINCES are so quiet, and most of them so clean, that a visitor can hardly believe he is in a Gaol. They are commonly (except the Rasp-Houses) white-washed once or twice a year: and a prisoner told me it was no small refreshment to go into their rooms after such a thorough cleaning. A Physician and Surgeon is appointed to every Prison; and prisoners are in general healthy.

IN most of the Prisons for *Criminals* there are so many rooms that each prisoner is kept separate. They never go
out

out of their rooms: each has a bedstead, straw, and coverlid. But there are few criminals, except those in the *Rasp-Houses* and *Spin-Houses*. In all the seven Provinces seldom more executions in a year than from four to six*. One reason of this, I believe, is the awful solemnity of executions, which are performed in presence of the Magistrates, with great order and seriousness, and great effect on the spectators. I did not see the process in *Holland*; but it was particularly described to me, and was similar to what I had been witness of in another place abroad.

THE common method of execution is decollation by a broad sword. For the more atrocious crimes, such as premeditated murder &c. the malefactor is broken on the wheel; or rather on a cross laid flat upon the scaffold. But a description of the manner of this execution, which is finished by a *Coup de Grace* on the breast, would not be agreeable to any of my readers.

DEBTORS also are but few. The Magistrates do not approve of confining in idleness any that may be usefully employed. And when one is imprisoned, the Creditor must pay the Gaoler for his maintenance, from eight to eighteen stivers a day, according to the Debtor's former condition in

* I WAS told in Scotland that the number of executions there is nearly the same.

life. The aliment must be paid every week: in default whereof, the Gaoler gives eight days notice; and if within that time, the money, or security for it, be not brought, the debtor is discharged.

ANOTHER reason is, that the situation is very disgraceful. But perhaps the principal cause that debtors, as well as capital offenders, are few, is the great care that is taken to train up the children of the poor, and indeed of all others, to industry. No debtors have their wives and children living with them in Prison: but occasional visits in the day-time are not forbidden. You do not hear in the streets as you pass by a Prison, what I have been rallied for abroad, the cry of *poor hungry starving Debtors*.

THE States do not transport criminals: but men are put to labour in the *Rasp-Houses*, and women to proper work in the *Spin-Houses*: upon this professed maxim, *Make them diligent and they will be honest*. The rasping logwood, which was formerly the principal work done by the men criminals, is now in many places performed at the mills, much cheaper: and the *Dutch*, finding woollen manufactures more profitable, have within these last twelve years, set up several of them in those Houses of Correction. In some, the work does not only maintain the prisoners; but they have a little extra-time to earn somewhat for their better living in Prison, or for their benefit afterwards.

FOREIGN PRISONS.

GREAT care is taken to give them moral and religious instruction, and reform their manners, for their own and the public good. The *Chaplain* (such there is in every House of Correction) does not only perform public worship, but privately instructs the prisoners, catechises them every week &c. and I am well informed that many come out sober and honest*. Some have even chosen to continue and work in the House after their discharge.

OFFENDERS are sentenced to these Houses, according to their crimes, for seven, ten, fifteen, twenty years and upwards: but, to prevent despair, seldom for life. As an encouragement to sobriety and industry, those who distinguish themselves by such behaviour, are discharged before the expiration of their term. A prisoner who gives information of an intended escape is favoured much in this respect: his term is considerably shortened. A little before the election of new Magistrates, those who are in office inspect these Prisons; and inquire of the Keeper which pri-

* I HAVE heard in England that a countryman of ours, who was a prisoner in the Rasp-House at *Amsterdam* several years, was permitted to work at his own trade; shoe-making; and by being constantly kept employed, was quite cured of the vices which brought him to confinement. My informant added, that the prisoner received at his release a surplus of his earnings, which enabled him to set up in *London*; where he lived in credit, and at dinner commonly drank "Health to his worthy Masters at the Rasp-House."

soners, of those who have been confined a few years, have been diligent and orderly: and of the Minister, which of them have been most attentive to public and private instructions. According to the accounts, they contract the appointed time of punishment: so that fourteen years will sometimes be reduced to eight or ten; and twelve years to six or seven. This practice of abridging the time of punishment upon reformation is in every view wise and beneficial. Indeed, I have some reason to think that criminals are often doomed to a longer term, with an intention to make such deductions upon their amendment.

I WAS informed that the work done in some of these Houses of Correction (especially where the men are employed in rasping) does not maintain them: though the men that are robust earn from eight to ten stivers a day; and healthy women by spinning &c. from four to six. But some earn less; those who are infirm very little: none however are quite idle but the sick. This is surely excellent policy; for besides guarding against the pernicious effects of idleness in a Prison, and breaking criminals to habits of industry, if work so constant does not support the Houses, how much heavier would be the public burden, maintaining the numerous offenders in these Prisons, if, as in many of our Bridewells, no work at all were done there?

IN *Holland*, as well as in *Germany*, there are private

rooms in most of the Houses of Correction, in which young persons of a vicious and profligate turn are confined on the representation of their parents, till they shew signs of amendment.

AMSTER-
DAM.

AT AMSTERDAM the Prison is under the *Stadt-House*. Debtors and felons quite separate. No court-yard. Visitants may converse with debtors at the lattices of their rooms, from nine to twelve in the forenoon. The debtor may buy an anchor of wine to depofite with the Keeper (who fells liquers): he is allowed to call for a bottle of it a day, paying the Keeper two stivers a bottle.

IN this city they compute 250,000 souls*; about one third of those in *London*: yet in 1775 I found but eighteen debtors, in 1776 only fifteen.

THE rooms for criminals are down fifteen steps: ten feet by nine: in each, one prisoner only: a bedstead &c. door-

* IN the *Stadt-House* there is hung up to public view, a board shewing the mortality for the last two years, and for the last week, viz.

Deaths in	1774,	—	—	6649
	1775,	—	—	7895
	August 6th, 1776,	—	—	120

THE year 1775 was very sickly.—Sir *William Petty* in his *Tracts*, page 186, gives for the year 1685 the number of Burials in *Amsterdam* 6245.

way

way twenty-two inches wide; door four inches thick: the condemned rooms have an iron door besides. In the latter a criminal is never left alone: two prisoners from the Rasp-House are always with him, to prevent his destroying himself. They rejoice at the service; for if they discharge it faithfully, their reward is an abridgment of their allotted term. I was credibly informed, that there was no execution here for the last two years: and that for a hundred years past there have not been, *communibus annis*, more than one a year. It is generally performed within forty-eight hours after sentence.

IN the *Stadt-House* there were six delinquents. Their allowance is nine stivers a day, for which the Keeper gives them—in the morning, four good slices of bread and butter—at dinner, rice soup, and two slices of bread—at supper, milk—besides about a quart of beer a day; and on Sunday three quarters of a pound of meat. He also pays for their weekly shaving, and for washing their linen. In some other Provinces the allowance is the same: in some, more. One of the Magistrates, with whom I was conversing upon the subject of English Prisons, said “Nourish your prisoners well, and keep them in dry rooms, and they will be healthy.”

AT the RASP-HOUSE over the gate is, in *bas relief*, a device somewhat

RASP-
HOUSE.

FOREIGN PRISONS.

somewhat like that at *Mentz*. At the inner gate is (as at other Rasp-Houses) a representation of two men rasping *Logwood*: which is here their principal employment. Yet regard is had not only to their degree of guilt, but to their strength: for I saw two men winding filk or thread. This last summer there were fifty-four prisoners. In some rooms, where they also sleep, were ten or twelve men rasping an appointed task. Others were in the warehouses, sorting and weighing; others bringing the wood to those rooms. If any one be idle, or refractory &c. he is shut up in a place of closer confinement under ground. I saw one who was so punished for burning logwood: he told me his sentence was for six weeks. On careful inquiry, I learned, that what has been said of a cellar, in which such transgressors are put to pump or drown, is *not fact*. Hours of work from six to twelve, and from one to four. In extra-hours they make tobacco-boxes &c. which they sell to visitants, who pay two stivers to go in. They are daily visited by the Medical Faculty; and have in general a healthy look. I wished to know more particulars of this famous Prison; but could scarce ever get from the *cautious old Keeper* a direct answer to any one question: though I paid him five visits with that intent. I could not go into the rooms till last time I was there, when a Magistrate accompanied me. The Keeper was still as much upon the reserve as before: but without asking him, I saw his prison was dirty.

IN the SPIN-HOUSE (*Spin-buis*) you see a number of women criminals (there were thirty-two) some of whom had been the most abandoned; sitting in presence of the *Mistress*, quiet and orderly at their different sorts of work; spinning, plain work &c. Of the latter sort much is sent in from the city. Hours of work from six to twelve, and from one to eight. I saw them go from work to dinner: the Keeper as they call him *Father* presided. First they sang a Psalm: then they went in order down to a neat dining-room; where they seated themselves at two tables; and several dishes of boiled barley, agreeably sweetened, were set before them. The Father struck with a hammer: then in profound silence all stood up; and one of them read with propriety, a Prayer about four or five minutes. Then they sat down cheerful; and each filled her bowl, from a large dish which contained enough for four of them. Then one brought on a waiter slices of bread and butter, and served each prisoner.

SPIN-
HOUSE.

As I staid longer than a common visitant, one of the prisoners went up to the *Mistress* with the timid modesty of a suppliant, and asked leave to offer me the plate. The leave was granted. The *Mistress* keeps what is given, till it amounts to a sum sufficient to purchase a little *Tea* or *Coffee*, for all to partake.

HERE (as at some other towns in *Holland*) is a Prison or Work-house

Work-house for flighter offences; where prisoners are employed in *Spinning, weaving coarse Carpets, picking Oakum &c.*

DOL-
HUIS.

I WILL just mention the DOL-HUIS, an Hospital for the *Insane*: because it would (in my opinion) be a good plan for a Bridewell, with the addition of working rooms. The ground plot is rectangular: the Keeper's house takes up one of the shorter sides: the other three sides have, on the ground-floor, rooms in the recess of a walk full eight feet wide, under arcades; inclosed from the area or garden by a wall to the height of four feet: the upper part to the crown of the arch, open. Each person has a separate room, with two doors; the inner door is latticed; the outer, frequently stands open. Over the doors is an aperture in the wall, about a foot square. These rooms are for the *Poor*. Above are larger rooms for those whose friends can pay for them. Common visitants are not allowed to go up: but, injudiciously, every one that pays four stivers is admitted below. The windows all round open to the court-yard, none outwards.

HAGUE.

AT the HAGUE I was honoured with the very polite assistance of Sir *Joseph Yorke*. A Magistrate accompanied me to the Prison; where all was quiet and in order. The same Gentleman presented me with a copy of Instructions to the Sheriff of the Court; a copy of Rules for Officers of the

the Attorney-General; and with a M. S. copy on several sheets, of forty-four Rules for the Management of the Prison. The Gaoler is never suffered to sleep out of the House, but with the express consent of the Court, or the Advocate &c. and when that leave is, on any special occasion granted, he must provide a Substitute approved by the Court &c. This Substitute is sworn to his temporary office. If any prisoner escapes, whether by the immediate fault of the Keeper, or the fault of his servants, he is to suffer the punishment that was due to the prisoner. He may not keep a tavern or alehouse: nor play at cards &c. with his prisoners: nor accept of any treat or gift from them, directly or indirectly, during *their confinement* or afterwards. He must keep the Prison neat and clean: furnish fresh straw once a week; and in winter coverlids. The Attorney-General or his Deputy is to see that all this be duly performed. The Keeper is to supply prisoners with good bread, soup, and beer. Those who pay eighteen stivers a day (or what other sum the Magistrates shall allow them to expend) are to have provision proportioned to that price. Visitants are not permitted to be in the Prison from eleven in the morning, till two: and are dismissed in the evening at six in summer, at four in winter. None to be admitted on Saturday: nor in time of Divine Service on Sunday. Candles to be taken away at nine. The Keeper to guard against accidents by fire.

THE Rules for Officers of the Attorney-General, and of the Sheriff have an admirable effect in preserving peace, and order. There are thirty-two of them. I cannot ~~for~~ bear abstracting a few. No officer to stir out of town without special leave: and while in town each must always give notice where he may be found. In case of fire they must immediately repair to the Court-Gate for instructions. Arrests of delinquents must be performed quietly. No officer to serve or watch instead of another. Neglect of duty through drunkenness is punished with living in Prison on bread and water at their own expence for three days, eight days, and at last, with discharge. They may not keep company with any persons in public houses &c. Giving ill language is punished by a fine: quarrels, at discretion of the Magistrates. Not giving information of defaulters is punished with discharge. They are to guard against being guilty of ill behaviour of any sort, that no dishonour may be cast upon the Court of Judicature. Each officer to have a copy of the Rules, and keep it to shew on demand, on pain of a fine. The whole to be read to them all together by the Sheriff once a month.

GRONINGEN.

AT GRONINGEN the *Rasp* and *Spin-House* together, has on the ground-floor rooms for men. In the floor above it are four apertures two feet by three and a half each into the wool warehouse above. These were lately made by the advice of a judicious Physician (a Professor), who thought
the

the men's rooms not sufficiently airy, though they have opposite windows; the men sleeping as well as working in them: on which account they are still somewhat offensive. Women have a work-room, and a lodging-room quite separate: both of them very clean. All the prisoners are employed on a woollen manufacture.

AT LEWARDEN the *Rasp-House* had in it thirty-four men: a few of them rasping *Logwood*, with an instrument composed of ten saws united: others combing and spinning black wool: others spinning twine; weaving sacks, and coarse linen cloth &c. At their leisure they make shoe-pegs, tobacco-sloppers, *sugar-saucers of brass wire* &c. and sell them to visitants. In the *Spin-House* adjoining, were thirty-six women: all at work, preparing thread &c. except one, whom the Mistress, going up with me from her breakfast, found idle in a warehouse; and not only rated her for it sufficiently, but entertained me with her murmurs upon the offence a good while after; from whence I concluded the fault was not a very common one. LEWARDEN.

AT UTRECHT no prisoners in the *Stadt-House*. The Keeper told me the allowance was twelve stivers a day: "for," said he, confinement here is not meant as punishment; but only as safe custody till trial*. After which, UTRECHT.

* THE same observation I remember was made to me by the Keeper at *Nimeguen*, where the allowance is ten stivers. Here also were no prisoners.

“some who are to be punished by a short imprisonment
 “are sent to another Prison, where they live on bread and
 “water only.” He said a woman who had been his pri-
 soner, was that day sentenced to be so punished for a fort-
 night: but he added, “She will have a sufficient quantity;
 and if she be ill, her food will be altered.”

DELT. AT DELFT there were near ninety in the *House of Cor-
 rection*: men and women quite separate: all neat and clean,
 and looked healthy. They told me their allowance was five
 stivers a day *. All employed on a woollen manufacture—
 women spinning, carding &c.—men weaving from coarse
 to very fine Cloth: their task, to earn thirty-five stivers a
 week. Some earn a small surplus; but they have only half
 of it. A Burgomaster, to whom I mentioned that circum-
 stance, said it was the truth. They do not put more than
 eight or ten men to work in one room: for when large
 numbers are together, one idle person corrupts more; and there
 is not generally so much work done. Here also, if a pri-
 soner has behaved well for a few years, and given proofs of
 amendment, the Magistrates begin to abridge the time for
 which he was sentenced. One whom I saw very cheerful,

* A GUINEA 252d. is = 11 guilders 11 stivers = 231 stivers
 (for 20 stivers is a guilder) therefore stivers are to pence as $\frac{231}{20} = \frac{11}{10}$:
 i. e. 11 stivers is equal to a shilling.

told me the cause of his joy was that a year had lately been taken from his term.

AT ROTTERDAM in the Prison under the *Stadt-House* were neither debtors nor felons. In the *Rasp and Spin-House* about forty men and a hundred women. The former, three or four in a room, making *Fishing-Nets*, carding *Wool*, sorting *Coffee* &c. Women mostly employed on a manufacture of *Worsted*, spinning, and working at a great wheel like those which at *Derby* are turned by water.

ROTTER-
DAM.

THE PEST-HOUSE across the *Maes* opposite *Rotterdam* is a spacious building in a small *isle*. It is nearly a square of one hundred and thirty feet: has four spacious wards which are about thirty feet wide and twenty high. I mention this edifice, not only as it occurred to me that it would be a good plan for a House of Correction, being airy, and built round a court in which is a basin of water communicating with the *Maes*; but on account of the sentiments of veneration it inspired, when I trod on the ground under which such piles of my brave countrymen lie buried; it having been used as a Military Hospital after the siege of *Bergen-op-Zoom*.

PEST-
HOUSE.

'F L A' N D E R S.

THE FRENCH PROVINCES here and in the *Netherlands* are chiefly governed by the same *Arrêt de Parlement* as their Provinces in *France*. I will therefore mention only one circumstance at *Arras* in *Artois* which was different from what I had seen in *France*. Of one hundred and thirty-nine prisoners in this Gaol, I saw two in the court-yard who had irons. But upon asking one of them the reason of it, he told me "it was for attempting an escape."

IN the AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS I found the Prisons in general clean; and no sickness prevailing in any one of them: and yet few of the Prisons have a court-yard: in most of them every prisoner is confined to his room. In some places, as at *Antwerp* &c. the allowance to *Criminals* is scanty; a pound of bread a day, and a pound of butter a week: but the deficiency is fully made up by supplies from the Monasteries &c. Debtors very few: alimanted by creditors.

AT BRUSSELS twenty-four *Felons*: daily allowance two BRUSSELS.
pounds of bread (*pain de munition*) and some soup: on
Sunday, except in Lent, a pound of meat. A Keeper of
the House of Correction was lately committed to this Gaol
for abuse of his trust. *Debtor's* are sent to another Prison:
the creditor is obliged to advance a month's aliment. In that
Prison I saw an Englishman who had his wife and two or
three children with him; but they were not permitted to
stay at night.

VILFORDE. The House of Correction now building VILFORDE.
near this town for all the provinces of *Austrian Brabant*, is
upon the largest scale of any structure of the kind that I
have seen. It is situated upon the great canal leading to
Brussels; and is almost surrounded by water. The ground
plot, a plan of which I have by me, is rectangular, except
a sweep before the court of the Governor's house. The
longer sides are about two hundred and ten yards; the
shorter about one hundred and sixty-seven. At the back of
one of the longer sides, fronting the West, I counted eighty
windows on a floor. There are the same number opposite,
looking inwards towards the courts. Each of these belongs
to a separate room or cell, near six feet and a half by five
and a half, and eight feet high; and a long passage eight
feet and a half wide runs through each floor, into which all
the opposite rooms open. Two floors of this side are
finished, making three hundred and twenty rooms; there
are

are two more, as yet unfinished, of the same number of rooms. Each of the two shorter sides has one hundred and seventy-six rooms, of the same size as the others, and ~~as~~ as many floors. Part of these sides are finished; so that, including some rooms on each side the Governor's house, about five hundred are now ready of the nine hundred and ninety-two. On some vacant ground at the shorter sides more rooms will be built if wanted. Of so great importance is it wisely judged by these Provinces to keep every prisoner at night by himself, that this vast number of rooms is contrived that each may lodge *one person only*.

ON each side the gate of the court before the Governor's house is a Porter's lodge. Prisoners will pass this way to their respective wards behind the House. Those committed for life will be quite separate from those who are for a limited term: and men totally so from women; not only in their *Wards, Work-rooms, and Refectories*; but also in two distinct *Chapels*. These Chapels are octagons of about thirty-five feet; and on each floor the prisoners will have a room looking into them. The work-rooms are numerous; about forty feet by twenty: some up stairs, others under ground for weaving fine linen: but no prisoners are to sleep under ground. *Staircases* all stone, six feet wide: some dark cells for confining the refractory. A *Kitchen* forty-seven feet by thirty-four: *Bakehouse*, and *Slaughterhouse* large in proportion, and commodious. Convenient apartments for several

several Chaplains : and proper rooms for a military guard. No prisoners as yet : and two spacious Infirmaries designed, are not begun.

AT MECHLIN one of the best rooms in the Prison is for MECHLIN.
Debtors: but none in it. Three criminals up stairs: no
dungeons. Allowance, two sixpenny loaves and a pound of
butter weekly: on Sunday a pound of meat, and some
soup: three pints of small beer daily. Straw, and two
blankets. Firing from the 1st of November to the 1st of
May. Clean linen every week from a charity. I will not
describe the mode of *Torture*.

AT BRUGES there is to the Prison a court-yard for *Criminals*, and another for *Debtors*: but the former are never let out. Each sort has a daily allowance in money, about three-pence halfpenny English: provisions rather cheaper than in *London*: a clean shirt every week. *Debtors* have the allowance from their *Creditors*; who also pay the Keeper a small fee at the entrance of the prisoner, and a penny a day during his confinement. No under-ground dungeons. Two things are remarkable in this Prison, and well worth imitating. One is the care they take of the *Sick*. There are two Medical Books, one for the City, the other for the *Seigneuries* or Lordships of Parishes, which are governed by different Magistrates, but the Prison is common to both. The Physician at every visit enters his

in the respective Book, which is carried to the Apothecary ; who after copying the *Recipe*, sends the book back again ; and it is kept in the room where the Magistrates meet to hold a Court of Judicature, inspect the Prison &c. I spent some hours in looking over them. The prescriptions are written with regularity for many years past. *Bark* and *Cordials* were almost constant ingredients in the *Recipe*. They are not troubled with infectious distempers ; but perhaps the Physicians are somewhat apprehensive of them, and order those preventives with success. The Physician orders a Surgeon to attend when the case requires one : and at his order also the Keeper provides for the sick, *Soup*, *white Bread* &c. the Magistrates allowing for this *Fourteen-pence* a day, to continue till countermanded by the Physician. Some sick prisoners have been many weeks thus liberally provided for.

THE other exemplary practice is their care of Legacies and Donations. In the Council-Chamber, under a picture representing visiting the sick, feeding the hungry, and releasing the prisoner, there is in a frame a printed List of all Charities given or bequeathed to the Prisoners from the year 1315 to 1734 ; with the names and intentions of the several Donors : and in another small frame is a memorial of the time at which each bequest is to be distributed.

each criminal has from the city about four-pence halfpenny English, a day: and provision being there about one third cheaper than in *London*, some of them save a little out of that allowance after paying for the weekly washing of their linen.

IN the State Prison, governed by other Magistrates, criminals have four-pence a day. In each of those Prisons the Keeper has from the Magistrates two-pence a day for the custody of every prisoner. In the two Prisons, four debtors.

HERE is a Prison belonging to the rich Monastery of *Benedictines* in the *Abbey of St. Peter*. There are now thirty-five of the fraternity: who have many Lordships, and part of the City in their jurisdiction. The Prison joins to the Abbot's Court-House. Three dreary dungeons down nineteen steps: a little window in each: no prisoners. I went down; but my noting the dimensions of the windows &c. so enraged the Keeper, that he would not indulge my curiosity any farther.

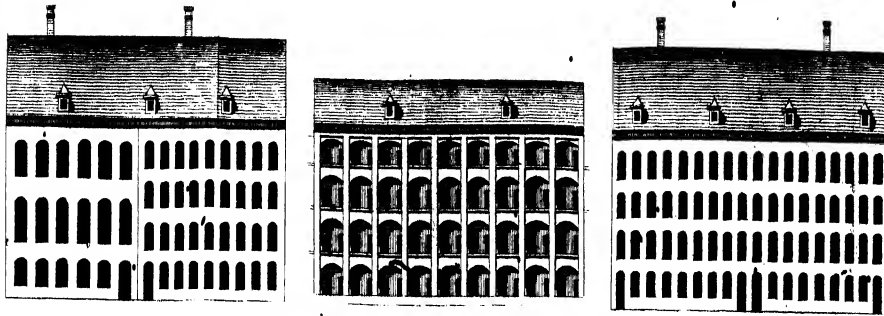
THE *House of Correction* for the *City of Ghent* is not so commodiously built, nor kept so clean as some other Flemish Prisons: but there are very good Rules of Economy, of which I have a copy. Every prisoner is examined at his first coming; and if he be not healthy, he is

not put among those that are so. That the Keeper may not be tempted to oppress his prisoners, he is exempted from all *Taxes*. The prisoners have a set task of different sorts of work : the profits of extra-work their own. The Magistrates meet in the Prison once a week to inspect it ; and to appoint the sort and quantity of provision for every day of the week ensuing. They order the Physician to see that the sick have broth, and other nourishment proper for them. The Keeper provides it and is paid by the Magistrates. I happened to go into the Prison while they were there, and saw them employed as above.

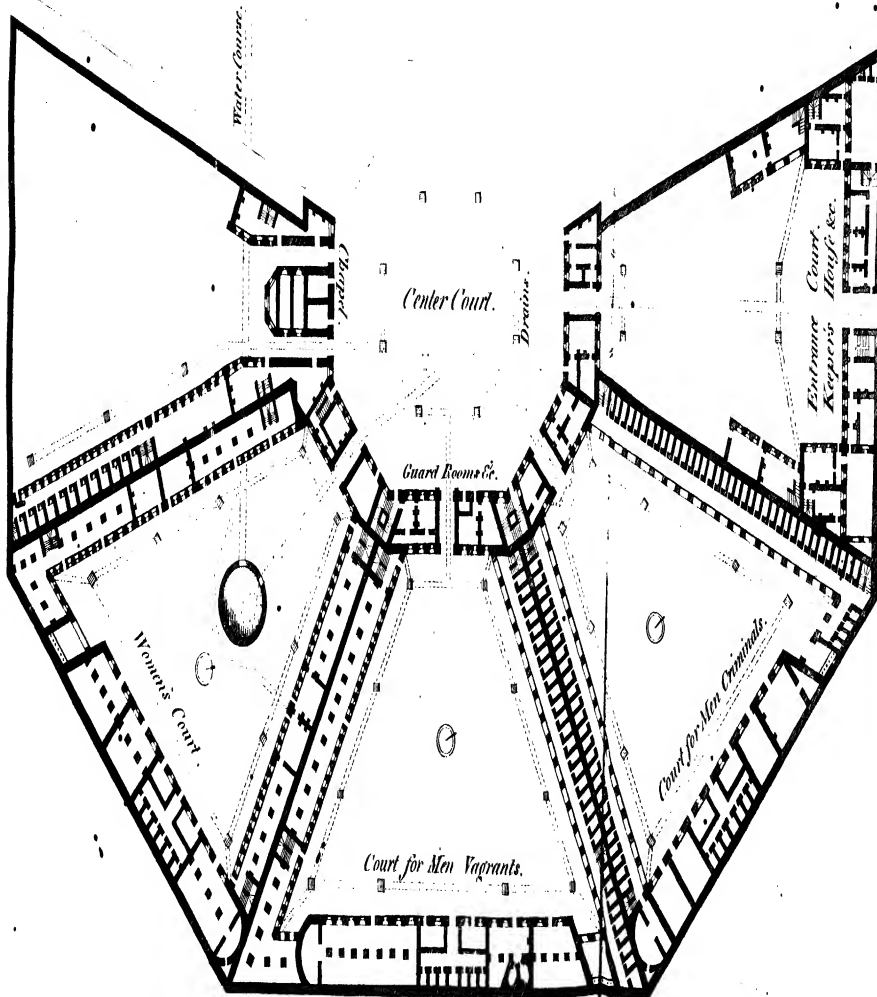
I BEG leave here, on account of the humanity of its institution, to digress from my subject by taking notice of a Nunnery in this place. The *Hospitable Mansion* is not inhabited solely by Nuns ; it is destined to the reception of men who are insane, and sick aged women. The insane have, when requisite, assistance from their own sex ; and the tenderness with which both these and the poor women are treated by the sisters, gave me no little pleasure.

THERE is at *Ghent* a new Prison building by the States of *Austrian Flanders*. It is a House of Correction for all those Provinces (as that at *Vilforde* for *Austrian Brabant*) and is called LA MAISON DE FORCE. It is situated near a *Canal*. The plan is an *Octagon* : only four sides finished : in one of them were in 1775 one hundred and fifty-nine men criminals :

PLAN OF LA MAISON de FORCE at GHENT.



Part of the Elevations of Sundry Wards.



100 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 2 - The Christ foot is about 1/4 inch shorter than the English foot.

Canal.

120 Ghent Feet.

nals: this year one hundred and ninety-one. Another of the sides is for women, of whom there were fifty-nine. In the middle of this court is a basin of running water, for washing all the Linen of the House.

ON each of the four floors there is a corridor, or arcade, six feet nine inches wide, quite open to the air of the yard, which, however, is not attended with any inconvenience, even in winter. In the recess of every corridor, except the lowest, is a range of bed-rooms, six feet nine inches by four feet ten, and eight feet eight inches high: the doorway two feet. These are uniformly furnished with a bedstead, six feet and a half by two and a half, a straw bed, a mattress, a pillow, a pair of sheets, two blankets in winter and one in summer. Each room has a little bench, and a shutter to the lattice window (in the door), which, when opened and turned down, serves for a table. In the wall is a little cupboard, two feet by one, and ten inches deep. All the rooms are vaulted to prevent fire from running from story to story. No person is on any pretence admitted into the bed-room of another. They have a clean shirt once a week, and clean sheets once a month. The women have not separate rooms. Some of theirs are ten feet and a half by nine and a half.

IN order to the admission of a prisoner, previous notice must be given by the City or Province that sends him.

When

When he comes, he is shaved and washed: a Surgeon examines him; and if healthy, he is cloathed with the uniform of the House, which is marked with the number of his room; to it he is conducted by one of the most orderly of the prisoners; who is appointed to that service, and who also acquaints him with the Rules of the House. Commitment from one year to twenty or more.


A BELL is rung in the morning to summon the prisoners into the dining-room; in the summer at five; in winter the hour varies with the length of the days. Half an hour after the bell rings, their names are called over; and they go to Prayers in a Chapel. They are then allowed half an hour to breakfast. At noon they have two hours, for dinner; making their beds (which in fair weather they bring out to air); and for recreation. I was present during the whole time the men criminals were at dinner, and much admired the regularity, decency, and order, with which the whole was conducted. Every thing was done at a word given by a Director; no noise or confusion appeared; and this company of near one hundred and ninety stout criminals was governed with as much apparent ease as the most sober and well-disposed assembly in civil society. At night they have an hour for supper &c. The bell gives notice of all these successive hours: it is rung at a window over the gate-way by a *Centinel*, who there overlooks the whole yard; and, should there be any disturbance, is to give the alarm to a company who keep guard.

ON the ground-floors of the building are work-rooms. Those for the men are too small for the looms &c. The women's work-room is one hundred and seventeen feet long, twenty-six wide, and nine to the springing of the arch. In this many were spinning and combing wool; mending linen, &c. Others were washing in places proper for that purpose.

AN exact account is kept of every circumstance relating to each man's work, in a Book that has fourteen columns. The 1st Column contains the Names of Prisoners.

2. The Sort of Stuff on which each Man is employed;
as *Shalloon, Cloth, Dimity* &c.
3. The Number that is marked on the Piece.
4. The Day it was begun.
5. The Day it was finished.
6. Measure of the whole Piece.
7. Number of Working-Days, the Prisoner was upon it.
8. The Task due per Day.
9. Surplus Work upon the Piece beyond Task.
10. Price of the Piece per Ell.
11. Observations, or Occasional Circumstances: such as
Sick, Lame, difficult Work, first Piece &c.
12. Payment to Prisoners for Surplus Work.
13. Deficiency of Task.
14. Punishment for the Default.

This last column is written by the Magistrates themselves.

I saw in it — often *excuse* — sometimes *make up in next piece* — sometimes *to work alone* — *to bread and water* — seldom *to rasping logwood*. The daily allowance is two pounds of bread; some soup of beans, pease &c. with wheat-bread in it; and except Friday and Lent half a pound of cold meat. Each prisoner has also the value of our farthing, for which he can buy near two pints of small beer; or somewhat else which the victualler of that Prison is allowed to sell, and deliver to them at a wicket in the wall. Spirituous liquors are expressly prohibited: and so is wine, unless it be ordered by a note from the Physician. It is not allowed to give any  directly to the prisoners: but there is a box into which money may be put; and at stated times it is equally distributed among them. *Cards, Dice*, and all gaming are strictly forbidden: and there are excellent Rules for preventing all quarreling; for mending their morals; preserving their health; and making them for the future useful in Society. To transcribe all the Rules would to most readers be disagreeable. Such as wish to see them will find them, together with more particulars of this noble Institution, in two Edicts printed in folio at *Ghent* in 1773 and 75: the first in French and Low Dutch; the latter only French: and in a book in quarto written by Count *Vilain XIV.* and offered to the Government in 1775. The title of it is *Memoire sur les Moyens de corriger les Malfaiteurs et Fainéans a leur propre Avantage et de les rendre Utiles a l'Etat. A Gand &c.*

I SAID transcribing all the Rules at length, would be tedious; for this reason I have only given extracts from these, and from those made for other Foreign Prisons. I have compleat copies of them, and of others which I have not mentioned; some printed, others M. S. which I will readily show to any Gentleman who has leisure and inclination to study the subject.

WHEN I formerly made the tour of Europe, I seldom had occasion to envy Foreigners any thing I saw with respect to their *Situation*, their *Religion*, *Manners* or *Government*. In my late journeys to view their *Prisons*, I was sometimes put to the blush for my native country. The Reader will scarcely feel from my narration the same emotions of shame and regret as the comparison excited in me, on beholding the difference with my own eyes. But from the account I have given him of Foreign Prisons, he may judge whether a design of reforming our own be merely visionary—whether *Idleness*, *Debauchery*, *Disease*, and *Famine* be the necessary attendants of a Prison, or only connected with it in our ideas for want of more perfect knowledge, and more enlarged views. I hope too he will do me the justice to think that neither an indiscriminate ~~admiration~~ of every thing foreign, nor a fondness of censuring every thing at home, has influenced me to adopt the language of a Panegyrist in this part of my work, or that of a Complainant in the rest.

Where I have commended I have mentioned my reasons for so doing ; and I have dwelt perhaps more minutely upon the management of Foreign Prisons, because it was more agreeable to me to praise than to condemn. Another motive induced me to be very particular in my accounts of Foreign *Houses of Correction*, especially those of the freest States. It was to counteract a notion prevailing among us that compelling prisoners to work, especially in public, was inconsistent with the principles of English Liberty ; at the same time that taking away the lives of such numbers, either by executions, or the diseases of our Prisons, seems to make little impression upon us. Of such force is custom and prejudice in silencing the voice of good sense and humanity !

I HAVE only to add that, fully sensible of the imperfection which must attend the cursory survey of a traveller, it was my study to remedy that defect by a constant attention to the one object of my pursuit alone, during the whole of my two last journeys abroad.

S E C T I O N V.

A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF ENGLISH PRISONS.

AS the Tables of which the present Section will chiefly consist, contain several terms which cannot be expected to be familiar to the generality of my Readers, I shall begin with an explanation of them.

IN the first page of every County, City, &c. the second article of the *Gaoler* or *Keeper's* emolument is FEES; by which are meant such only as are taken by him and his servants on the admission or discharge of a Prisoner. The sums set down under this head are from the best information I could procure in my repeated journeys; but they differ sometimes from those specified in the *Tables of Fees* where such are found.

THE next article under *Gaoler* is TRANSPORTS. The sum set down to this, is what (from the best intelligence I

the Prisons over which they preside, and to which they commit offenders, be fit for the purposes they are designed to answer. I might add, that a variety of descriptions may possibly suggest something useful in the plans of such Prisons as may hereafter be erected; since whatever may appear worth copying may be extracted from any.

I HAVE here and there taken the liberty of pointing out what seemed to me, as I viewed a Prison, an obvious remedy of some defect that happened to strike me. But I did not examine with the accuracy of a Surveyor; and hope I shall not be thought to direct in the style of a Dictator.

N E W G A T E . . .

GAOLER, *Richard Akerman.*

Salary, £200.

Fees, Debtors, - £0 : 8 : 10

Felons, - 0 : 18 : 10

Misdemeanours }
or Fines, } 0 : 14 : 10

Transports, - - 0 : 14 : 10

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance to

Debtors, }
Felons, } a penny loaf a day. (*See Remarks.*)

Garnish, Debtors, - £0 : 5 : 6

Felons &c. - 0 : 2 : 6

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1775, March 5, 33 - - 190

--76, March 1, 38 - - 129

---- May 17, 46 - - 212

---- Dec. 26, 33 - - 152

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Villette.*Duty---Sunday twice; every day Prayers;
once a month Sacrament.Salary, £35, &c. (*See Remarks.*)SURGEON, *Mr. Olney.*

Salary, £50, for all Prisoners.

THE Builders of Old Newgate seem to have regarded in their plan, nothing but the single article of keeping prisoners in safe custody. The rooms and cells were so close, as to be almost the constant

REMARKS.

NEWGATE. stant seats of disease, and sources of infection; to the destruction of multitudes, not only in the Prison, but abroad. The City had therefore very good reason for their resolution to build a new Gaol. The Plate will give a better idea of it than any description. I give the plan, rather to gratify the curiosity of my Readers, than as a model to be followed. Many inconveniences of the old Gaol are avoided in this new one: but it has some manifest errors. It is now too late to point out particulars. All I will say, is, that without more than ordinary care, the prisoners in it will be in great danger of the Gaol-Fever.

THE Cells built in Old Newgate a few years since for condemned malefactors, are intended for the same use at present. I shall therefore give some account of them. There are upon each of the three floors five cells: all vaulted, near nine feet high to the crown. The cells on the ground-floor measure full nine feet by near six; the five on the first story are a little larger, on account of the set-off in the wall; and the five uppermost, still a little larger for the same reason. In the upper part of each cell, is a window double grated, near three feet by one and a half. The doors are four inches thick. The strong stone wall is lined all round each cell with planks, studded with broad-headed nails. In each cell is a barrack-bedstead. I was told by those who attended me, that criminals who had affected an air of boldness during their trial, and appeared quite unconcerned at the pronouncing sentence upon them, were struck with horror, and shed ~~tears~~ when brought to these darksome solitary abodes.

THE New Chapel is plain and neat. Below are three or four pews for men felons &c. On each side is a gallery: that towards the women's ward is for them: in it is a pew for the Keeper, whose pre-

fence may set a good example and be otherwise useful. The other gallery towards the debtors ward is for them. The stairs to each gallery are on the outside of the Chapel. NEWGATE.

I WENT once to Prayers there. Mr. Villette read them distinctly, and with propriety: the few prisoners who were present, seemed attentive: but we were disturbed by the noise in the yard. Mr. Villette told me "that was always the case, even on Sundays." Surely they who will not go to Chapel, who are by far the greater number, should not be suffered to hinder the edification of such as are better disposed.

THE *Chaplain* (or *Ordinary*) besides his salary, has a House in Newgate-street, clear of Land-Tax; two Freedoms yearly, which commonly sell for twenty-five pounds each; Lady Barnadiston's Legacy, six pounds a year; an old Legacy paid by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, ten pounds a year: the City generally presents him once in six months with another Freedom. He engages when chosen to hold no other living.

DEBTORS have every day from the Chamber of London sixteen stone of beef: Fines eight stone: and some years Felons eight stone. Debtors have several Legacies. I inquired for a list of them, and Mr. Akerman told me "The Table in Maitland's *Survey*, which he shewed me, was authentic." The amount of it is £53:5:8 a year. He said there were also a few more.

NEWGATE.

TABLE OF FEES.

London'js. **A** TABLE OF FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of Newgate within the said City of London for any Prisoner or Prisoners committed or coming into Gaol or Chamber-Rent there or discharge from thence in any CIVIL ACTION settled and established the nineteenth day of December in the third year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Second Annoque Domini 1729 pursuant to an Act of Parliament lately made intituled An Act for the Relief of DEBTORS with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons.

	£.	s.	d.
Every Prisoner on the master side shall pay to the Keeper for his entrance-fee — — —	0	3	0
Every Prisoner on the master side shall pay for chamber room use of bed bedding and sheets to the Keeper there being two in a bed and no more each per week —	0	1	3
Every Prisoner on the said master side who at his own desire shall have a bed to himself, shall pay to the Keeper for chamber room use of bed bedding and sheets per week	0	2	6
Every Debtor shall pay to the Keeper for his discharging fee	0	6	10
And to all the Turnkeys two shillings and no more —	0	2	0
No other Fee for the use of chamber bed bedding or sheets or upon the commitments or discharge of any Prisoner on any civil action.			

EDW^d BECHER
ROB^t ALSOP
IN^o BARNARD

ROB^t RAYMOND
R. EYRE
THO^s PENGELLY

Mr. AKERMAN shewed me another TABLE OF FEES which was NEWGATE.
 given him for his direction when he commenced Keeper. It is as
 follows:

FEES to be taken by the Keeper of Newgate.

		£.	s.	D.
For every Debtor's discharge	—	0	8	10
For every Felon's discharge	—	0	18	10
For every Misdemeanour	—	0	14	10
Every Debtor's entrance on the Master's side		0	3	0
Every Felon's entrance on the Master's side		0	10	6
Every Person admitted into the Pref's-yard		3	3	0
For every Transport's discharge	—	0	14	10
For every Bailable Warrant	—	3	6	8

persons charged with contempts of the Courts of Chancery, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. FLEET.

IN 1728 many abuses practised by the Warden were the subject of parliamentary inquiry.

THE Prison was rebuilt a few years since. At the front is a narrow court-yard. At each end of the building, there is a small projection, or wing. There are four floors, they call them *Galleries*, besides the cellar-floor, called *Bartholomew-Fair*. Each gallery consists of a passage in the middle, the whole length of the Prison, i. e. sixty-six yards; and rooms on each side of it about fourteen feet and a half by twelve and a half, and nine and a half high. A chimney and window in every room. The passages are narrow (not seven feet wide) and darkish, having only a window at each end.

ON the first floor, the *Hall-Gallery*, to which you ascend eight steps, are, a Chapel, a Tap-room, a Coffee-room (lately made out of two rooms for Debtors), a room for the Turnkey, another for the Watchman, and eighteen rooms for Prisoners.

BESIDES the Coffee-room and Tap-room, two of those eighteen rooms, and all the cellar-floor, except a lock-up room to confine the disorderly, and another room for the Turnkey, are held by the Tapster, John Cartwright, who bought the remainder of the lease at public auction in 1775. The cellar-floor is sixteen steps below the hall-gallery. It consists of the two rooms just now mentioned, the Tapster's kitchen, his four large beer and wine cellars, and fifteen rooms for Prisoners. These fifteen, and the two before-mentioned

FLEET. mentioned on the hall-gallery, the Tapster lets to Prisoners for four to eight shillings a week*.

ON the *first Gallery* (that next above the hall-gallery) are twenty-five rooms for Prisoners. On the *second Gallery* twenty-seven rooms. One of them, fronting the staircase, is their Committee-room. A room at one end is an Infirmary. At the other end in a large room over the Chapel is a dirty Billiard-table; kept by the Prisoner who sleeps in that room. On the highest story are twenty-seven rooms. Some of these upper rooms, viz. those in the wings, are larger than the rest; being over the Chapel, the Tap-room, &c.

ALL the rooms I have mentioned are for Master's-side Debtors. The weekly rent of those not held by the Tapster is one shilling and three-pence unfurnished. They fall to the Prisoners in succession, thus: when a room becomes vacant, the first Prisoner upon the list of such as have paid their entrance-fees, takes possession of it. When the Prison was built, the Warden gave each Prisoner his choice of a room according to his seniority as Prisoner. If all the rooms be occupied, a new comer must hire of some tenant a part of his room; or shift as he can. Prisoners are excluded from all right of succession to the rooms held by the Tapster, and let at the high rents aforesaid.

THE apartments for Common-side Debtors are only part of the right wing of the Prison. Besides the cellar (which was intended

AN imposition of the same kind is noted in the Report of the Gaol-Committee 1728.

FLEET.

for their kitchen, but is occupied with lumber, and shut up) there are four floors. On each floor is a room about twenty-four or twenty-five feet square, with a fire-place; and on the sides seven closets or cabins to sleep in. Such of these Prisoners as swear in Court or before a Commissioner that they are not worth five pounds, and cannot subsist without charity, have the donations which are sent to the Prison, and the begging-box, and grate. Of them there were at my last visit sixteen.

I HAVE in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons 1728 a Table of some Charities: but I saw no such Table in the Prison.

THERE is plenty of water from the river and pumps: and a spacious yard behind the Prison.

I MENTIONED the billiard-table. They also play in the yard at skittles, mississippi, fives, tennis, &c. And not only the Prisoners: I saw among them several butchers and others from the market; who are admitted here as at another public house. The same may be seen in many other Prisons where the Gaoler keeps or lets the tap. Besides the inconvenience of this to Prisoners; the frequenting a Prison lessens the dread of being confined in one.

ON Monday night there is a Wine-Club: on Thursday night a Beer-Club: each lasting usually till one or two in the morning. I need not say how much riot these occasion; and how the sober Prisoners are annoyed by them.

FLEET. SEEING the Prison crowded with women and children, I procured an accurate list of them; and found that on (or about) the 6th of April 1776, when there were on the Master's side 213 Prisoners, on the Common side 30, Total 243; their wives (including women of an appellation not so honourable) and children were 475.

I WAS surprized to see in this Prison a Table of Fees containing only those of the Clerks of the Papers and Inquiries: and that the date of it was 1727, i. e. before the Committee of the House of Commons made their inquiry. I did not doubt but another Table was settled after that inquiry; and that it contained the Warden's Fees also. But upon asking the Clerk of the Papers for a later Table, I was referred to that which hung up. It is as follows.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Clerk of the Papers and by the Clerk of the Inquiries of the Fleet Prison pursuant to the Resolution of the Honourable XX of the Court of Common Pleas in the Easter and Trinity Terms 13th GEORGE 1st 1727.

RESOLUTION

	£.	s.	d.
6th. That there is due and ought to be paid to the Clerk of the Papers for every discharge of every action	0	2	6
And for the copy of every cause not exceeding three	0	1	0
And for each and every cause exceeding three causes — — — — —	0	0	4
Besides the 1st a piece for each of the said first three causes			

7th. That

- 7th. That there is due and ought to be paid to the Clerk } £. S.
of the Papers for his Certificate of the Prisoner's
discharge delivered to the Prisoner himself without } 0 : 2 : 6
any regard to the number of causes he stood charged
with — — — — —
And for his Certificate to the Warden of such }
discharge — — — — — } 0 : 2 : 6
- 8th. That there is due and ought to be paid to the Clerk }
of the Inquiries on the discharge of a Prisoner by the } 0 : 2 : 6
Creditor and not by *Superfedeas* — — — — —
- 14th. That there is a Fee of 5 sh 4d due to the Clerk of the Papers for
the allowance of every Writ of *Habeas Corpus* and 4 sh for the
Return of the first cause and 2 sh for every other cause and no
more.

THERE is in the Prison a TABLE of RULES or ORDERS. They were made at very distant times, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the date they bear; and some of them partly coincide with others: those which do so I have put together to avoid repetition, and have presumed to abridge the whole.

HILARY 3d GEORGE II. 1729.

1. 2. 3. WARDEN or Deputy to appoint Turnkeys &c. with Arms: to stop persons bringing Arms, and watch if an escape be in agitation.
4. WARDEN to distribute charity-money. He, or his Agent, to keep one key of the box; and the Prisoners another.

FLEET. . 5. 6. 12. If a Master-side Debtor shall neglect for three months to pay his chamber-rent; the Warden may, not lock him up, but, remove him to the Common-side; delivering to him his goods by a witnessed inventory. After discharge, if legal dues be still unpaid, he may be detained in the Common-ward: the door of which is never to be shut but at night (summer at ten, winter at nine): and then a Watchman must attend to open it for those who must go to the yard &c.

7. SUCH as attempt to escape, or greatly misbehave, may be shut up in a close room or dungeon.

N. B. It was reported to the four Judges whose names are here subscribed, and who made inquiry concerning it, to be "*boarded wholesome and dry.*"

8. 18. WARDEN to repair the whole House, Chapel, Drains &c. and keep all clean. To take care that Divine Service be duly performed, and the Sacraments administered. Prisoners to attend.

9. AGAINST clandestine Fleet-marriages.

10. THOSE who blaspheme, curse, swear, or are disorderly, to be set in the stocks.

11. 13. WARDEN or Deputy to dispose of the chambers, and tap: and see that good order be observed in the public rooms &c.

14. WARDEN to take effectual care that no Prisoner be carried to a Spunging-house; and that NO GARNISH be demanded from a new comer.

15. WARDEN to cause a *Table of Gifts and Bequests*, written in a fair and legible hand, to be hung up in the Hall. And to see that no Prisoner be defrauded of his share. None of the servants to partake or distribute.

16. EVERY Prisoner not worth five pounds &c. (*As before in Remarks.*) FLEET.
17. Two rooms to be an Infirmary for Common-side Debtors. No Prisoner obliged to sleep with one that is diseased.
19. CORONER's Inquest upon the dead: and corps to be delivered to the friends, free of cost.
20. WARDEN not to remove a Prisoner to the King's Bench by *Habeas Corpus*.
- 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. WARDEN to keep books, and register commitments, courts from whence, declarations, discharges, writs of *Habeas Corpus*. Tipstaff and Judge's Clerk to keep each a separate book of Prisoners delivered up at a Judge's Chamber.
27. ALL those books, except the Tipstaff's, to be kept in the Public Office of the Clerk of the Papers; accessible to all persons for copying &c.
28. No Clerk, Officer, or Servant of any Judge to take a Fee on occasion of a petition or complaint, founded upon the foregoing Orders, or any misgovernment.
29. THAT the Warden and his Officers do treat the several Prisoners in his custody with all tenderness and humanity: and that such Prisoners do behave themselves toward the Warden with that submission and regard which the law requires.

R. EYRE
ROB^T PRICE

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ALEX. DENTON
J. FORTESCUE A

FLEET.

THERE is, moreover, a little Code of Laws, eighteen in number, enacted by the Master's-side Debtors, and printed by D. Jones 1774. It establishes a President, a Secretary, and a Committee, which is to be chosen every month, and to consist of three members from each Gallery. These are to meet in the Committee-room every Thursday: and at other times when summoned by the Cryer, at command of the President, or of a majority of their own number. They are to raise contributions by assessment: to hear complaints: determine disputes: levy fines, and seize goods for payment. Their Sense to be deemed the sense of the whole House. The President or Secretary to hold the cash; the Committee to dispose of it. Their Scavenger to wash the galleries once a week; to water and sweep them every morning before eight; to sweep the yard twice every week; and to light the lamps all over the House. No person to throw out water &c. any where but at the sinks in the yard. The Cryer may take of a Stranger a penny for calling a Prisoner to him; and of a Complainant two-pence for summoning a Special Committee. For blasphemy, swearing, riot, drunkenness, &c. the Committee to fine at discretion: for damaging a lamp, fine a shilling. They are to take from a New Comer, *on the first Sunday*, besides the two shillings GARNISH to be spent in wine, one shilling and six-pence to be appropriated to the use of the House.

COMMON-SIDE Prisoners *to be confined to their own apartments*, and not to associate with these LAW-MAKERS, nor to use the same conveniences.

N E W L U D G A T E,

IN BISHOPGATE-STREET.

THIS Prison for Debtors who are free of the City, for Clergymen, Proctors and Attorneys, was formerly a Bridewell to the London Work-house adjoining.

REMARK:

ON the ground-floor are, a long-room, a tap-room, and a kitchen. In each of them is a staircase; leading first to eleven rooms for Master-side Debtors—viz. over the long-room, a sizeable chamber, and a room on each of the two floors above: over the tap-room, four small rooms, which have iron bars at the windows, and a larger room above them: over the kitchen, a sizeable chamber, and two rooms above. The Common-side Debtors are in two large garrets, the *Forest* and *Dock*.

THE Prison is out of repair. No regard has been paid to the Act, which enjoins white-washing &c. A small Court-yard, with a Cistern for river-water. No Infirmary. The Chapel is common to the Prison and Work-house.

THE City allowance is ten stone of beef a week: to which has been added since the 9th of February 1776, a penny loaf a day for each Prisoner. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs send annually coals: and

NEW and Messrs. Calvert and Co. send from the Peacock-brewhouse weekly
 LUDGATE. a generous donation of two barrels of small beer. Keeper's salary,
 £70: Fees, see Table. He lives distant; but the Deputy is con-
 stant and careful in his attendance, and respected by the Prisoners.

1774,	April 27,	Prisoners	29
1776,	March 7,	- -	31
----	May 15,	- -	29
----	Dec. 26,	- -	13

A TABLE OF FEES

To be taken by the Keeper of his Majesty's Prison of LUDGATE.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>
Every Prisoner shall pay at his or her coming in —	0	1	0
Every Prisoner shall pay for chamber room, bed bedding and sheets, in the best side called the Master-side, being two in a bed, each per week — — }	0	1	3
Every Prisoner on the second lodging called the Common- side, shall pay for use of chamber-rent, bed, bedding, and sheets, two in a bed and no more, each per night }	0	0	1½
Every Prisoner who at his own desire shall have a bed to himself in any of the best rooms called the Master-side shall pay for bed bedding and sheets per week — }	0	2	6
Every Prisoner who at his own desire has a bed to himself in the second lodging or Common-side, shall pay for chamber room, bed, bedding, and sheets per night }	0	0	3

Every

	£.	s.	d.
Every Prisoner in the meanest ward, who at his own desire hath a bed to himself shall pay for the use of bedding &c. per night — — —	0	0	2
Every Prisoner in the meanest ward, two in a bed and no more, for the use of bed bedding &c. per night —	0	0	1
If the Prisoners find their own bedding (which the Keeper shall in no wise hinder) then they shall pay for chamber-room if more beds than one in a room, each per week	0	0	3
If the Prisoner hath a room to himself, and provide himself with bed and bedding, which the Keeper is in no sort to hinder him of, then he shall pay for chamber-room per week — — —	0	0	4
The Prisoners inability to find a couch and to pay per week	0	0	1

THE forementioned were signed Feby 23. 1729 by

<i>Aldermen</i>		To the Keepers	
BECHER	RAYMOND	for Hatch-Fee	0 : 2 : 0
ALSOP	EYRE	at discharge	
BARNARD	PENGELLY	To the Turnkey	0 : 1 : 0
		for ditto -	

THE date shews that these Fees were adapted to the old Prison, and its fundry wards.

ORDERED

WHOSOEVER on the Sabbath-day shall be absent from Chapel either at morning or evening service which ever may happen, unless

NEW
LUDGATE.

unless sickness, lameness or some other reasonable excuse be made appear sufficiently satisfactory, shall pay a fine of *Four-pence* into the hands of the Steward for the time being, for every such omission: and in failure thereof not to be admitted, to any share of the allowance or transient benefactions, which the following week may produce.

Signed

JAMES ESDALE.

N. B. Whoever is not in Chapel
before the second Lesson is
ended, is forfeited as above.

A LIST OF BENEFACTORS

To the PRISON of LUDGATE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
S IR Thomas Gresham	10	0	0	<i>Brought over</i>	-	18	3 : 4
Sir Roger Martin	-	2	0 : 0	Lady Mary North in bread	3	0	0
Sir John Peachy	-	0	5 : 0	Mr. William Roaper	-	1	0 : 0
Sir Thomas Kneefworth	1	0	0	Mr. Thomas Dawson	-	0	9 : 0
Mr. James Smith	-	0	3 : 4	Mrs. Cooke, Widow of	}	0	5 : 0
Mr. John Draper	-	0	13 : 4	David Cooke			
Sir William Horne	-	0	5 : 0	Mrs. Margaret Dane	}	1	0 : 0
Mr. Robert Ferebrace	-	0	6 : 8	18 stone of beef and			
Lady Eliz. Maurice	-	1	0 : 0	some bread value	-		
Sir William Peacock or	}	1	10 : 0	Mr. John Heydon Aldn	3	0	0
Seacock				-		Lady Mary Ramsey	-
Mr. Thomas Cottle a	}	1	0 : 0	Mr. Peter Blundell	-	4	0 : 0
hind quarter of beef,				Mr. John Bennet	-	1	0 : 0
and a peck of oatmeal				Mrs. Holligrave, Widow	0	5 : 0	
value				Mr. Robert Rogers	-	1 : 0 : 0	
<i>Carried over</i>	-	£18	3 : 4	<i>Carried over</i>	-	£35	12 : 4
				<i>Brought</i>			

	£.	S.	D.		£.	S.	D.	NEW LUDGATE.
<i>Brought over</i> -	35	12	4	<i>Brought over</i> -	44			
Mr. H ^{gh} Offley -	0	5	0	Lady Mary Carew -	2	0	0	
Mrs. Joan Sanbeck	1	0	0	Mr. John Jackson -	1	0	0	
Mr. John Symmonds	0	4	0	Sir Ralph Freeman	5	0	0	
Mr. John Marin -	0	5	0	Dr. Lancelot Andrews	5	0	0	
Mr. John Wooler	1	0	0	Sir Thomas Cullum	3	0	0	
Mr. William Parker	1	10	0	George Humble, Esq.	14	0	0	
Mr. Thomas Chapman	0	6	0	Mr. Merrydith -	1	2	0	
Mr. Richard Jacob	2	0	0	Mr. John Corbett	2	10	0	
Mr. James Hodgson	0	10	0	Lady Rich - -	30	0	0	
Mr. John Kendrick	1	10	0	John Holby, Esq.	22	0	0	
<i>Carried over</i> -	£44	2	4	<i>Total</i> -	£129	14	4	
Mrs. Margaret Symcott every eighth week five shillings worth of } penny loaves, i. e. annually - - - - - }				1			12	6
This is called Eleanor Gwynn's Bread.								
Mr. Thomas Strettonley every third year £2. and £4 to discharge } Prisoners every 5th year }								
Mrs. Elizabeth Milson the yearly produce of £200 3 per cent. } Annuities for meat bread and coals - - - }				6			0	0
Chamber of London yearly - - - - - }				3			2	6
Worshipful Compy of Mercers the yearly interest of £45 : 4 : 1 } old S. S. annuities, about - - - }				1			7	0
<i>Total</i> -				£141			16	4

THE Sums are called in my Copy, *Yearly &c. Gifts* of the respective Donors. I understand it to mean Bequests for ever.

P O U L T R Y C O M P T E R.

KEEPER, *Christopher Hayes*, who purchased of the City for life .
and has sometimes let it.

Salary, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, Debtors, - £0 : 15 : 8

Felons, - 0 : 13 : 4

Transports, taken from the Old Bailey by Mr. Akerman.

Licence, for Beer and Wine. Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, a penny loaf a day. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, a penny loaf a day.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 8. It is called Ward-dues

Felons, 0 : 1 : 6 for Candles &c.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, April 26, 77 - - 10

1776, March 12, 72 - - 6

---- May 15, 90 - - 11

---- Dec. 3, 53 - - 0

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Dr. *Trusler*.

Duty---Every other Sunday evening. (*See Remarks.*)

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. FOR Master's-side Debtors there are about fifteen rooms between the inner and outer gates. For Common-side Debtors, six wards within the inner gate, two of them on the ground-floor, viz. the
King's

King's Ward, in which were twenty-four Debtors; and the *Prince's Ward*, nine Debtors. In each of these wards, some Prisoners (for want of more room) sleep on a broad shelf or cabin over those on the lower beds. Above those wards are the *Middle Ward*, in it were twenty Debtors; and the *Women's Ward*, two Debtors. Above them are the *Upper Ward*, eleven Debtors; and the *Jews Ward**, four Jew Debtors. Near the middle ward, on the same floor, is a close darkish room for the sick. In each ward, a fire-place. The rooms are out of repair: and no regard has been paid to the late Act for white-washing &c. but the Debtors keep the floors very clean. The yard is small, but that also is clean: the water constantly running.

THE Tap-room is in the Court-yard. Adjoining to it is the Felons Day-room, the *Bell*. Their Night-rooms, one for men, another for women, are up stairs. But the women's room was once occupied for a work-shop by a Prisoner, a cooper; and the women slept in the *Bell* below. No straw or bedding.

ON one side of the Court-yard is a Chapel; with a narrow gallery all round for Master's-side Debtors. A man who is not in orders preaches on Sunday mornings; and gives the Prisoners books, or a little money: they spoke of him respectfully. The Chapel, and indeed the whole of this Prison, is quite out of repair.

AT the roof of the Prison, all round, are spacious leads, on which the Master's-side Debtors are sometimes allowed to walk: but then the Keeper is with them: for the leads communicate with the ad-

* It were to be wished that in other Prisons, those people had the generous and just indulgence of being kept separate.

POULTRY joining houses, one of which affords a ready escape from so close a
COMPTER. Prison in case of fire.

BESIDES the penny loaf a day, which is from the Chamber of London, there are some Legacies: and the Prisoners (the Debtors) have also from the Peacock-brewhouse (Mess^{rs}. Calvert's and Co.) a kind donation of two barrels of small beer a week.

IN this Prison eight men had with them their wives and nineteen children. The other Prisoners, I learned, had forty-four wives and one hundred and forty-four children, not in the Gaol.

THE Clauses of the Act against Spirituous Liquors are not hung up.

THE Keeper pays the City £30 a year, rent, which is refunded to him for the Fees of the poorest Prisoners.

POULTRY COMPTER viz.

A TABLE of FEES taken by the Warden, Gaoler, or Keeper of the Poultry Compter within the City of London for any Prisoner or Prisoners Commitment or coming into Gaol, or Chamber-Rent there, or Discharge from thence, in any CIVIL ACTION settled and established the 15th January, in the 3d year of the reign of King George II. and in the year of our Lord 1729 pursuant to an Act of Parliament lately made, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Debtors with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons."

	£.	s.	d.
Every Prisoner who at his own desire shall go into the best ward on the Master-side shall pay to the Keeper for his Entrance Fee — — —	}	0 : 3 :	0
To the Turnkeys for such entrance —			
Every Prisoner in the best ward on the Master-side to pay to the Keeper for his Discharging Fee —	}	0 : 6 :	10

To

	£.	s.	d.
To the Turnkeys upon such discharge —	0	1	0
Every such Prisoner in the best ward on the Master-side, who at his own desire shall have a bed to himself to pay for chamber-room use of bed bedding and sheets, to pay to the Keeper per week			
If two in a bed, and no more—for chamber room, use of bed bedding and sheets to pay to the Keeper each per week — — — —			
In the second ward on the Master-side to the Keeper for their entrance fee to pay — —			3
To the Keeper on their discharge — —	0	6	10
To the Turnkeys on such discharge —	0	2	0
Every such Prisoner at his own desire shall have a bed to him or herself to pay for chamber, use of bed bedding and sheets to the Keeper per week — —			4
If two in a bed and no more to pay for chamber room use of bed bedding and sheets, each per week —			2
In the third ward commonly called the fifteenpenny ward entrance nothing, when discharged to the Keeper			0
To the Turnkeys on such discharge —	0	2	0
Every such Prisoner shall have at his own desire a bed to him, or herself to pay to the Keeper for chamber room for the use of bed bedding and sheets, per week			3
If two in a bed and no more, to pay for chamber room use of bed bedding and sheets, each per week —			7½
In the fourth or common ward, for entrance and lodging nothing			
When discharged to the Keeper — —	0	6	0
To the Turnkey on such discharge — —	0	2	0

WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

KEEPER, *John Kerby.*Salary, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, Debtors, - £0 : 15 : 8

Felons, - 0 : 11 : 6

Transports, taken from the Old Bailey by Mr. Akerman.

Licence, for Beer and Wine. Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance,	Debtors,	} a penny loaf a day. (<i>See Remarks.</i>)
	Felons,	

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 2

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, March 1, 91 - - 3

1776, ---- 12, 71 - - 36

----- May 10, 69 - - 3

1777, Jan. 10, 85 - - 25

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Naisb.*

Duty---Sunday (constant).

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, None. (*See Remarks.*)

REMARKS. THIS Prison, built, as appears by inscription on the front, in 1670, has only a small Court-yard or Passage for all Prisoners. Many apartments: yet but two rooms for Common-side Debtors: that for the men, which is their day-room, night-room, and kitchen, with a copper &c. is dark and dirty; about thirty-five feet by
eighteen,

eighteen, and sixteen feet high; far too small for the number of Prisoners; many of whom sleep in twenty-three beds which are on three stories of galleries, or broad shelves. At one of my visits there were in this room thirty-nine Debtors; seven of them had their wives and children. The room swarms with bugs. The day and night-room for Women Debtors is more lightsome: in it were only two Prisoners. Beyond it is a room ruinous, and fit for no use.

FOR Men Felons there are two rooms: and two for Women: one of these is a dark cell. No bedding or straw. Those who choose a bed pay a shilling a night: or else ten shillings and six-pence floorage, and three shillings and six-pence a week.

NEAR those four rooms are twenty-three rooms for Master's-side Debtors.

IN the Court-yard is the Chapel: and under it the Tap-room, down sixteen steps.

ALL the rooms afore said are within the inner gate; between which and the outer gate (i. e. in the Keeper's house) are more rooms for Master's-side Debtors.

THE Prison is greatly out of repair: the main wall on one side shored and propped. No Infirmary.

THE Keeper pays to the Chamber of *London* £30 a year rent, which is repaid him for Fees of the poorest Prisoners. He also pays Window-tax £5 : 1 : 0.

I LEARNED from him that in the beginning of the year 1773 his Prisoners were sickly, and eleven died. Since that time the Governors of the General Dispensary have shewn a kind attention to these poor people; and ordered their Physician, Dr. *Lettson*, to visit

WOOD-
STREET
COMPTER.

visit them. He is esteemed by the Prisoners: and at my last visits, all were well.

THE allowance of a penny loaf is from the Chamber of London. Debtors (some of whom are from the Court of Conscience) have from the Peacock-brewhouse (Messrs. Calvert and Co.) a donation of two barrels of small beer a week: and from the Sheriffs thirty-two pounds of beef on Saturday. Mr. Taylor, formerly a baker, has for some years sent them weekly a large leg and shin of beef.

THERE are many Legacies for Common-side Debtors, who receive them quarterly. The annual amount is £59 : 2 : 11.

SOME years since, there came once a fortnight to Common-side Debtors in this Prison, nine stone of beef, and fourteen quartern loaves: and the like relief to other Prisons also. The Charitable Hand was concealed; till, the Donation failing on the death of the amiable Princess Caroline; it was supposed that her Highness had been the generous Benefactress. And upon representing to the Lady who had been Almoner to the Princess, the distress of the Prisoners, she obtained from the King a Renewal of the Charity; which was continued during his Majesty's life.

A TABLE of the FEES to be paid by the Prisoners in
WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

	£.	S.	D.
For every Debtor that hath a room on the Master-side,			
for his or her entrance or floorage - - -	0	5	0
For his or her rent per week provided the Keeper find } bed, bedding and sheets - - - - - }	0	:	:

WOOD-
STREET
COMPTER.

	£.	s.	d.
If two in one room, to pay weekly each of them - -	0	1	3
If Debtor or Debtors provide their own bed bedding, &c.	0	1	3
to pay for one or two in one room, weekly for the			
room - - - - -			
Exclusive of the Office Fees			
Each Debtor on his or her discharge -	0	8	0
If on the Master-Side - - - -	0	8	10
For every Debtor in the ward called the fifteen penny	0	1	3
ward—if the Keeper provide bed bedding and one			
sheet — weekly - - - - -			
For every Debtor on the Keeper's-Side, on his or her en-	0	10	8
trance there, to pay - - - - -			
For each room—to pay weekly - - - - -	0	2	6
All Persons in any of the Charity Wards to pay no entrance,			
or rent - - - - -			
For every Prisoner committed for felony, misdemeanour or	0	12	8
assault on his or her discharge, (except by proclama-			
tion at a Gaol delivery, then nothing) - -			
For the copy of commitment - - - - -	0	1	6

B R I D E W E L L

IN BLACK-FRYARS.

REMARKS. **T**HIS building was formerly a Palace, near St. Bridget's (St. Bride's) Well; from whence it had the name; which, after it became a Prison, was applied to other Prisons of the same sort*. It was given to the City by King Edward VI. in 1552.

THAT part of Bridewell which relates to my subject has wards for men and women quite separate.—The men's ward on the ground-floor is a day-room in which they beat hemp; and, down a step, their night-room. One of the upper chambers is fitted up for an Infirmary.—The women's ward is a day-room on the ground-floor, in which they beat hemp; and a night-room over it. I was told that the chamber above this is to be fitted up for an Infirmary. The sick have, hitherto, been commonly sent to St. Bartholomew's Hospital: All the Prisoners are kept within doors.

THE women's rooms are large, and have opposite windows, for fresh air. Their ward, as well as the men's, has plenty of water: and there is a Hand-Ventilator on the outside, with a tube to each room of the women's ward. This is of great service, when the rooms are crowded with Prisoners, and the weather is warm.

THE Prisoners are employed by a Hemp-dresser, who has the

* Johnson's Dictionary.

profit of their labour, an apartment in the Prison, and a salary of £14. I generally found them at work: they are provided for, so as to be able to perform it. The hours of work are in winter from eight to four; in summer from six to six, deducting meal-times. The Steward is allowed eight-pence a day for the maintenance of each Prisoner; and contracts to supply them as follows—On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, a penny loaf, ten ounces of dressed beef without bone, broth, and three pints of ten shilling beer: on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, a penny loaf, four ounces of cheese or some butter, a pint of milk-pottage, and three pints of ten shilling beer.

THE Porter or Keeper is *John Brown*. Salary £80; no Fees. To the women's ward there is a Matron, *Sarah Lyon*, Salary £60. She takes care of the sick, both men and women; and is allowed a shilling a day for those that are put on the sick diet.

IN Bridewell is a Public Chapel: the Prisoners go thither on Sunday morning (except such as are, in a manner, destitute of apparel): the men and women separated from each other, and from the rest of the congregation.

ON the walls of the Hall and Court-room are hung up many Tables of very considerable Gifts and Legacies to this Hospital, in common with others: sufficient, one would think, to have made this Prison more commodious, by providing several work-rooms, and lodging-rooms, for keeping the Prisoners more separate.

IN winter they have some firing. The night-rooms are supplied with straw. No other Prison in *London* has any straw or other bedding.

BRIDE-
WELL.

TO this Prison were committed,

In the year	-	1772,	-	Prisoners	1709
		1773,	-	-	777
		1774,	-	-	808
		1775,	-	-	1084
I found there in	1776,	March 13,	Prisoners	-	20
		May 1,	-	-	7
		Dec. 3,	-	-	24

At my last visit the Infirmarys were finished.

THE Bridewell Boys are upon a quite different Foundation,
and foreign to my subject.

NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

GAOLER, *James Elmore.* •Salary, £30. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, - £0 : 7 : 0

Transports, the Expence.

Licence, for Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, a penny loaf a day. •

Garnish, - £0 : 1 : 4.

Number of - - Felons &c.

1774, April 22, - 87

1776, March 5, - 37

---- May 10, - 83

---- Nov. 13, - 58

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Richards.*

Duty---Sunday twice; Tuesday and Thursday Prayers.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Gibbes.*

Salary, £60, for this Prison and the Bridewell.

THIS PRISON, built in 1775, is much more commodious than the former of the same name. Over the gate-way are two rooms, called *Night-Charges*, for Prisoners brought in the night, to be examined by a Magistrate next day. In one of them are Keeper's beds.

NEWPRISON beds. From that outer gate you pass on to the gate of the Men's COURT-YARD on the right hand, and of the Women's to the left. To each you descend seven steps. In the Men's Court is a large open shed, which is their day-room. The roof too low for the depth: it has a chimney. Their night-ward, into which they are not permitted to go in the day-time, that the air in it may be cool and fresh, is a house on the other side of the yard, divided into two parts. Each part has a room on the ground-floor, a chamber, and an upper room. In one part each of these rooms is thirty feet by thirty-one: in the other part, thirty by twenty: near ten feet high; well planked all over: no chimneys. For the purpose of transmitting air, every room has in front, to the yard, two windows; and backwards three, with iron bars, and shutters; but, very properly, no glass. Barrack-beds in every room; but in each of the two chambers and in one of the lower rooms are other beds for those who pay three shillings and six-pence a week: when these beds are occupied, no Prisoners sleep on the barrack-beds in those rooms. In this Court is a lock-up room for the unruly. All the stairs are stone.

ON one side of the Women's Court is their day-room; with a fire-place. Their night-rooms are—one on the ground-floor ranging with the day-room, and called the *Low Ward*; twenty-one feet by seventeen, and ten feet high—a chamber over it of the same size—and a passage or gallery over the day-room: on the back of it are five cabins or cupboards, each ten feet by five feet eight inches, with a barrack-bed for two prisoners. These closets will be very unwholesome; having no air but from grates over the doors into the gallery. The two larger night-rooms have windows only in front.

Iron

Iron bars and shutters : no glafs. The windows of both the Men's and Women's Ward are (as they should be) too high for them to look out.

NEW PRISON
CLERKEN-
WELL.

THE ground-floors, and the Men's Court-yard, are paved. The Women's, they told me, is to be paved also.

THERE is a Pump in each Court; and the New-River water is laid in : but not directly from the *Main*, and constantly *on*, as it is at the neighbouring Prison.

A CHAPEL, almost finished; which is to be common to this Prison and the *Bridewell*. Men of the two different prisons to be on opposite sides below; and women in opposite galleries. There is a room above it which lowers the ceiling. This circumstance, and the chapel not being large, will endanger its being offensive.

THE Tap-Room is near the outer gate. Prisoners do not come in to it; but take their liquor at a wicket made for that purpose in the wall, that separates it from them. No infirmary: no bedding or straw.

A MATRON has £5 salary out of the Gaoler's £30. In July 1775 the Justices thought fit to raise his fees from 5s. 6d. to 7s.

A GENEROUS Benefactor (a salesman in Smithfield) often sends the Prisoners beef and bread. They have occasionally other small donations.

IN the gate-way is a board on which is painted as follows.

NEW PRISON
CLERKEN-
WELL.

M I D D L E S E X.

A T A B L E. O F F E E S

Taken by the Keeper of NEW-PRISON CLERKENWELL.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>
For keeping and discharging every person committed by warrant of commitment — — —	}	0	6 : 0
For turning the key at every such person's discharge —		0	1 : 0
For going with any person before a justice —		0	1 : 0
For a copy of commitment — — —		0	1 : 4
Prisoners brought in by constables of the night, and carried before Justices of the Peace and discharged, to pay two shillings for his or her discharge — — —	}	0	2 : 0

No spirituous liquors allowed to be brought in here.

CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

KEEPER, *Edward Hall.*Salary, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, - - - £0 : 7 : 0

Transports, taken from Court by Mr. Akerman.

Licence, for Beer and Wine. Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, a penny loaf a day. .

Garnish, - £0 : 1 : 4

Number of - - - Prisoners.

1774, April 22, - 87

1776, March 8, - 93

---- May 10, - 113

---- Nov. 13, - 136

1777, Jan. 10, - 108 (*See Remarks.*)CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Richards.*

Duty---Thursday.

Salary

SURGEON, Mr. *Gibbes.*Salary, (*See New Prison.*)

OVER the Gate, two new rooms for Night-Charges, as at the REMARKS.
 New Prison. In the Prison men and women have separate Court-
 yards and Wards. The men have in their Court-yard three sheds for

CLERKEN- day-rooms : one six feet by sixteen, the other two six by ten each ;
WELL full eight feet high. Their night-rooms opposite on the ground-
IDEWELL. floor, one for Fines, and one for other Offenders, are about twenty
feet by fourteen each ; with barrack-beds. One of them was so
crowded, that some Prisoners slept in hammocks hung to the ceiling.
Over these night-rooms are chambers with beds for those who pay
three shillings and six-pence a week. In another part of the yard is
a Hemp-shop or Work-shop : through it you pass to six little
Work-shops for faulty Apprentices ; seven feet by three and a half
each : fronting these are their six night-rooms, rather larger than the
shops ; all on the ground-floor.

IN the Women's Court are three sheds or day-rooms ; same size as
those of the men ; with a hemp-shop or work-shop. Over this, and
the men's work-shop, is a long gallery or passage ; on the back of
which are twelve dark unwholesome night-rooms for women ; nine
feet by seven each, and ten and a half high : in some of them are
beds for those who pay.

THE Prison is much out of repair. It has not been so much as
white-washed for years : but in November 1776 the rooms were
clean, and but one person sick ; a woman who lay on the floor. No
straw. No Infirmary. I saw but few at work : sometimes none at
all. A Matron has £5 a year.

THE Keeper pays Window-tax ; and £2 a year for New-River
water ; which is directly from the *Main*, and always *on*. Besides
this they have good water at a pump in each court-yard.

THE Keeper had a Salary of £50 ; but in July 1775 the Justices
took off the Salary, and augmented the Fees from five shillings and
six-

fix-pence to seven shillings. At the same time, in lieu of Fees from CLERKEN-
WELL
BRIDEWELL. Acquitted Prisoners, which were cancelled by the late Act, they paid the Keeper at the rate of £20 a year from the time when that Act took place.

To this Bridewell, among Criminals, are committed Debtors from the Court of Conscience: they are discharged after forty days. Of these, at my last visit, there were three.

OF the one hundred and eight in January last, above thirty were Fines, that is, Criminals committed for a term of years, to five or six. Some of these, and of the others, were sick. They complained to me of sore feet, which the Turnkey said were quite black. The sick were for the most part women of the poorest sort; not able to pay for beds. There were, in the whole, near as many women-prisoners as men.

OF late they have made the men and women change wards and courts; those in which the women were before being thought strongest.

Middlesex. **A**T the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace--- holden in and for the County of Middlesex at Hicks's Hall---(by Adjournment)---13th of July---15th year--- of GEORGE III. &c.

CLERKEN- . A TABLE of FEES to be taken at the House of Correction
WELL
BRIDEWELL at CLERKENWELL.

			£.	S.	D.
For keeping and discharging every Prisoner committed by					
Warrant, and turning the key at every such Prisoner's			}	0	7
discharge — — —					
For a Copy of every Commitment — —				0	1
For going with any Prisoner before a Justice —				0	1
Prisoners brought in by Constables of the Night and carried			}	0	1
before a Justice — — —					

By the Court,

BUTLER.

WHITE CHAPEL PRISON,

FOR DEBTORS.

THIS is a Prison for the Liberty and Manor of Stepney; and Hackney. The former includes, by a printed List which I have, towns, parishes, villages, streets, lanes, &c. to the number of forty-six; and was granted by King *Edward VI.* to Lord *Wentworth*, and his Heirs for ever. REMARKS.

In it are confined those whose debts are above £2, and under £5. The Master's-side Prisoners have four sizeable chambers, fronting the road; i. e. two on each story. They pay two shillings and six-pence a week; and lie two in a bed; two beds in a room. The Common-side Debtors are in two long rooms in the Court-yard, near the Tap-room. Men in one room, women in the other: the Court-yard in common. They hang out a begging-box from a little closet in the front of the House; and attend it in turn. It brings them only a few pence a day: and of this pittance, none partake but those who at Entrance have paid the Keeper two shillings and six-pence; and treated the Prisoners with half a gallon of beer. The last time I was there no more than three had purchased this privilege.

The Prison is out of repair. The Keeper, *George Garred*, is an Officer: he pays Rent £20 to the Lady of the Manor; and keeps the Tap: Window-tax above £3. Fees £0 : 8 : 1. No Table: but in November last I saw a paper hung up, on which was written as follows:

A TABLE

WHITE
CHAPEL.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Keeper of this Prison.

	£.	s.	d.
For the discharge of every person upon any civil action, } process or execution — — — }	0	8	1
For every person who chooses to lay on the Master-side, } for the first night — — — }	0	2	0
For every person who chooses to lie on the Master-side } after the first night to pay every week — }	0	2	6

GEORGE GARRED Keeper 10th August 1776.

AT the same time I saw another paper intitled *Rules and Orders to be observed in this Prison*. It is dated Aug. 6. 1776. The first Rule is "That every person who comes into this Prison as a Prisoner, shall pay for his *Garnish* two shillings and ten-pence halfpenny."

THE Clauses of the Act against Spirituous Liquors are hung up.

AT my first visit there were on the Common-side two Prisoners in hammocks, sick and very poor.—No Chaplain. A compassionate Man, who is not a regular Clergyman, sometimes preaches to them on Sunday; and gives them some small relief.

LADY TOWNSEND sends a Guinea twice a year, which her Servant distributes equally among the Prisoners.

As Debtors here are generally very poor, I was surprized to see once ten or twelve noisy men at skittles; but the Turnkey said they were only visitants. I found they were admitted here as at another public house. No Prisoners were at play with them.

1774,	April 27,	Prisoners	25
1776,	May 7,	- -	23
----	Nov. 13,	- -	20
1777,	Jan. 8,	- -	27

TOWER

TOWER HAMLETS GAOL,

IN WELL-CLOSE SQUARE.

THIS Prison is at a Public-house, kept by an honest Swede, REMARKS.
 who is Gaoler. There is a Court-room in the House for the
 Tower Hamlets. The Prison-yard is one hundred and sixteen feet
 by eighteen, latticed over head. At one end, are two large rooms;
 of which little use has been made since the last war; when French
 Prisoners were kept in them. The present Prison-rooms are towards
 the other end of the yard: on the ground-floor is a day-room or
 closet about five feet and a half by three and a half, with a chimney.
 Up stairs are three night-rooms. The Prison is out of repair, and
 not secure. Keeper no salary. Fees, £0 : 9 : 1. No Table. Al-
 lowance, a penny a day. No straw.

1774, April 29, Prisoner 1

1776, March 9, - - 0

---- May 17, - - 1

ST. CATHARINE'S PRISON,

FOR DEBTORS.

THIS Prison, rebuilt about seven years ago, is a small House REMARKS.
 of two stories; two rooms on a floor. In April 1774 there
 was a Keeper, but no Prisoners. I have since that called two or
 three times; and always found the House uninhabited.

THE

THE SAVOY.

REMARKS.

THIS Prison for Soldiers, has two rooms called the *Guard Rooms*; because in them are confined Offenders who are of the King's Guards. The remainder of the building near the gate is the Keeper's House. On the opposite side of the yard, is a large room down five steps, the *Hall*: the rooms over it uselefs. On the left-hand side of the yard is another hall, not so large: at each end of it is a room with barrack bedsteads and beds; both rooms very close and unhealthy. Over them are other barrack-rooms, somewhat more airy: one of them, No. 4, is tolerable, and has opposite windows. There is, besides, the *Black Hole*, the *Condemn'd Hold*, the *Cock Pit*, and several other parts of this irregular building, which I pass over.

MARCH 15, 1776, there were 119 Prisoners; of whom 49 were Transports. I saw many sick and dying. The Gaol was so infected by them, that the Distemper has been caught there by many since: and if it be not thoroughly purified, it will destroy many more.—The whole is indeed much out of repair; hardly any part of it secure.

MAY 25, Prisoners 37. Many of them sick of the Gaol-Distemper, in the rooms where I saw the sick and dying in March.—Keeper, Captain Jackson: Salary, £50: no Fees: he pays Land-tax, Window-tax, Water, &c.

TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL.

KEEPER, *George Smith.*

Salary, £50, paying the Widow of the former Keeper £20.

Fees, 0 : 5 : 2.

Transports, taken by Mr. Akerman.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, a penny loaf, and a penny a day each.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number of - - - Prisoners.

1774, April 22, - 38

1775, March 4, - 109

1776, March 6, - 86

---- May 3, - 75

1777, Jan. 8, - 110

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, *Mr. Glover.*

Salary, £20.

THIS Prison has—For men, two day-rooms and three night-rooms—For faulty apprentices, five small rooms—For women, a day-room, and four night-rooms. All the night-rooms have barrack-beds. They are constantly washed every day; and are quite wholesome. The Prisoners wash their hands and faces every morning before they come for their allowance. No straw. No Infirmary.

REMARKS.

TOTHILL- A little room used as a Surgery. A Chapel, in which Mr. Smith
 FIELDS reads a Chapter, and part of the Prayer-Book every morning.
 BRIDEWELL.

THE women should have another day-room: and one of the day-rooms for men should be enlarged. There would then be less quarreling among them: and Prisoners who are now idle might be employed. The Court-yards adjacent might also be enlarged. All the rooms for women and their court-yard, and the men's night-rooms would be more airy if the Garden Pales were set farther off. I know Mr. Smith would with pleasure see part of his Garden sacrificed to these Improvements. He pays Window-tax £2 : 4 : 0, and Water £2. Over the Gate is a paper with this inscription: "No person admitted into this Prison on a Sunday after nine o'clock in the morning until five in the evening."

In my last visit, there were among the Felons, two Debtors from the Court of Conscience: one for £0 : 17 : 6, the other for £0 : 14 : 1.

FEEES allowed for the Governor of TOTHILL-FIELDS-BRIDEWELL,
 as by Order of Court January Sessions 1772.

	£.	S.	D.
For Commitment and Discharge of a Prisoner by Warrant	0	4	2
For the Turnkey — — —	0	1	0
Copy of Commitment — — —	0	1	4
For a Night's Charge — — —	0	1	0

Signed in open Court by

JAMES FIELDING
 GEORGE S. BRADSHAW
 GEORGE RIED
 AARON LAMB

WEST-

W E S T M I N S T E R G A T E - H O U S E .

THIS Prison, the property of the Dean and Chapter, is over REMARKS.
 two gate-ways. It has three floors, five rooms on each; in which have been sometimes near a hundred Prisoners: but it is now so ruinous, that none are sent to it. All are committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell, which, in consequence, is overcrowded; and besides (as was there noted) Debtors, even from the Court of Conscience, are confined at night, (as well as in the day-time) with Criminals: which is contrary to the statute of 22d and 23d Car. II.

I HAVE from the very old Keeper the particulars of Rent, Fees &c. but as the Prison is now useless, I will not transcribe them.

N. B. SINCE writing the above the Gate-House is taken down.

THE KING'S BENCH PRISON,
(
FOR DEBTORS.

MARSHAL, *Thomas Thomas, Esq.*

DEPUTY MARSHAL, *Thomas Marson, Esq.*

Salary

Fees, - *See Table.*

Licence, for Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 0.

Number - - In the House. In the Rules.

1774, April 26, - 324 - - 100

1776, Jan. 28, - 364 - - 80

---- May -- (*See Remarks.*)

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Evans.*

Duty---Sunday once ; the Sacrament once a month.

Salary, £0 : 2 : 0 on every Commitment.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. THIS PRISON is part Old Buildings, part New.

THE Old Buildings are—A Coffee-room just within the Gate:—and a Street called *King-street*. On the right hand is the Tap-house; and four houses for Prisoners: each consisting of a ground-floor, and two floors

floors of chambers; four rooms on each floor; near ten feet square, and seven high. On the left hand side of the street is the Chapel; and six houses for Prisoners; of equal depth with the former houses: but the back-rooms have not, as the former have, communication with the fore-rooms. At the higher end of the fore-rooms, on the ground-floor, is a common Kitchen, much too small. The Cook, a Prisoner, has the room over it. These houses also have ground-rooms, and two floors of chambers. All the rooms fronting King-street, and the whole of the houses on the other side the way, are for Master-side Debtors; who pay for each room unfurnished a shilling a week.

THE back part of the left hand Row^{*} is the Common-side: the doors in the back front. The first room on the ground-floor they call their Court-room. The two houses at the farther end have six rooms each, for Crown-Debtors and Fines; and are called Crown-Court. The rest of this range on all the three floors is for Common-side Debtors.

AT the farther end of King-street, in a small Court inclosed from the rest of the yard, is a building called the STATE-HOUSE; consisting of ground-floors, and two floors of chambers; four sizeable rooms on each floor; total twelve. A Debtor who chooses to be here, pays the Marshal eight to ten guineas for his whole time; besides a shilling a week, like other Master-side Debtors.

ALL these old buildings are out of repair.

THE New Buildings are—First, a house at the gate for the Turn-key. The chambers are very convenient; and let at present to a Prisoner who pays a very high rent.—But the principal new building is at the farther end of the yard. The two parts of it form a right angle.

KING'S
BENCH.

angle. One part is four houses, with four ground rooms to each; and the same number of chambers on each of the three floors above: total sixty-four. The rooms are about thirteen feet by eleven, and about eight feet high. The other part, (the wing) is built as the Fleet Prison; but more airy and commodious. It has the same number of floors as the other part. On each floor is a passage seven feet and a half wide, and seventy-three and a half long: rooms on each side the passage, eleven on each floor, total forty-four; each room thirteen feet and a half by nine and a half, about eight feet high.

THE Prison is well supplied with water. Among the late improvements, of 108 new rooms, and a spacious yard, it is pity they did not build an Infirmary. The Prisoners are numerous. At more than one of my visits (which I repeated to this as well as many other Prisons much oftener than the times when I took the numbers) some had the Small-Pox. It was so crowded this last summer, that a Prisoner paid five shillings a week for half a bed, and many lay in the Chapel. In May 1776 the number of Prisoners within the walls was 395; and by an accurate list which I procured, their wives (including a few only called so) were 279, children 725, total 1004: about two thirds of these were in the Prison.

THIS Prison is visited at Michaelmas term, as the Act * directs; yet at my first visit there was a Wine-Club, and a Beer-Club; and one can scarcely ever enter the walls without seeing parties at skittles, mississippi, portobello, tennis, fives &c.

THE following Tables of *Rules and Orders* for the government of this Prison are hung up (as required by the Preamble) for common inspection. I presume to give an abridgment of them.

* 32d George II.

RULES AND ORDERS for the better Government &c.

KING'S
BENCH.

Made and Signed the 25th of November 1729.

1. THE stocks to be kept up for punishment of blasphemers, swearers, riotous &c.
2. AGAINST illegal methods of confinement. None to be confined in an unusual place or manner, unless for attempting to escape. And such may appeal to the Court, or a Judge.
3. MARSHAL not to remove any to the Fleet by writ of *Habeas Corpus*.
4. MARSHAL not to remove any one from the Common-side and it's benefits without three days notice: during which time, the Prisoner may appeal to a Judge.
5. CORONER's Inquest upon the dead.
6. AGAINST Garnish and partial distribution of Dividends.
7. PRISONERS to send out for necessaries; and to bring in their own bedding &c.
8. TABLE of Fees, These Rules, and a List of Charities to be hung up in a public room.
9. MARSHAL and Servants to behave with the utmost tenderness.
10. TURNKEY always to attend at the door.
11. No Servants to partake of, or even distribute the Charity.
12. CHAPEL to be kept in repair. Chaplain duly to perform.
13. THE abusive to the stocks.
14. DINING-ROOM to be kept in repair for devotion, or conversation: with a fire. Two rooms for the sick.
15. THOSE who make oath before &c. that they have not £5 &c. to be admitted to the Charities, Offices in the Prison &c.

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BENCH.

16. No Person committed for any criminal matter to vote for Steward &c. or to partake of any charity but the Baskets.
17. LODGING in a cabin of any ward, *gratis*.
18. ANY Prisoner may be chosen Assistant and enjoy the benefits of that station.
19. THE Seal of the Common-side to be kept by the Master of King's Bench Office; and not put to any deed without the approbation of Marshal, Steward, and Assistants.
20. ONE superfedable action may be superfed with Common-side money: more than one, not without application to the Court, or a Judge. No Judge's Clerk to take a Fee on the occasion.
21. THE sick to be taken care of by the Steward and Assistants: who are to be reimbursed out of the first County-money.
22. DEBTS contracted by the Steward and Assistants with the Marshal's, and Master's consent, for support of the poor, to be paid out of the next Dividend.
23. STEWARD and Assistants to have no pay for common business, or adjusting differences.
24. PRISONERS entered after the 1st day of Easter-term, to have but one Quarter of the Midsummer Dividend.
25. ALL money brought in by the Basket-men, or brought in at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, to be divided immediately after paying the Basket-men for their trouble.
26. If the Marshal advance money for a *Superfedas*, he is to be reimbursed out of the next County-money.
27. COMMON-SIDE Prisoners may elect an annual Steward; who is not to be deposed, but on application to the Court or a Judge. No Prisoner in the Rules may vote.
28. THE Steward to enter in Books the Table of Fees, these Rules, and

and a LIST OF THE CHARITIES. All, together with his accounts, for inspection of the Prisoners.

KING'S
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29. A PRISONER wronged by the Steward and Assistants, on applying to the Court or a Judge, shall be paid his damages out of the next Dividend of the Steward and Assistants: if he complain unjustly, he shall make satisfaction from his own next Dividend.
30. IF the Steward or Assistants embezzle the money, Successors may call them to account, and stop their Dividends of the Grate-money &c. for reparation of the injury.
31. THESE Orders to be read publicly every third Monday.
32. MARSHAL, Servants, and Prisoners to observe these Rules under pain of the utmost punishment of Law.
33. No Clerk or Servant of a Judge to take any Fee on occasion of a Petition founded on these Orders.

R. RAYMOND
J A. REYNOLDS
E. PROBYN.

THE preceding Rules fill one side of a large sheet of paper, on which they are printed. Another sheet has what follows, viz.

FURTHER RULES and ORDERS for the Government &c.

Made and Signed the 10th day of May 1759.

1. NO Person to bring any Weapon.
2. THOSE on the Master's-side who demand Garnish, to be turned to Common-side for a time, not longer than a Month. Those on

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BENCH.

the Common-side are for the like offence to be excluded, not longer than a fortnight, from all profits except share of the Baskets.

3. DOORS of the great Garden to be shut at dark : doors of the Wards at nine.
4. THE Chambers at disposal of the Marshal &c.
5. IF a Master-side Prisoner neglect for a Month to pay his Chamber-Rent; he may be turned over to the Common-side till he pays. His goods to be delivered to him, by a witnessed inventory. If discharged by the Plaintiff, he may yet be detained for Fees, and a Month's Chamber-rent.
6. NONE to sell in the Prison Victuals or Drink without consent of Marshal. A prisoner thus offending may be turned over to the Common-side for a Month. Marshal to take care that those who sell keep good order &c.
7. CONFIRMS the 14th Rule preceding i. e. The great Room for exercise and the two Rooms for the sick.
8. PRISONERS turned to Common-side for offending, or non-payment, to have no profit but Share of the Baskets; to bear no office; nor vote for Officers.
9. THESE Rules to be fixed in the most public Places, for inspection.

Signed, MANSFIELD, T. DENNISON, M. FORSTER, E. WILMOT.

A further RULE and ORDER &c. made 19th May 1760.

THOSE who attempt or assist an escape—who sell or promote the sale of Victuals or Liquors without leave of the Marshal—who assault another—who blaspheme the Name of God, swear or make a riot, may be sent by the Marshal to any one of the following Prisons in Southwark viz The County-Gaol for Surry, the Bridewell for that County,

County, or to the Marshalsea : and there confined for the first Offence not exceeding one Month ; for a second Offence not exceeding three Months. This Rule to be hung up.

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Signed, MANSFIELD, T. DENNISON, M. FORSTER, E. WILMOT.

On the same Sheet is

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Marshal of the *King's Bench Prison*, in the County of *Surry*, for any Prisoner or Prisoner's Commitment, or coming in Gaol, or Chamber-Rent there, or discharge from thence in any civil action. Settled and established the 16th. Day of *June* in the 33d Year of the Reign of his Majesty King GEORGE the Second, and in the Year of our Lord 1760, pursuant to an *Act for the Relief of Debtors with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons*, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
First, To the Marshal for every Prisoner committed on any civil action — — —	}	0 :	4 : 8
2d. To the Turnkey on the Master's-side —			
3d. To the Marshal on the discharge of every such Prisoner		0 :	7 : 4
4th. To the Deputy Marshal upon the discharge of one or more actions, executions, or other charge, and no further fee though there be never so many actions	}	0 :	4 : 0
5th. To the Clerk of the Papers for the first action upon the discharge —			
6th. To the Clerk of the Papers for every action, execution, or other charge to be paid on the discharge —	}	0 :	
7th. To the Deputy Marshal upon a commitment of a Prisoner in court, or at a Judge's chambers, in any civil action, if carried to the <i>King's Bench Prison</i>			

0 : 1 : 0

KING'S
BENCH.

	£.	s.	d.
8th. To the Clerk of the Papers for the same —	0	1	0
9th. To the said Deputy Marshal for a surrender in dif- charge of bail, be there never so many actions —	0	1	0
10th. To the Clerk of the Papers for each action upon such surrender — — — —	0	0	6
11th. To each of the four Tiptaffs, 2s. 6d. for each Prisoner's Commitment by the Court, and carried to the King's Bench Prison, in the whole —	0	10	0
12th. To the Tiptaff that carries any Prisoner committed at a Judge's chambers to the said Prison —	0	6	0
13th. To the Marshal for the use of chamber, bed, bedding and sheets for each Prisoner, if provided by the Gaoler at the Prisoner's request, for the first night, in the Common-side of the said Prison —	0	0	6
14th. For the like use every night the Prisoner remains in custody after the first — — —	0	0	1½
15th. And if two lie in one bed, 1d each —	0	0	2
16th. For the like use of every Prisoner that goes on the Master's-side, for the first night — —	0	0	6
17th. For the like use every night after the first —	0	0	3
18th. And if two lie in a bed, 2d each —	0	0	4
19th. And if the Prisoner finds his own bed, bedding and sheets (which the Marshal is in no sort to hinder him of) then he shall pay for chamber-rent to the Marshal, per week — —	0	1	0

*No other Fee for the use of chamber, bed, bedding and sheets, or upon the
commitment or discharge of any Prisoner on any civil action.*

THOMAS HOWARD,
ANTHONY THOMAS ABDY,
WILLIAM HAMMOND.

MANSFIELD,
T. PARKER.

MARSHAL-

M A R S H A L S E A P R I S O N.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, *Thomas Marson*, Esq.SUBSTITUTE, *Thomas Phillips*.

Salary,

Fees, £0 : 10 : 10

Licence, for Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garnish, £0 : 3 : 6. It is called Ward-dues for Coals &c.

Number

1774, March 16, Prisoners 167

1775, March 6, - - 175

1776, March 12, - - 194

---- May 15, - - 234

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Cockane*.

Duty,---Sunday

Salary, 1s. from each Prisoner on discharge.

*See
Table of Fees.*SURGEONS, Mess^{rs}. *Stapleton* and *Walshman*.

Salary, 1s. from each Prisoner on discharge.

*See
Table of Fees.*

TO this Prison of the Court of the Marshalsea, and of the King's Palace-Court of Westminster, are brought Debtors arrested for the lowest sums, any where within twelve miles of the Palace, except in the city of *London*: and also persons committed for piracy.

REMARKS.

THE Deputy Marshal, under whose particular custody this Prison is, has his appointment from the Knight Marshal of the King's household

MARSHAL- hold for the time being. The great abuses practised by this Officer
SEA. were reported to Parliament by the Gaol Committee in 1729.

THIS Prison is an old irregular building (rather several buildings) in a spacious yard. There are, in the whole, near sixty rooms; and yet only six of them now left for Common-side Debtors. Of the other rooms, —Five are let to a man who is not a prisoner: in one of them he keeps a chandler's shop; in two he lives with his family: the other two he lets to Prisoners. Four rooms, the *Oaks*, are for women. They are too few for the number; and the more modest women complain of the bad company, in which they are confined. There are above forty rooms for men on the Master's-side, in which are about sixty beds; yet many Prisoners have no beds nor any place to sleep in but the Chapel, and the Tap-room.

THE Prison is too small and greatly out of repair. Little regard is shewn to the late Act for white-washing and cleaning the rooms. No Infirmary. The yard is well supplied with water. In it the Prisoners play at rackets, mississippi &c; and in a little back court, the *Park*, at skittles.

THE Tap is let to a Prisoner in the Rules of the King's Bench Prison: this Prison being just within those Rules. I was credibly informed, that one Sunday in the summer 1775, about 600 pots of beer were brought in from a public house in the neighbourhood, (*Asbmore's*) the Prisoners not then liking the Tapster's beer.

IN March 1775, when the number of Prisoners was 175; there were with them in this incommodious Prison wives and children 46.

MR. ALLNUTT who was many years since a prisoner here; had, during his confinement, a large estate bequeathed to him. He learned sympathy by his sufferings: and left £100 a year to release poor Debtors from hence. Many are cleared by it every year.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of the Marshalsea Prison---on any Civil Action---settled---the 17th day of May 1765 Pursuant to an Act for relief of Debtors &c. MARSHAL-SEA.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Knight Marshal upon the discharge of every Prisoner charged with one or more actions	0	1	8
To the Keeper for his care and safe custody of every Prisoner upon the discharge of such Prisoner on the first action	0	4	8
To the Keeper upon the discharge of such Prisoner charged with one or more actions	0	3	8
To the Surgeon or Apothecary on the discharge of every Prisoner charged with one or more actions	0	1	0
To the Chaplain on the like discharge	0	1	0
To the Turnkey upon the discharge of every Prisoner on the first action	0	1	6
To the Turnkey upon the discharge of such Prisoner charged with one or more actions after the first	0	1	0
To the Clerk for entering the discharge of a Prisoner on one or more actions	0	1	0
To the Keeper for the use of bed, bedding and sheets for every Prisoner if found by the Gaoler at the Prisoner's request, for the first night on the Master-side of the said Prison	0	0	6
And every night after the first night	0	0	3
And if two lie in a bed 2d. each	0	0	4

NO other Fees for the use of chamber, bed, bedding, or upon the discharge or commitment of any Prisoner in any Civil Action.

W. RICHARDSON
ELLIOT BISHOP
LEON^d HOWARD.

MANSFIELD
C. PRATT
T. PARKER.

B O R O U G H · C O M P T E R.

GAOLER, *Jeremiah Beavis.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, - £0 : 7 : 0

Felons, - 0 : 11 : 4

Transports, - 0 : 10 : 6 from the Contractor.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance,	Debtors,	} a penny a day each. (<i>See Remarks.</i>)
	Felons,	

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 8 Master's-side.

0 : 1 : 4 Common-side.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, May 4, 37 - - 4

1776, March 11, 10 - - 3

---- May 2, 18 - - 2

---- Nov. 13, 15 - - 1

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. THIS Prison, in Tooley-street, for the Borough of Southwark, which contains four parishes and a part of a fifth, has, for Master's-side Debtors—seven rooms.—For Common-side Debtors, a Room on the ground floor, in which Felons &c. are with them night and day; a long room up stairs, the *Rookery*; and a room over it, useless, because not secure.—The Women are in the Stone Kitchen, now divided

vided into two rooms. Three of the Common-side rooms have barrack beds. Among the Debtors are many poor creatures from the Court of Conscience who lie there till their debts are paid.—There is a small court-yard ; and a Chapel, but no Chaplain is appointed.

BOROUGH
COMPTER.

THE whole Prison is much out of repair, and ruinous. No Infirmary. No bedding or straw. The Keeper, an officer, pays Window-tax £2 : 15 : 0 and Land-tax £2 : 10 : 0. He is put in by the High Bailiff, whose office is in the disposal of the Court of Aldermen.—An inscription over the Gate dated 1716 calls it the *Borough Court* : but the Courts are now held at St. Margaret's Hill.

THE Clauses of the Act against Spirituous Liquors are hung up.

DEBTORS have sixty penny loaves, once in eight weeks, from a Legacy of Eleanor Gwynn. No other Bequest.

Southwark. **A**T the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King holden for the Town and Borough of Southwark at the Court-House on St. Margaret's Hill---on Friday the 8th Day of January in the 21st Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second before Sir *Robert Ladbroke* Kn^t. Mayor---*John Stracey* Esq^r. Recorder---and others, &c. &c.

IT being represented to this Court that the Fees of the Gaoler or Keeper of the Borough-Compter in regard to the Prisoners charged therein with any CRIMINAL MATTER remain yet unfettled, for want whereof divers impositions may accrue to the poor Prisoners therein,

BOROUGH FOR settling and establishing the same It is ordered that the
COMPTER. Keeper or Gaoler of the said Prison shall and may take of every
Prisoner so charged as aforesaid the following Fees and no more.

And is to say,

			£.	S.	D.
For the admission of every Prisoner for Felony Trespas Af-					
fault or other Misdemeanours	—	—	}	0	11
				:	4
For every night's lodging	—	—		0	0
				:	6
To the Turnkey for the dismissal of every such Prisoner				0	1
				:	0
For every Prisoner brought by a Peace Officer for safe					
custody untill hearing can be had before a Magistrate					

By the Court

MAN.

N. B. Two other Prisons in Southwark, viz. The *New Gaol* in the *Borough*, and the *Bridewell* in *St. George's Fields*, belong to the County of Surry.

COUNTY GAOL AT HERTFORD.

GAOLER, *Cornelius Willson.*

Salary, none. £39 : 6 : 10 to supply the Felons with

Fees, Debtors, } Bread, as below.
Felons, } 0 : 15 : 4.Transports, £1 : 1 : 0 each to *London*.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a pound of bread a day farmed by the Gaoler.

Garnish, £0 : 4 : 6.

Number of - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773,* Dec. 9, 3 - - 19

1774, Dec. 14, 2 - - 14

1776, Feb. 14, 16 - - 16

---- Nov. 22, 6 - - 12

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Scott*. Now Rev. Mr. *Moore*.

Duty---Sunday ; and one other day not fixed.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Cutler*.

Salary, £10.

THIS Gaol is in the middle of the town. In front are two small
day-rooms, for Felons, in which they are always locked up: no
fire-place.—Their dungeons or night-rooms are, one down eighteen

REMARKS,

steps, the other nineteen. Over their day-rooms, is a large lumber-room; and adjoining to it a lodging-room for Women-felons. Backward is a small Court-yard for Debtors, and Women-felons. On each side of it are two rooms on the ground-floor, and two chambers for Debtors. No Chapel. No Infirmary.

IN the interval of two of my visits the Gaol-Fever prevailed, and carried off seven or eight Prisoners, and two Turnkeys. The Felons were on that occasion removed to the Bridewell. At my last visit four were sick.

THIS Gaol could not have been made healthy and convenient. There is a new one building just out of the town. It has no dungeon; and is more spacious and convenient than the old one.

Hertfordshire, **A**T the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of *to wit.* our Sovereign---holden at---Hertford on Monday---the 12th day of January in the first year of---our Sovereign Lord George III. by the grace of God---and in the year of our Lord 1761 before Sir *Richard Chafe* Knt. *Ralph Freeman* Doctor in Divinity, *Rich^d Warren*, *James Gordon*, *W^m Janssen* and *W^m Plumer* the younger, Esq^{rs}. and others, &c,

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler---settled---pursuant to an Act---made in the 32d year of---K. *George* II.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For the chamber-rent, bed and bedding of each Debtor	}	0	0
per night provided that no more than two be put into			
one bed nor more than two beds in one room —			4

For

	£.	s.	d.
For the chamber-rent, bed and bedding of each Prisoner upon criminal process, <i>per week</i> provided that no more than two be put into one bed; nor more than two beds in the same room	}	0	3
For the Turnkey's Fees into Gaol	—	—	0 : 1 : 0
For the Turnkey's Fees out of Gaol	—	—	0 : 1 : 0
For the Gaoler's Fees upon each Prisoner discharged	—	—	0 : 13 : 4

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

HERTFORD. THIS is also the Town Gaol. Two small rooms to the street, the *Compter*: one behind them, the *Middle Ward*: and one beyond that, the *Lower Ward*. There is also a dungeon for men* down seven steps: a yard, and pump; but Prisoners are always locked up within doors. I saw none at work. The County Gaoler is Keeper, and has £24 a year to supply each Prisoner daily with a pound of bread. Fees £0 : 4 : 6.

1774,	Dec. 14,	Prisoners	4
1776,	Feb. 14,	- - -	7
----	Nov. 22,	- - -	4

HITCHIN. A ROOM for men; and over it two rooms for women, who go up to them by a ladder. No chimney in any of the rooms: no straw: no yard: no water. Keeper's Salary £24: No Fees.

1776, Feb. 14, Prisoners 2.

BERK-

HERTFORDSHIRE. HOME CIRCUIT.

BERKHAMSTED. A WORK-ROOM for men, and another for women. A dungeon down nine steps, earth-floor, very damp, no window.—No straw: no court-yard: no water. Keeper's Salary £20: no Fees: he has the profit of the Prisoners work. Allowance a pound of bread a day.

1776, Nov. 2, No Prisoners.

AT ST. ALBAN'S ALE,

THE BOROUGH GAOL. DEBTORS have the use of the Town Hall in the day-time: their lodging-room joins to it. Felons have two day-rooms, and two close offensive night-rooms. Their allowance a pound of bread a day. No straw: no court: no water. The Keeper's Salary £3: Fees £0: 13: 4, no Table. Licence for Beer. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors hung up.

1776, March 1, Prisoners, none.

---- Nov. 3, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.

LIBERTY GAOL, for twenty-two Parishes, is the property of Lord *Salisbury*. For *Debtors*, two spacious day-rooms, and three lodging-rooms.—For *Felons*, three strong rooms. No court-yard: no water. Keeper, same as of the Borough Gaol: Salary £16: Fees £0: 13: 4, no Table.

1776, March 1, No Prisoners.

---- Nov. 3, Debtor 1.

THE

THE BRIDEWELL for the *Liberty*, and for the *Borough*, joins to the Liberty Gaol. One large work-room; and two lodging-rooms: all up stairs, and airy. No court: no water: no allowance: no straw. Prisoners have their earnings. Keeper's Salary for the Liberty £28; for the Borough £2: no Fees.

1776, March 1, Prisoners 2.

----- Nov. 2, - - - None.

COUNTY GAOL AT CHELMSFORD.

GAOLER, *Susanna Taylor*.

Salary, none.

Fees,	Debtors,	}	£0 : 15 : 4.
	Felons,		

Transports, to *London* or *Gravefend*, £1 : 5 : 0 for each,
 if not more than seven : for each above seven
 £1 : 1 : 0.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance,	Debtors,	}	a pound and half of bread a day, and a quart of small beer. (<i>See Remarks.</i>)
	Felons,		

Garnish,	Debtors,	£0 : 4 : 6.
	Felons,	0 : 3 : 0.

Number of	-	-	Debtors.	Felons &c.
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1774,	Feb. 4,	-	30	-	-	30
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----	Dec. 6,	-	13	-	-	31
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1775,	Oct. 19,	-	19	-	-	14
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1776,	Nov. 20,	-	11	-	-	7
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CHAPLAIN

Duty---Sunday, Monday, Wednesday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, *Mr. Griffinbooft*.

Salary, £25, for Felons, and the Bridewell Prisoners.

C H E L M S F O R D.

A CLOSE Prison, frequently infected with the Gaol-Distemper. REMARKS.
Inquiring in October 1775, for the Head-Turnkey, I was told he died of it.

IN the Tap-room there hung a Paper on which, among other things, was written “ Prisoners to pay Garnish or run the Gauntlet.”

DEBTORS have a bushel of coals a day from about 12th November to Lady Day: and £5 : 0 : 0 a year by a legacy of *Elizabeth Her- ris* from Lands in *Brentwood*, paid by the Rector or Minister of the parish of *Chelmsford* on the 24th of December. By a Memorial hung up in the Tap-room it appears the Bequest was acknowledged by the Testatrix 14th June 1746.—It was generous in the Justices to grant Debtors the same allowance as Felons; and very judicious to fix that allowance to a *certain weight*.

IT gave me pain to be informed, that there had been no Divine Service for above a year past, except to condemned Criminals.

THERE is a new Gaol, which exceeds the old one in strength &c. almost as much as in splendor. The County, to their honour, have spared no cost. The Magistrates cannot but know the plan. The Prison is nearly finished. It can therefore be of no service to offer any remarks upon this *stately* fabrick.

TABLE OF FEES.

Effex. **A**T General Quarter Sessions &c.---a Table of Fees' settled---to be taken by the Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol---pursuant to an Act---made in the second year of---K. George II. viz.

	£.	s.	D.
For the Chamber Rent bed and bedding of each Debtor provided that no more than two be put into one bed, nor more than two beds in the same room —	}	0 : 0 :	4
For the Chamber Rent bed and bedding of each Prisoner upon criminal process <i>per week</i> provided that no more than two be put into one bed nor more than two beds in one room — — —	}		
For the Turnkey's Fee into Gaol —		0 :	1 : 0
For the Turnkey's Fee out of Gaol —		0 :	1 : 0
For the Gaoler's Fee upon each Prisoner's discharge		0 :	13 : 4

REVIEWED and confirmed by us the Justices
of Assize this 19th Day of July 1729

R: EYRE
LAW: CARTER.

THO BRAMSTON
THO WALFORD
JOHN CHEVELEY.

Signed by us Justices of Peace of and for the said County this
19th day of July *Anno Dom.* 1729.

ROBT ABDY
HENRY MAYNARD
BENJ MOYER.

COUNTY

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

CHELMSFORD. BUILT 1766. On the ground-floor a large work-room, a kitchen, and a lodging-room for men: over them rooms of the same size for women: two rooms for the sick. Court-yard small, and not secure: Prisoners always kept within doors, and the rooms offensive, although the water is laid in. Mr. Ford (the Keeper) told me at one of my visits that many had been ill of the Gaol-Fever, brought from the County Gaol. His Salary £30: Under Keeper's £16: no Fees. Prisoners allowance three-pence a day; for which they have a pound and half of bread, and a quart of small beer; and three halfpence a day further allowance to each sick Prisoner. Coals and straw £5 a year each.

1774,	Dec. 6,	Prisoners	18,
1775,	Oct. 19,	- - -	15,
1776,	Nov. 20,	- - -	21.

COLCHESTER. THE Castle was formerly the County Gaol. That part of it which is now the Bridewell, has—first, the room for women, with a fire-place: on one side a room for men, with a window: on another side two rooms for men, at a right angle with the former: a window in the farthestmost. The partitions are iron grated for light and air, from the window

BRIDE-
WELLS.

at each end of the right angle.—Court-yard little used by Prisoners. No water: no employment: allowance three-pence a day: straw £2 a year. Keeper's Salary £30: no fees.

1774, Feb. 14, Prisoner 1,

1776, Nov. 19, - - 3.

AT COLCHESTER is also the

TOWN GAOL and BRIDEWELL. A ROOM for Debtors. A strong ward for men: another for women. Court-yard not secure: no water: no straw. Allowance to Criminals three-pence a day. Keeper's Salary £8: Fees £0:2:6. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1776, Nov. 19, 2, - 2.

NEWPORT. BUILT in 1775. The front is elegant, yet plain: in it are the Keeper's apartments; and a room for the Justices. Behind is the men's court; in the middle of which is a pump. On the farther side, a large work-room on the ground-floor, and a smaller work-room over it: so that too many need not work together: a fire-place in each of them. There is a lodging-room even with the upper work-room. On the left side of the court are two lodging-rooms on the ground-floor, and two above. In all these lodging-rooms are boarded bedsteads. The Keeper has a view of this court from two of his back windows.—Women have a room on the ground-floor, and one over it. No fire-place. These, though they join to
the

the last-mentioned rooms for men, have no communication with them: you go to them through one of the Keeper's rooms: the court-yard quite separate; and the windows toward that.—No allowance: Prisoners have what they earn. Straw £2 a year. Firing in winter two guineas. Keeper's Salary £25: no Fees. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

1776, Dec. 6, Prisoners 3.

HALSTED. MEN and women have a separate work-room, and a separate lodging-room. There is a room for the sick. All out of repair. A court-yard which men use one part of the day, women another. No water. Keeper's Salary £32: no Fees. Allowance a pound and half of bread, and a quart of small beer, a day.

1776, Nov. 19, Prisoners 4.

BARKING. A ROOM for men, the *Fore-Gaol*: fifteen feet by ten and a half; seven feet high; two windows to the street. Another room, the *Back-Gaol*, for women; thirteen feet four inches by eleven feet, eight feet high: one window about two feet square. They are planked all over: no chimneys: and both rooms are made offensive by sewers in them. Court-yard not secure: Prisoners have no use of it; nor any access to the pump. Allowance three-pence a day. Keeper's Salary £28: no Fees. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Nov. 28, Prisoner one.

COUNTY GAOL AT MAIDSTONE.

GAOLER, *Philip De'tillin.*

Salary, £60, instead of the Tap.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 4.

Felons, 0 : 15 : 4.

Transports, 0 : 15 : 0 each, and the Fees.

Licence, none. *See Salary.*

PRISONERS.

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, a loaf once in two days (*weight 2lb. 4oz.*
Feb. 1776) and every day a quart of
 small beer. (*See Remarks.*)

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 1 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, April 13, 21 - - 31,

1775, July 25, 17 - - 26,

1776, Feb. 19, 22 - - 38.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Hudson.*

Duty---Sunday and Wednesday.

Salary, £30; lately augmented to £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Waller.*

Salary, £50, for the Gaol and Bridewell.

M A I D S T O N E.

THE Rooms in the Felons Wards are sizeable; but the air is obstructed by broad wooden bars at the windows instead of iron ones. There are three court-yards: one for Debtors; one for Men-felons; and one for Women-felons. The two last are much too small; but may be commodiously enlarged, by adding to them the adjacent court of the Old Bridewell, which will soon be disused. Then also a Chapel might be built; and service no longer performed, as it now is, upon the stairs. REMARKS.

FELONS are allowed yearly ten chaldron of coals: they have barrack-beds*, and hop-bagging with straw; but no coverlids. This County has for years past been so considerate as to pay the Fees of poor Prisoners acquitted: and to Transports cast at Assizes, who are entitled to the King's allowance of two shillings and six-pence a week, they continue the allowance which they had before trial. They also pay the Gaoler's Fees for those Convicts. The Felons said they wished for more bread; and would, if that were increased, be content with less beer.

THE Baker who serves the Felons sells thirteen loaves to the dozen; and Debtors have amongst them every thirteenth loaf.

THERE is an Alarm-Bell; and a Sail-Ventilator.

ON examining two sick Prisoners, I found they had no irons; and the Surgeon said the Gaoler was always ready to take them off when he requested it.

* THESE are low stages of boards; raised from the floor, and sloping from the wall towards the middle of the room.

TABLE OF FEES.

Kent, to wit. **A** Table of Fees to be taken by the Gaoler---at *Maidstone* ---settled---at the General Quarter Sessions---holden---on Thursday the 12th day of July in the 24th year of---George II ---and in the year---1750 pursuant to the direction of the Statute in that behalf provided.

	£.	s.	D.
For the discharge from the said Gaol of every Prisoner committed for Treason, Felony or any offence against his Majesty's peace to the Gaoler or Keeper —	0	13	4
To Turnkey on commitment of every such Prisoner	0	1	0
To him more on the discharge of every such Prisoner	0	1	0
On the commitment or coming into Gaol of every Prisoner in a civil action, to the said Gaoler or Keeper —	0	3	0
On the discharge of every such Prisoner to the said Gaoler or Keeper — — —	0	7	10
And to the Turnkey — — —	0	1	6
For the use of bed bedding and sheets for each of the said last mentioned Prisoners on the Master's-side of the said Prison for the first night to the said Gaoler or Keeper — — —	0	0	6
And for every night after the first —	0	0	3
And if two such Prisoners lye together in one bed then	0	0	2
For every such Prisoner as shall chuse to be on the Master's-side for the use of the bed, bedding and sheets the first night	0	0	6
For every night after the first — —	0	0	3
But if two such Prisoners lye together then two-pence each	0	0	4

* Those figures 0 : 7 : 10 are written upon a rasure.

If any such Prisoner through poverty can only provide a } £. S. D.
 couch, then to the said Gaoler or Keeper for Chamber } 0 : 0 : 1
 Rent per week — — — }

JULY 12th 1750 Seen and allowed by us

WM. TURNER

HERBT. PALMER

P. BOTELER

JAS. CALDER

ED. AUSTEN

W. CHAMPNESS.

A True Copy.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

MAIDSTONE. A NEW Prison: separate wards, areas, work-shops, and infirmaries for men and women: opposite windows to transmitt fresh air. Keeper's Salary £20. No Prisoners here as yet. In the old Bridewell,

1776, Feb. 19, Prisoners 2.

CANTERBURY. MEN and women separate. The latter have the back court in which their ward is. The men have no court-yard; but they have a hall or kitchen to the street; and three wards or night-rooms to the yard. Out of the Keeper's garden or yard might be taken a court-yard for the men. There is no water within reach of the men: yet I always found the Prison remarkably clean. County allowance, two pennyworth of bread a day. No employment. Last Lady-Day (or April) Sessions, the Justices abolished Fees £0 : 13 : 4, and raised the Salary from £25 to £40. Licence for Beer.

1774, April 13, Prisoners 8,

1776, Feb. 17, - - - 13,

---- May 25, - - - 6.

AT CANTERBURY is also the

CITY GAOL, over the West-gate. One large day-room for men and women: and in each of the two Towers, a small night-room. No court-yard; and Prisoners are seldom permitted to walk on the leads. Allowance three pennyworth of bread a day. Keeper's Salary £5. Fees, Debtors £0 : 6 : 8, Felons £0 : 13 : 4: no Table. He keeps a public house adjoining, in which is a room or two for Master side Debtors.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, April 13, 3 - - 6,

1776, Feb. 17, 3 - - 2.

DARTFORD. THIS County Bridewell, built in 1720, consists of two rooms: one for men, twenty-one feet by seventeen and a half: one for women, fourteen feet square: both ten feet high. No chimneys: offensive sewers; and the rooms dirty: no water: no straw: mats, but quite worn out. No yard; though the Keeper has a garden. His Salary £20: Fees £0 : 3 : 6: no Table. Allowance to those committed on suspicion of Felony, two-pence a day. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

THE Keeper told me, they had about two years ago, a bad Fever; which himself and family, and every fresh Prisoner caught. Two died of it. The Prisoners are now well, and at work, upon a Manufacture of Flax-dressing and weaving Sacks.

Window-tax £1 : 11 : 6 paid by the County.

1776, April 24, Prisoners 6.

THERE ARE ALSO IN THIS COUNTY,

• ROCHESTER CITY GAOL, under the Court-Room. One day-room to the street; and two inner or night-rooms: not clean. In the Keeper's house is a room for Debtors; and another in which Women-felons were kept when the Assizes were held here. No Court-yard: no water accessible to Prisoners. Allowance two-pence a day. Keeper a Sergeant: no Salary: Fees £0:6:0: no Table.

Debtor. Felons.

1774, April 14, 1 - None.

1776, May 25, 0 - 0.

DOVER CASTLE, for Debtors in the Cinque-Ports, i. e. *Hastings, Dover, Hyth, Romney and Sandwich.*

THE Earl of *Holderness* is *Bodar*. Three rooms: no yard: no water. Entrance Fee £1:6:8. Keeper is Bailiff for the Cinque-Ports. Salary £30. His Prison dirty: his apology for it was that "he had been absent some weeks on his business as an Officer."

1776, Feb. 17, Prisoners 4.

DOVER TOWN GAOL. ONE room of it is the Bridewell. The Gaol is two rooms on the ground-floor, and two above. No fire-places. All close and offensive. The court-yard not secure. Allowance four-pence a day. Keeper, no Salary; but a Chaldron of Coals: Fees £0:8:2: no Table.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1775, July 25, 1 - 2,

1776, Feb. 17, 3 - 4,

---- May 25, 2 - 3.

COUNTY GAOL AT HORSHAM.

GAOLER, *Charles Cooper.*

Salary, £120 of late; instead of the Beer-Tap.

Fees,	Debtors,	} £1 : 4 : 10.
	Felons,	

Transports, - - 2 : 2 : 0 each.

Licence, for Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, two pennyworth of bread a day
(weight 18 ounces, Sep. 1774).

Garnish, £0 : 6 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Dec. 17, 11 - - 7,

1774, Sept. 29, 5 - - 13,

1776, Feb. 22, 13 - - 8.

CHAPLAIN, None. But the Clergyman who attends condemned

Criminals has £5 a year.

SURGEON, lately dead.

Salary, £5 for Felons.

REMARKS.

THE Rooms are too small, except the Free-ward for Debtors. No straw: no yard; and yet ground enough for one behind the Gaol. Transports convicted at Quarter Sessions, have, as those condemned at Assize, the King's allowance of two shillings and sixpence

pence a week. Lent Affize at *East-Grinstead*; where there is no Prison: Summer Affize, at *Lewes* and *Horsham* alternately.

THERE is a new Gaol building. The Duke of *Richmond*, in concurrence with the other Gentlemen of the County, has interested himself much in this affair: the Situation is judiciously chosen; and the Plan is such as appears to me particularly well suited for the purpose.

TABLE OF FEES.

Suffex. A LIST of FEES taken by the Gaoler of the said County.

			£.	s.	d.
Upon the discharge of every Debtor	—	—	1	2	4
The Sheriff's Fee thereupon	—	—	0	11	8
Turnkey thereupon	—	—	0	2	6
For every peck of charcoal	—	—	0	0	3
For every fagot	—	—	0	0	2½
For every quart of small beer	—	—	0	0	½
For lodgings in the Gaoler's beds by the week	—	—	0	2	0
Upon the discharge of every Felon, to the Gaoler	—	—	1	2	4

Allowed and settled at the General Quarter Sessions held at *Petersboro*
the 3d day of October 1737 By us

JOHN BUTLER
R. MILL
J. JEWKES
W^m GRATWICKE.

COUNTY, BRIDEWELLS.

HORSHAM. ONLY one room; about ten feet and a half by six and a half, not six and a half high. In it the Prisoners are always locked up. Allowance two pennyworth of bread a day: no employment. Keeper, a Widow, whose Husband died of the Gaol-Fever: Salary £10: Fees £0:3:4: no Table.

1774, Sept. 29, Prisoners, none.

1776, Feb. 22, - - - none.

LEWES. HERE men and women have separate apartments, courts, &c. Keeper's Salary £30. Fees £0:6:8: no Table. The produce of the Prisoners work for three years past, was not twenty shillings a year; although there were in the respective years committed Prisoners 45—85—65:

1776, Feb. 21, Prisoners 5.

PETWORTH. THIS Bridewell has two rooms: one seventeen feet by ten, full six feet high; the other eighteen by nine, six feet high: too small for the general number of Prisoners. No chimney: no yard: no water: no employment. Allowance a penny loaf a day. This I once found to weigh *seven ounces and a half*. Keeper's Salary lately augmented from £12 to £20. Fees £0:6:8: no Table.

THE Keeper told me (in September 1774) that "all his
" Prisoners

“ Prisoners were, upon discharge, much weakened by the
“ close confinement, and small allowance.”

Thomas Draper and *William Godfrey* were committed the 6th of January 1776 ; the former died the 11th, the other the 26th of the same month. *William Cox*, committed the 13th of January, died the 23d. None of them had the Gaol-Fever. I do not affirm that these men were famished to death : it was extreme cold weather. However, since that time, the allowance of bread is doubled. For this the Prisoners are indebted to the kind attention of the Duke of *Richmond*.

1774,	Sept. 28,	Prisoners	4,
1776,	Feb. 23,	- - -	8.

CHICHESTER CITY GAOL,

OVER the East-gate. Has two or three rooms ; and a court-yard, but no water. Allowance to Felons &c. two-pence a day. Gaoler, a Sergeant at Mace : Salary £5 : Fees, Debtors £0 : 6 : 8 : no Table.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774,	Sept. 28,	1	-	-	0,
1776,	Feb. 25,	2	-	-	1.

COUNTY GAOL IN SOUTHWARK.

GAOLER, *Benjamin Hall.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 11 : 4.

Felons, 0 : 15 : 4.

Transports, - . (See Remarks.)

Licence, for Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } three halfpennyworth of bread a day
 Felons, } (weight 17 ounces, Dec. 1776).

Legacies. (See Remarks.)

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 6.

Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number of - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 9, - 30 - - 60

1776, March 4, - 19 - - 59

----- Dec. 25, - 18 - - 15

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Dyer.*

Duty---Sunday.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Messrs. *Burt* and Co.

Salary, £20 for this Gaol, and the Bridewell in *St. George's Fields*; and £5 for Travelling Charges to report at the Quarter Sessions, the State of the Prisoners.

S O U T H W A R K.

THE NEW GAOL, besides the Gaoler's House, and the REMARKS. Tap-room has for—Master's-side Debtors a parlour, and four other sizeable rooms; and for Common-side Debtors, four good rooms. Mr. Hall takes care to prevent these being crowded with the wives and children of the Debtors. For these Prisoners, there is a court-yard: into which Felons are not admitted; except a few, whom the Gaoler has reasons for indulging with that distinction.

THE ward for Men-felons has six rooms on three floors: in these they sleep. There is a yard belonging to it.—The ward for Women-felons has two lower rooms, two above; and a court-yard belonging to it. In the two upper rooms, are put Malefactors of either sex condemned to die.

I HAVE here noted nineteen rooms: yet they are not sufficient for the number of Prisoners. Mr. Hall is sometimes obliged to put Men-felons into some rooms of the Women's ward.

IN so close a Prison situated in a populous neighbourhood, I did not wonder to see in March 1776 several Felons sick on the floors. No bedding nor straw: no Infirmary: no Chapel: Divine Service is performed in the Parlour; which is too small for the purpose; about sixteen feet square. The Act for preserving the health of Prisoners is on a painted board. The Clauses of the Act against Spirituous Liquors are hung up.

If the County do not build a new Gaol, more roomy and airy, and in a better situation, it would at least be adviseable to add to

this an Infirmary ; which, with a Chapel under it, they may build on the vacant ground beyond the Women's ward.

TRANSPORTS have not the King's allowance of two shillings and six-pence a week. For these Convicts a Merchant contracts with the County to take them at the Gaol: the Gaoler sends them to the ship, attended by his servants ; and receives from the Merchant £0 : 10 : 6 for each Prisoner so conducted.

LENT Assize is at *Kingston*: Summer Assize at *Guildford* and *Croydon* alternately. At this last town there is no Prison.

THERE is hung up in the Gaol a printed List of sixteen *Legacies* and *Donations*. The dates of the first six are 1555, --71, --76, --84, --97, --98. Three are in the next century, viz. 1609, --38, --56. The other seven are not dated: and one of them noted on the List, has not been received since 1726. There are also other articles which seem to need inspection. Two of the Charities are for Debtors expressly: the others are not so distinguished; but Debtors have them all. In the title of the paper it is said, "The Gaol was formerly called the *White Lion Prison*." The common Seal of the Prison is a Lion rampant.

THERE is another Legacy bequeathed by Eleanor Gwynn, not, I think, in the List; from which are sent to this Prison once in eight weeks, sixty-four penny loaves. Common-side Debtors have this as well as the preceding Gifts.

Surrey, **A** TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler---
to wit. of the common Gaol or Prison in Southwark---for
 any Prisoner committed---Chamber Rent there or Discharge---
 pursuant to the Statute---made---12th---of the reign of our Sovereign
 Lord George III &c. and in the year of our Lord 1772.

	£.	S.	D.
For the discharge from the said Gaol of every Prisoner committed for Treason, or Felony or any offence against his Majesty's peace, to the Gaoler or Keeper	}	0	13 : 4
To the Turnkey on every commitment of such Prisoner			
To the Turnkey on the discharge of every such Prisoner		0	1 : 0
On the commitment or coming into Gaol of every Prisoner in a Civil Action, to the said Gaoler or Keeper	}	0	3 : 0
On the discharge of every such Prisoner, to the said Gaoler or Keeper			
And to the Turnkey		0	1 : 6
For the use of bed bedding and sheets for each of the said mentioned Prisoners on the Master side of the said Prison, for the first night, to the said Gaoler or Keeper	}	0	0 : 6
And for every night after the first			
But if two such Prisoners lye together in one bed, then one penny halfpenny each	}	0	0 : 3
To the Clerk of the Papers on every discharge of any Pri- soner in a Civil Action			
For every such Prisoner as shall chuse to be on the Master side for the use of bed and bedding and sheets the first night	}	0	0 : 6
For every night after the first			
But if two such Prisoners lye together in one bed, then two- pence each	}	0	0 : 4

				£.	s.	D.
If any such Prisoner through poverty can only provide a couch, then to the said Gaoler or Keeper for chamber rent <i>per week</i>				}	o	o :
	—	—	—			

Seen and allowed

By us

A. ONSLOW

W^m JOLIFFE

HAYMOND.

N. HERDIDGE

C O U N T Y, B R I D E W E L L S.

ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS. BUILT 1772. Separate wards and court-yards for men and women. In the men's ward, two rooms, and a work-shop, which is about twenty feet square, below; and three rooms above: in one of these are beds at two shillings and six-pence a week. The women's ward has, below, one room, and a work-shop, which is about twenty feet square; and three rooms above: in one of them beds at two shillings and six-pence a week. There is a separate room for faulty apprentices. All the rooms are planked. Window-shutters, and iron bars: no glass. There is no Infirmary. In March 1776 I saw several sick on the floors: the County allows no bedding nor straw. In April only one sick, on a bed which he paid for. In December a woman sick on the floor. The rooms are dirty: in two or three of them were fowls. Prisoners allowance three halfpence a day in bread (*weight Dec. 1776, 17 ounces*). No firing. I did not see any at work. Keeper a Sheriff's Officer: Salary £25: Licence for Beer. The

The Clauses of the Act against Spirituous Liquors, and the Act for preserving the health of Prisoners, are both hung up.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

1776, March 14, Prisoners 25,
---- April 30, - - - 24,
---- Dec. 25, - - - 29.

Of the twenty-nine Prisoners at the last date, were, four women sentenced for ten years, one woman for three years, three men for three years, four men for two years, three men for one year.

IN the men's court is a board, on which is painted as follows :

FEES to be taken by the Keeper of this Prison.

	£.	s.	d.
On every Prisoner for Ward Dues	—	—	0 : 0 : 2
On the discharge of every Prisoner committed	—	—	0 : 4 : 2
Prisoners brought in by a Justice's Warrant and discharged	—	—	0 : 2 : 6

NO Garnish to be taken from one Prisoner to another by Order
• of the Keeper.

N. B. THIS Prohibition is disregarded.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES. THIS Bridewell, built in 1775, has a house for the Keeper ; and separate wards (quite distinct buildings) for men and women : with separate courts, work-shops, pumps, &c. Each ward has two lower rooms ; three steps above the ground ; and two chambers. The men's rooms are near seventeen feet by fourteen, and full nine high : the women's, about fifteen feet square, and nine high. Every room planked all round : a chimney in each ; and two windows, with shutters, and iron bars ; no gla's.—The men's court-

BRIDE-
WELLS.

court-yard fifty-eight feet by fifty : the women's, forty-five by thirty-five. Prisoners pay a shilling entrance for the use of them. There is also a room built quite separate for faulty apprentices ; about eight feet by eleven, and full eight high ; it has a fire-place.

It is pity that to a Prison in other respects so commodious, the Gentlemen did not add an INFIRMARY. Using any of the rooms for that purpose, will not prevent the communication of Small-Pox &c.

COUNTY allowance to Prisoners a three halfpenny loaf a day (*weight 14 to 15 ounces*). No bedding. They were at work. The Keeper has the profit of it ; a Salary of £25 ; and Fees £0 : 3 : 4 : no Table.—Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

ONE of the Prisoners who was committed for bastardy, and not finding sureties, had been sent back hither, from the preceding Quarter Sessions at *Ryegate* ; where there is no Prison. I had heard of the hardships suffered by Prisoners when conveyed for trial to such towns ; and inquired of this man, what was his situation at *Ryegate*. He said that “ he “ and fifteen others were confined there two or three days in a “ very small room ; and almost suffocated.” The Keeper who was present confirmed the fact.

QUARTER SESSIONS are held Lady-Day at *Ryegate*, Midsummer at *Guildford*, Michaelmas at *Kingston*, Christmas at *St. Margaret's Hill*.

1776, April 26, Prisoners 4.

AT KINGSTON there is also the

TOWN GAOL. It contains two lower rooms, and three chambers; the cielings very low. A court-yard; not secure. The rooms are dirty; and at last Assize were full of Prisoners. Gaoler keeps a public house—— No Salary.—Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, April 26, Prisoners, none.

IN the *Town Hall* there is a TABLE OF GAOLER'S FEES, and various other FEES. It is dated 10th Decemr. 1603; and confirmed by the High Steward of the Town, the King's Attorney General Steward of the Court, the two Bailiffs, the Recorder &c.

	£.	S.	D.
For every one arrested wanting sureties and sent to Gaol	—	—	—
	} 0 : 2 : 0		
For every one sent to ward upon commandement or arrested for a trifle or being very poor not above	} 0 : 0 : 8		
For the Fee of the Irons of every one committed for Felony or suspicion of Felony or for any other heinous crime	—	—	—
	} 0 : 2 : 0		

I AM tempted to transcribe many more articles of this curious ancient Table: I cannot omit the two or three following.

	£.	S.	D.
For arresting any Freeman of this Town Inhabitant within the Watch	—	—	—
	} 0 : 0 : 6		
For the Attorney's Fee upon evidence delivering to a Jury, when there is no other Counsell	—	—	—
	} 0 : 2 : 6		
Every Counsellor's Fee in this Court	—	0	6 : 8

GUILDFORD

BRIDE-
WELLS.

GUILDFORD BRIDEWELL has four rooms, besides the Infirmary (lately a stable), and the condemned room. Yet when the Assize is held here, and Prisoners are brought from *Southwark*, it is much crowded. A court-yard, for the use of which every Prisoner pays Entrance-money one shilling. No fewer. Two rooms have in the roof an iron-grated lattice, about five feet by four, and an open turret above; very useful for freshening those rooms. Allowance a threepenny loaf every other day (*weight Feb. 1776, two pounds*). No bedding nor straw.—I did not see any at work.—Keeper's Salary £25: Fees £0:3:4: no Table. The Clauses of the Act against Spirituous Liquors are hung up.

1773, Dec. 17, Prisoners 6.

1776, Feb. 24, - - - 6.

. COUNTY GAOL AT AYLESBURY.

GAOLER, *Thomas Smith.*

Salary, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 : 10.

Felons, 0 : 18 : 4.

Transports, - (*See Remarks.*)

License, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, (*See Remarks.*)

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 27, 6 - - 17,

1774, Nov. 12, 4 - - 8,

1776, Jan. 3, 10 - - 10.

---- Nov. 2, 7 - - 13,

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Hopkins.*

Duty---Sunday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Ludgate.*

Salary, £20 for Debtors, Felons, and the Bridewell.

ONE Court-yard. A hall for *Debtors*; and fundry rooms for the Master's-side: but no free ward. In the Felon's day-room is an oven for purifying the cloaths. A separate room, or two for Women-
I i
REMARKS.
Felons.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Felons. Two condemned Rooms. In the interval of my first and second visit six or seven died of the Gaol-Distemper. At my last visits, after the appointing Mr. Ludgate; all the Prisoners were well. No Infirmary. No Chapel: Divine Service is performed in the Shire-hall, which joins to the Prison. No Table of Fees. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

MR. SMITH contracts to supply Debtors and Felons with a pound of bread a day, and two hot dinners a week; and to convey Transports to London; for £70 a year.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT AYLESBURY.

THE two work rooms, and the lodging rooms, are small: one of the latter only $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4, and 6 feet high. A court in front only 8 feet wide, lately enclosed from the spacious Court-yard of the Keeper behind the County Gaol. Mr. Smith (the County Gaoler) is Keeper; salary £30. He puts in a Deputy, who serves for living rent free. Prisoners allowance one pound of bread a day.

1774, Nov. 12, Prisoners 2.

1776, Jan. 3, - - 3.

---- Nov. 2, - - 1.

COUNTY

. COUNTY GAOL AT BEDFORD.

GAOLER, *Thomas Howard.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 17 : 4.
Felons, }

Transports, If only one £6 : if two, £5 each : all above
two, £4 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, two quartern-loaves a week each.

Felons, two halfpeck-loaves a week each.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 0.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, - - 5 to 10, 6 to 9,

1776, Feb. 12, 8, - - 5.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Lloyd.*

Duty---Sunday and Thursday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, *Mr. Gadby.*

Salary, £12 for the Gaol and Bridewell.

IN this Prison there is a day-room for Debtors, which is REMARKS.
used as a Chapel, and three or four lodging-rooms : for Felons,
two day-rooms, one for men, the other for women, without
fire-places : two dungeons, down eleven steps, and often

very damp. The straw, for which the County allows the Gaoler £5 a year, is not on the floors, but on frames or bedsteads. On application, the Justices allow in winter coals both to Felons and Debtors. The court-yard is common to both, and small. No apartments for the Gaoler.

CLAUSES of the Act against Spirituous Liquors are not hung up. When I was Sheriff, I was culpably ignorant of that Act. No Infirmary. About twenty years ago the Gaol-Fever was in this Prison: some died there, and many in the town; among whom was Mr. *Daniel* the Surgeon, who attended the Prisoners. His Successor, Mr. *Gadfly*, judiciously changed the medicines from Sudorifics (generally used before) to Bark and Cordials: and a Sail-Ventilator being soon after put up, the Gaol has been free from the Fever almost ever since.

FEES on a printed paper, signed by the late Gaoler, as follows:

ALL Persons that come to this place, either by warrant, commitment, or verbally; must pay before discharg'd, fifteen shillings and four pence, to the Gaoler, and two shillings to the Turnkey.

T. RICHARDSON.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BEDFORD,

CONSISTS of three rooms on the ground-floor: no fire-place: a small court-yard: no water accessible to the Prisoners.—Keeper's Salary £30: no Fees.

1776, Feb. 13, Prisoners 3.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT HUNTINGDON.

GAOLER, *Henry Blane*, now *Robert Nunn*.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 6.

Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.

Transports, If only one £12; .if more, £9 each: he
paying the Clerk of Assize a guinea for each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, four halfquatern-loaves a week.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 5, 7 - - 4,

1774, Jan. 29, 7 - - 3,

1775, Nov. 9, 4 - - 5,

1776, Sep. 27, 3 - - 6.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Brock*. Now no Chaplain. (*See Remarks.*)

SURGEON, *Mr. Hunt*.

Salary, £5 : 5 : 0.

THIS GAOL is also the COUNTY BRIDEWELL and TOWN GAOL. REMARKS,

For Debtors, a day-room or kitchen; and over it a large lodging-room. Near it is a day-room for Felons: and down nine steps a
dungeon

dungeon for Men-felons; in which is a small condemned room. In another place, down seven steps, is a dungeon for Women-felons: the floor of it level with the court-yard: in which is the Bridewell. This has two rooms below for men; and two above for women. The Prison is too small: but I always found the whole of it remarkably clean. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. No Infirmary. Mr. Nunn's Salary for the Bridewell is £24 : 16 : 0, for the Town Gaol £3.—Straw £4 : 16 : 0 a year.

I was sorry to hear at my last visit that Mr. Brock, the late Chaplain, who officiated very constantly twice a week, and had a Salary of £20, was dismissed. He would have continued his attendance, without the Salary; but an order was made expressly for bidding it.

TABLE OF FEES.

Huntingdonshire. **A** TABLE of the ancient accustomed FEES demanded taken and received time immemorial by the Gaoler for the time being of his Majesty's Gaol in the Town of *Huntingdon* and for the *County of Huntingdon* as well for Civil Prisoners as Criminal Prisoners.

			£.	S.	D.
For the Dismission Fee for each Debtor to the Keeper	—		0	10	0
For the like to the Turnkey	—	—	0	2	6
For Debtors bed <i>per week</i>	—	—	0	2	4
For bed <i>per week</i> if two Debtors lye together	—	—	0	3	6

As to Criminal Prisoners,

			£.	s.	D.
For the Dismission Fee of each Criminal Prisoner discharged					
out of custody, either by the Magistrates, or by the			0	13	4
Courts of Assize or Sessions	—	—			
For the like to the Turnkey	—	—	0	2	6
For bed <i>per week</i> each Fine Trespas or Felon	—	—	0	3	6
For bed <i>per week</i> if two lye together	—	—	0	4	8

ROBERT NUNN

Keeper of the County Gaol of
Huntingdonshire

O^ct. 14. 1774.

THERE is a *rafure*, which cancels the name of the former Gaoler
Henry Blane, and the date when he signed.

COUNTY GAOL, CAMBRIDGE CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Simeon Saunders.*

Salary, £12 : 14 : 0.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 10 : 8.

Transports, £6 : 6 : 0 each: he paying the Clerk
of Assize £1 : 1 : 0 for each.

Licence, for Beef.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, two-pence a day.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 4, - 8 - - 2,

1774, Dec. 13, - 6 - - 4,

1776, Feb. 9, - 8 - - 6,

---- Sep. 27, - 10 - - 0.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Prince.*

Salary, none; he makes a Bill.

REMARKS. THE PRISON is the Gate of the old Castle. Below are two strong rooms; one for Men-felons, the other for Women. You go up twenty-two stone steps outside to the Debtors apartments. On the first floor is a room for the Turnkey; a large kitchen; and two

two or three other rooms. Above them are three rooms and a condemned room. All the rooms are sizeable, but not very secure: a Prisoner escaped lately.—Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors hung up, by a written Order of *Thomas Cockran*, Esq. Sheriff.—Straw twenty shillings a year.—The Castle-yard is spacious, but not safe; and Prisoners have not the use of it. In it is the Gallows.

DEBTORS have some small relief from a Legacy, paid by *St. John's* and *Sidney* Colleges: and twenty shillings a year, deducting Land-tax, from an Estate at *Croxton* in this County. No Memorial of either in the Prison.

Cambridgeshire. **T**HE General Quarter Sessions of the Peace--- held at the *Shire Hall* in *Cambridge*---the 19th ---of April in the 5th year---of Geo III---1765 Before *Edward Leeds Hale Wortham* and *W^m Howell Even* Esq^{rs} Justices &c.

A T A B L E O F F E E S

Settled---pursuant to a late Act---passed in the 2d---of George II Intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors &c.---to be hung up publickly in the Prison of the Castle of Cambridge.

	£.	s.	D.
To the Gaoler for the Commitment Fee to be paid at the time of Commitment, only — —	}	0	5
To the Gaoler for the discharge of every Prisoner to be paid at the time of his discharge, only —	}	0	5 : 4
To the Sheriff for the discharge of every Prisoner to be paid on such discharge — —	}	0	2 : 0
To be paid for the weekly rent of an entire chamber, with one bed only, and clean linnen —			

£. S. D.

And in case more Prisoners are put into a room, so that there
 is occasion for more beds in the same chamber, Then
 there shall be paid for the use of the chamber, and of
 every bed and linnen and cloaths belonging to it the
 sum of — — — } 0 : 1 : 6

EDWD^D LEEDS
 HALE WORTHAM
 W^M H EWEN.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT CAMBRIDGE

Is in the Castle-yard; and joins to the Gaoler's house. It has a large work room (in which was a quantity of hemp) and a dark room adjoining. Above, is a room with three cages or lodging rooms. Mr. Saunders the County Gaoler is Keeper: Salary £2.

1774, Dec. 13, Prisoners 4,
 1776, Feb. 9, - - - 6,
 ---- Sep. 27, - - - 1.

There are also at C A M B R I D G E the

T O W N G A O L.

BELOW is a room for criminals, the *Hole*; about twenty-one feet by seven. The Prisoner, whom I saw there last, was a miserable object: he had been confined several weeks: no allowance.

ABOVE are several rooms for Debtors; and one for Criminals, the *Cage*. No Court-yard: no water accessible to Prisoners. Gaoler and
 Salary:

Salary: Commitment Fee £0 : 6 : 8, *per* Table dated 17th Jan. 1765. Licence for Beer,

Number of	-	-	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Dec.	13,	2	- - 3,
1776,	Feb.	9,	2	- - 0,
----	Sep.	28,	1	- - 1.

T O W N B R I D E W E L L.

ON the ground-floor, one room for men, twenty-one feet by six : and two lodging-rooms for women ; each nine feet by five. In these are lately put bedsteads for straw or coverlids : so that Prisoners do not now sleep on the ground.—Above is a large work-room for women : no fire-place.

CAM-
BRIDGE.

THERE is a small court-yard ; of no use to the Prisoners, because not secure. No water : no sewer. The whole Prison out of repair.

COLLEGE, or Vite-Chancellor Prisoners, have four-pence on Sunday, to prevent the necessity of their working on that day as formerly. Those of them that are ill are properly attended, and have three-pence a day. No allowance of bread for Town Prisoners. Keeper's Salary £30 : no Fees. Straw £1 : 1 : 0 a year.

THE Bridewell stands in the back yard of the Keeper's house ; which was bought and endowed for the encouragement of wool-combers and spinners of this town. The basis of the Institution was a Legacy of the famous Carrier *Thomas Hobson*. To answer the intention, the Keeper appointed is a Clothier : he employs not only several hands upon the Foundation of the Charity, but many others ; among them his Prisoners.

1774,	Dec.	13,	Prisoners	3.
1776,	Sep.	28,	- - -	7.

E L Y G A O L.

GAOLER, *John Allday.* *

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 3,

Felon, 0 : 13 4.

Transports, £5 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors,	}	none.
Felon,		

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number of - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Jan. 30, 6 0, .

---- Dec. 13, 1 2,

1776, Feb. 9, 11 3,

---- Sep. 28, 7 1.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL, the property of the Bishop, who is Lord of the Franchise of the Isle of Ely, was in part rebuilt by the late Bishop about ten years ago ; upon complaint of the cruel method * which, for want of a safe Gaol, the Keeper took to secure his Prisoners.

FOR,

* THIS was by chaining them down on their backs upon a floor, across which were several iron bars ; with an iron collar with spikes about their necks, and a

FOR Master's-side Debtors three rooms up stairs: a room on the same floor for condemned Felons. Below stairs is the Felons day-room; and their cell or night-room, with a window about a foot square. There is a court-yard for Felons, with an offensive sewer. No water.—For Debtors a court-yard with a pump; but no free ward. No Infirmary. No straw. Clauses of the Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. Keeper a Sheriff's Officer for the Isle, and for the County of Cambridge. No Table of Fees.

ASSIZE in this Isle, of late, twice a year, viz. Lent at *Ely*, Summer at *Wisbeach*.

B R I D E W E L L S.

ELY. ONE room below for men; and two above for women. The yard not secure; and Prisoners always locked up within doors. In February 1776, a woman sick: no Apothecary.—No allowance; but twenty shillings a year for straw.—Keeper's Salary £10.

1774,	Dec. 13,	Prisoners 2,
1776,	Feb. 9,	- - - 3,
----	Sep. 28,	- - - 1.

WISBEACH. Two or three rooms. No court-yard. No water. Allowance a penny a day; and straw twenty shillings a year. Keeper's Salary £16: no Fees.—This Prison might be improved on the Keeper's Garden.

1776, Feb. 3, Prisoners 2.

heavy iron bar over their legs. An excellent Magistrate, *James Collyer*, Esq. presented an account of the case, accompanied with a drawing, to the King; with which his Majesty was much affected, and gave immediate orders for a proper inquiry and redress.

N O R W I C H C A S T L E

IS SITUATED on the summit of a hill. That part which is called the *Upper Gaol* has ten rooms for Master's-side Debtors; and Leads for them to walk on.—The *Low Gaol* has several rooms for Debtors, Felons &c.—A small area in the middle of the Gaol, in which are lately made some improvements; such as a pump, a convenient bath, and some rooms over it. There is a dungeon down a ladder of eight steps, for Men-felons; in which is often an inch or two of water: and a small room for Women-felons; which keeps them always separate from the men, except when delicacy would most of all require it. There are two airy rooms for the sick: so distinct from the rest of the Prison, that there is no danger of spreading any infection from thence. The Gaoler is humane, and respected by his Prisoners. These, Felons as well as Debtors, sell at the grates of their separate day-rooms, laces, purses, nets &c. of their own making.

A NURSE or Matron to attend the sick; and provide for them, when the Surgeon orders it, broth, gruel, milk-pottage and extra-firing.—She orders the straw, which is not farmed, but paid for *per load* by the County.—It is also her business to see that the Prisoners be duly served with their allowance of bread, which is remarkably good. At Lent Assize Prisoners are moved from hence to *Thetford*; and put into a dungeon which is described in that place.

MRS. FRANCES KEMPE formerly bequeathed certain Charities to the Poor of *Norwich* and *Heyden*; and a Stipend for preaching three Sermons a year. For Payment, she bound an estate in *Heyden* left her by her father *John Mingay*, Esq.—Among the Charities were some to Prisoners in this Castle, and in the City Gaol. These have for many years

years past received nothing; although the Legacies are paid to the other Objects.

T A B L E O F F E E S.

Norfolk. **A** TABLE of the Rates Fees and Allowances to be--- taken by every Gaoler or Keeper of any *Gaol or Prison within* the said County---settled---at the General Quarter Session---holden by Adjournment at the Castle of *Norwich*---31 July ---3d of George II---1729---in pursuance---of a late Act---for Relief of Debtors &c.

That is to say

	£.	s.	d.
For the commitment or coming into Gaol of any Prisoner for Debt — — —	}	0	5 : 0
For chamber rent where the Gaoler finds bedding and linen, and a Prisoner hath a bed to him or herself, per week — — —			
Where there are two in a bed not exceeding per week	—	0	1 : 6
Where there are three in a bed not exceeding per week each Prisoner — — —	}	0	0 : 6
For the Discharge of those in Execution	—	0	5 : 4
For the Discharge of those upon Outlawry	—	0	5 : 4
For the Discharge of those upon Common Process	—	0	2 : 8

WE his Majesty's Justices of the Peace---have hereunto set our hands---the day and year above written

31 July 1729

Confirmed by us

JAMES REYNOLDS

W^m BRANTHWAYTE

R. BACON

MILES BRANTHWAYTE

Wⁱ BACON

EDM^d BACON

TOM. TURNER

MILES BRANTHWAYTE

NORWICH

NORWICH CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Benjamin Fakenham*.

Salary, none : he pays the Under-Sheriff £40 a year.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 8,

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, £5 : 5 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a two-penny loaf each, lately
 } reduced to a penny loaf.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 1, 52 - - 7,

----- Dec. 10, 17 - - 5,

1776, Feb. 5, 31 - - 17,

----- Nov. 17, 11 - - 10.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Buckle*.Duty---Prayers, once a fortnight; Sermon one Tuesday
in a month.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Matchett*.

• Salary, £5 : 5 : 0 for Debtors and Felons.

ONLY one court-yard. Many rooms for Master's-side Debtors. REMARKS.
 One room for Common-side Debtors, who are Freemen. There is
 no room for those who are not free, but the Felons day-room; which

NORWICH. is under the other, and down thirteen steps. The Felons' dungeons, or night-rooms, are down eleven steps: one of them quite dark; the other almost so. The Women's dungeon down ten steps, has a fire-place: but at my two last visits they had another night-room, about ten feet and a half by five and a half, and but five feet high. Straw only £1 : 1 : 0 a year.—The Keeper's stable adjoining to the last room, would make the women a good separate day-room.

MANY alterations are lately made for the better. The court is now paved: and some old sheds, that were in it, are taken down. Three night-rooms or cells for Felons, about three feet below the ground, eight feet square, planked all over. A bath: and over it two rooms for Debtors. Over them two airy rooms for the sick; each twenty-two feet by sixteen, near twelve feet high.

GAOL-DELIVERY once a year.

T A B L E O F F E E S.

*City of Norwich and } AT the General Quarter Session---
County of the same City. }* holden at the *Guild Hall*---5th
October in 33d year---of George II---and---adjourned to the 16th---
of the same October---before *Nockold Tompson Esq.* Mayor---*Edward
Bacon Esq.* Recorder---*Robert Marsh Esq. &c. &c.*---Justices of---the
Peace---It is Ordered by this Court in pursuance of an Act---for Relief
of Debtors---That the several Fees---hereunder written, and no other
or greater sums---shall be---taken by any Gaoler or Keeper of any---
Prison within the---City of *Norwich*---

(That is to say)

For

	£.	s.	d.
For the commitment or coming into Gaol of any Prisoner	}	0	3
for debt — — —			
For chamber rent where the Gaoler finds bedding and	}	0	1
linnen where a Prisoner has a bed to himself or herself,			
by the week — — —			
Where there are two in a bed not exceeding by the week each		0	0
Where there are three in a bed not exceeding by the week each		0	0
For the discharge of those in <i>Execution</i> —		0	5
For the discharge of those upon <i>Outlawry</i> —		0	5
For the discharge of those upon <i>Common Procefs</i> —		0	3

WE his Majesty's Justices of the Peace---for the said City of
Norwich have hereunto---set our hands---

Confirmed and allowed at the
Affize and general Gaol Deli-
very of our Lord the King
held in and for the City of
Norwich and County of the
same City The twenty ninth
day of July One Thousand
Seven Hundred and Sixty Byus

NOCKOLD TOMPSON *Mayor*
ED. BACON
JOHN NUTHALL
J. SPURRELL
PETER COLOMBINE
JEREM IVES.

T: PARKER
T: DENISON.

N O R W I C H C I T Y B R I D E W E L L.

APARTMENTS convenient, and kept clean. A yard and pump.

1774, Dec. 10, Prisoners 3,

1776, Feb. 5, - - - 5.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

SWAFFHAM. SMALL court-yard. No water. Offensive sewers.
A large garden or field for the Keeper. Prisoners always
locked up: one lunatic. Clauses of Act against Spirituous
Liquors hung up.

1774, Dec. 11, Prisoners 7,

1776, Feb. 3, - - - 5.

WYMUNDHAM. A LARGE day-room: with three closets on
one side of it, for night-rooms; about six feet by four. A
Prisoner complained to me of being obliged to lie in one of
these closets, with two boys who had a cutaneous disorder.
There is another room for women, and a dark dungeon down
eight steps with the stocks in it. No Prisoners sleep there.
Neither the rooms nor the spacious yard secure. Prisoners in
this Bridewell are not only confined within doors, but always
in irons. Keeper's Salary £16: no Fees. Allowance to those
suspected

suspected of Felony, four-pence a day. Straw ten shillings a year. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Nov. 17, Prisoners 5.

THETFORD TOWN GAOL

Is also the Town Bridewell. The ground-floor for the Keeper. On the first story, are four rooms for Debtors; and two for Delinquents. For Felons a *Dungeon* down a ladder of ten steps; eighteen feet by nine and a half, and nine feet high: a window about eighteen inches by twelve: another window about two feet square, lately opened into the passage.

At Assize once a year from sixteen to twenty Prisoners brought hither from *Norwich Castle* are confined in this dungeon, men and women together, four or five nights. Court-yard not secure. No water. Keeper no Salary. No Fees: only the House to live in.

1774, Dec. 9, Prisoner 1,

1776, Nov. 18, - - - None.

Y A R M O U T H

TOWN GAOL. BESIDES the Gaoler's house, in which are rooms for Master's-side Debtors, there are for Felons, a day-room, and court-yard, both too close; and two lodging-rooms for such as pay for them: two dungeons or night-rooms down a ladder of ten steps, one for men, the other for women. Allowance a penny loaf a day (*weight in Feb. 1776, 13 ounces*): four chaldron of coals a year. They send out a begging-basket three times a week,—Gaoler's Salary £15: Fees £0:6:8:

no Table. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Feb. 6, Debtors 6, Felons &c. 14.

Y A R M O U T H

TOWN BRIDEWELL. In the Work-house Yard. Four rooms; a fire-place in one of them. No water. Court of Conscience Debtors confined here, and discharged in three months.

1776, Feb. 6, Prisoners, none.

L Y N N R E G I S

TOWN GAOL. The rooms are convenient, and kept clean. Straw and two coverlids; court-yard small. Gaoler's Salary £11: Fees, Debtors £0:3:4, Felons £0:5:0, *per* Table signed by the Mayor dated 1729.

1774, Dec. 11, Debtor 1.

C O U N T Y G A O L A T I P S W I C H.

GAOLER, *Rowland Baker, now John Ripshaw.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 10 : 8.
Felons, }Transports, £6 : 6 : 0 each; he paying Clerk of Assize
£1 : 1 : 0 for each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)Felons, two-pence a day in bread (*weight*
• in Dec. 1774, 18½ ounces).

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6.

Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 3, 22 - - 14,

---- Dec. 7, 15 - - 5,

1776, Feb. 7, 29 - - 17,

---- Nov. 18, 15 - - 6.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Brome.*Duty---Sunday and Friday. (*See Remarks.*)

Salary, £50.

SURGEON

Salary, £40 for Debtors and Felons.

I P S W I C H.

REMARKS. THIS is also the ~~TOWN~~ GAOL: yet only one court-yard.—For Debtors, a kitchen, or day-room; and several chambers: one of these is lately made a free ward.—For Felons a day-room: and for the men a strong night-room; with beds excellently contrived for cleanliness and health. Each Prisoner has a crib-bedstead, ten or twelve inches high; the head raised a few inches; strong feet, low sides. These keep as distinct as possible Prisoners who sleep in the same room; and are easily moved when the ward is to be washed. The County allows to each crib a straw bed, and a blanket.—The women have no separate day-room: and their ward, or night-room, has no fire-place.—One of the two drinking-rooms is called the *Garnish-room*.—Two rooms for the sick; not distinct enough from the rest. It is not without reluctance that I add, the sick in February 1776 complained to me of being neglected by the Surgeon. At my last visit, none sick.—Debtors sell at the front grate garters, purses &c. of their own making.

A NEAT Chapel lately built. Mr. *Brome*, the Chaplain, does not content himself with the regular and punctual performance of his stated Duty; He is a Friend to the Prisoners on all occasions.

ASSIZE always at *Bury*: no allowance for conveying Prisoners thither. Keeper a Sheriff's Officer.

DEBTORS have on Sunday from a Legacy of Mr. *John Pemberton*, each one pound and a half of beef for broth, a penny loaf and a pint of ale. From another Legacy the Town supplies them with five chaldron of coals yearly. No Memorial in the Gaol.

T A B L E O F F E E S.

Suffolk, **A**T the General Quarter Sessions---holden by Adjourn-
to wit. ment at Bury St. Edmunds---21st---July---1729, A
Table of Fees Settled by the Justices of the said Division---pursuant to
a late Act---for the Relief of Debtors &c. at the Assize for the
County of *Suffolk*---at Bury St. Edmunds the 24th---of July 1729.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Gaoler for the Commitment Fee and discharge of every Prisoner	—	—	—
Out of which is to be paid to the Sheriff	—	—	—
To the Officer	—	—	—
For the rent of every chamber weekly	—	—	—
	0	12	8
	0	2	0
	0	2	0
	0	2	6

JASPER CULLUM

JERMYN DAVERS

G. GOLDING

M. SHELTON.

I HAVE reviewed* this Table of Fees and do think proper to moderate and reduce the same to * shillings and eight pence by disallowing the two shillings to be paid to the Officer and deducting six pence *per* week out of the Chamber Rent

THO. PENGELLY.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

IPSWICH. ON the ground-floor is a work-shop; and a night-room for men: up stairs a night-room for women. None of them, nor the court-yard secure. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not being up. Keeper's Salary £17. No Fees.

* Erased.

M m

Prisoners,

BRIDE-
WELLS.

Prisoners, no allowance : and but half the produce of their labour.

1774, Dec. 8, Prisoners 1,

1776, Feb. 7, - - - 3,

---- Nov. 18, - - - 2.

WOODBRIGE. Two dirty rooms. No chimney in that of the women. No straw : no water. Yard small and not safe : may be enlarged out of the Keeper's Garden. His Salary £15. Prisoners allowance two-pence a day : I saw none at work. When they work they have half the profit. No firing. One sick in bed.—Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Feb. 7, Prisoners 9.

BECCLES. A ROOM on the ground-floor ; and a dungeon seven steps under ground. Keeper's Salary £11 : 10 : 0. Fees £0 : 6 : 8. No table. Allowance a twopenny loaf a day. Thirty shillings a year for straw. £5 a year for coals. When Prisoners work they have half the profit.

1776, Feb. 6, Prisoners 3.

LAVENHAM. A WORK-ROOM below : a chamber for men, another for women : none of them secure. Prisoners always kept within doors, and a padlock on each. A court-yard : no water. Keeper's Salary £15 : 14 : 8. No Fees. The Prisoners were spinning.

1776, Nov. 18, Prisoners 2 Men.

CLARE. A WORK-ROOM. Two lodging-rooms with boarded beds. No chimnies. Windows close glazed ; and the work-room

room made offensive by a closet in it. Court-yard not secure; and Prisoners have no access to the well of fine water. The Prison walls are clay; and the whole of it is out of repair: the Prisoner, a Woman, at work, in irons. No allowance. Keeper a Manufacturer: Salary £13 : 5 : 4: no Fees. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Dec. 6, Prisoner 1.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S GAOL.

THIS Prison for the Franchise or Liberty of *Bury St. Edmund's*, is the property of Sir *Charles Davers*. The court-yard is spacious, but not secure: none have the use of it without paying a shilling a week. On one side of it are several rooms for *Debtors*: one of them is a work-room: those who work in it pay a shilling a week.—On the other side, is a large Dungeon down three steps; which is the day and night-room for *Felons*: the men are chained to staples fixed in the barrack badsteads. No straw. There is another dungeon down a step or two; seldom used. The late Gaoler told me that in the winter 1773 five died of the Small-Pox. No Apothecary then; but one is appointed since. No Infirmary.—A Chaplain; and Prayers twice a week.—Keeper, no Salary: Fees, Debtors £0 : 8 : 8, Felons £0 : 6 : 8: no Table: Licence for Beer and Wine.—Allowance, Debtors none, Felons three-halfpennyworth of bread a day; and from the 5th of November to the Saturday before Lady-day, Felons have two bushels of coals a week, and Debtors four: both from a Legacy of which no Memorial in the Gaol.—In a *Description of Bury* printed 1771, there is an account of several ancient Donations and Bequests to Prisoners. Whether they be now totally sunk, or the coals be from some of them, I cannot say.

AT Affize, twice a year, Prisoners of both sexes brought from *Ipswich* are confined four or five nights in the Dungeon here described.

		Debtors.		Felons &c.
...	9,	10	-	15,
1776,	Feb. 8,	11	-	18,
----	Nov. 18,	5	-	6.

B U R Y . B R I D E W E L L .

THIS, it is said, was in former times a Jewish Synagogue. It has a large work-room: a room for men, and another for women: all up stairs. No court-yard: no water. Keeper's Salary £6: and four-pence for each Prisoner's straw: Fees £0: 1: 0.

1774,	Dec. 9,	Prisoners	2,
1776,	Feb. 8,	-	- - 1,
----	Nov. 18,	-	- - 1.

S U D B U R Y B O R O U G H - G A O L

HAS for Debtors a day-room with a fire-place; and two little rooms for them to lodge in, about seven feet by five each.—A room for Men-felons with a fire-place and a loom:—another for women; this also has a fire-place. A court-yard, not secure; and the water not accessible to Prisoners. They have no allowance. Keeper, no Salary: Fees £0: 4: 0: no Table. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Dec. 6, No Prisoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT WARWICK.

GAOLER, *William Roe Junr.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 6,

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, £8 : 0 : 0 each, he paying Clerk of Assize
£1 : 1 : 0 for each.

Licence to Turnkey for Beer. Gaoler brews it.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, a Loaf of 3lb. every other day.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 4.

Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 22, - 23 - - 9,

1774, Nov. 10, - 13 - - 13,

1776, Jan. 6, - 24 - - 33,

---- Oct. 30, - 22 - - 7.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Muffman.*

Duty---Sunday and Friday.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Weale.*

Salary, £20 for Gaol and Bridewell.

W A R W I C K.

REMARKS. ONE Court-yard for Debtors, and Men-felons. Women-felons have quite separate Court, day-room, and two night-rooms. They used to be loaded with irons; now they have none. Men-felons have a day-room: their night-room is in an octagonal Dungeon about twenty-one feet diameter, down thirty-one steps; close, damp, and offensive. Two cells, in another dungeon for the condemned. Prisoners are tried in the county cloathing. I saw twelve suits for men and six for women. *

DEBTORS common day-room is the Hall, which is also used as a Chapel. For Master's-side, ten or twelve rooms, some of them in the *Rooks Nest*, where also is the free ward.

No Infirmary. The late Gaoler Mr. *Roe* (uncle to the present) died in 1772 of the Gaol-Distemper; and so did some of his Prisoners. No water then, but now plenty.—The Felons allowance of bread is judiciously fixed by weight, not variable with the price.

DEBTORS have in common from a Legacy thirty shillings a year: and from another Legacy eight three-penny loaves at the beginning, and as many at the end, of every month. No memorial of either Legacy hung up in the Gaol.

THIS Prison might be improved on the adjacent ground belonging to the county.

See a better practice at Reading in Berkshire.

A TABLE OF DEBTORS FEES,

As settled---by his Majesty's Justices of the Peace---at the General Quarter Sessions---held at *Warwick*---the 10th day of July 1759 according to the directions of an Act---for the Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Every Prisoner that lies on the Keeper's side if he has a bed to himself, pays by the week — — } 0 : 2 : 6			
Those Prisoners on the Keeper's side and have a bed between two, pay each by the week — — } 0 : 1 : 6			
For entering every action against each Prisoner — —	0	3	0
For discharging every action against each Prisoner — —	0	10	6
To the Under-Sheriff for every discharge — —	0	4	0
For receiving and entering every declaration — —	0	1	0
For a copy of each Warrant against each Prisoner — —	0	1	0
For every Certificate of the cause of a Prisoner's being detained in Prison in order for being discharged — — } 0 : 3 : 0			

WE the Judges of Assize for the County of *Warwick* have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above Table of Fees. Given under our Hands this 24th day of August 1759

T. PARKER
JA HEWITT

F STRATFORD
M WISE
W HUDDSFORD
J BIRD
C BEAN

A true Copy.

WARWICKSHIRE. MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

IN this Gaol is hung up the following

O R D E R.

Warwickshire, **A**T---General Quarter Sessions---12th January---
to wit. 13th of George III---and in the year 1773
before *Joseph Davie* Clerk, *John Ingram*, *Samuel Aylworth* Esqrs.

ORDERED and it is the opinion of this Court---that the Gaol be
always kept close shut up and no persons admitted therein, or per-
mitted to continue there, after nine in the evening between Michael-
mas and Lady-day, and ten in the evening between Lady-day and
Michaelmas, except in cases of real necessity or business.

J T HEWITT Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WARWICK.

THIS Prison, the only County Bridewell, is too small.—For men,
a work-room and two lodging-rooms.—For women, two rooms in a
little separate court.—No water. The handle of the pump is outside
of the wall.—The whole Prison close and offensive: might be en-
larged on the ground adjacent. Allowance one pound and a half of
bread a day: no employment. Keeper's Salary £30: Fees £0:4:8:
no Table. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors hung up.
Mr. *Muffman* (Chaplain to the County Gaol) reads Prayers here once
a week.

COMMITTED in the year 1772, Prisoners 85; in 1773, 111; in
1774, 123.

1774, Nov. 10, Prisoners 1,

1776, Jan. 6, - - - 5,

----- Oct. 30, - - - 12.

COVENTRY

• COVENTRY CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Bafil Goode.*

Salary, £12. This year, taken off.

Fees, Debtors,	}	£0 : 15 : 4.
Felons,		

Transports, £8 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a pennyworth of bread a day.

Garnish, £0 : 3 : 0.

Number of, - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 20, 9 - - 7,

1776, Jan. 7, 16 - - 10,

---- Oct. 30, 7 - - 5.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Harper.*

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

THIS GAOL, built two years ago, is in a close part of the City. I was shewn a fine spot which some Gentlemen very judiciously preferred. It has eight lodging-rooms for Master's-side Debtors; and one free ward. Women-felons sleep in their day-room. The Men have a day-room. To their *Dungeons* you go

N n

down

down twelve steps to a passage only four feet wide: the four dungeons are about nine feet by six: at the upper corner of each, a little window. All are dirty, offensive and unhealthy: we went down with torches. Only one court-yard for all Prisoners. No straw. No Infirmary. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

COVENTRY CITY BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms for men; two for women; all close and offensive. No court-yard: no water accessible to Prisoners: no sewers: no employment. Keeper's Salary £5. Fees one shilling.

THE old Town-Hall adjoining, and now useless, might be added to this Prison.

1776, Jan. 7, Prisoners 6.

---- Oct. 30, - - - 3.

BIRMINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

THE GAOL for this large populous town is called the *Dungeon*. The court-yard is only about twenty-four feet square. Keeper's house in front; and under it two cells down eight steps: the straw is on bedsteads. On the right hand of the court two small night-rooms for women; and some rooms over them:—on the left hand is the Gaoler's stable, and one small day-room for men and women; no window:

window :—above is a free ward for Court of Conscience Debtors, who are cleared in forty days : this is a sizeable room, but has only one window eighteen inches square. Over it is another room, or two.

In this small court-yard, besides the litter from the stable, I saw a stagnant puddle near the sink, for the Gaoler's ducks. Gaoler's poultry is a very common nuisance ; but in so scanty a court it is intolerable.—The whole Prison is very offensive.—At some particular times here are great numbers confined. Once in the winter 1775 there were above 150, who by the care of the Magistrates had a supply of proper food, broth &c.—Licence for Beer : Fees £0 : 2 : 0 : no Table. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

Debtors. Offenders.

1774,	Nov. 10,	7	-	-	2,
1776,	Sep. 11,	7	-	-	5.

COUNTY GAOL AT LEICESTER.

GAOLER, *Samuel Jordan.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, }
 Felons, } £0 : 15 : 4.

Transports; If only one £8; if more than one £7 each.

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a four-penny loaf every other day
 Felons, } (weight once 2 lb. 8 oz. once 3 lb. 5 oz.).

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 0,
 Felons, 0 : 3 : 0.

Number of	-	-	Debtors.	Felons &c.
-----------	---	---	----------	------------

1773,	Nov. 16,	16	-	-	3,
-------	----------	----	---	---	----

1774,	April 4,	16	-	-	11,
-------	----------	----	---	---	-----

1775,	Jan. 3,	15	-	-	7,
-------	---------	----	---	---	----

-----	Nov. 11,	17	-	-	2,
-------	----------	----	---	---	----

1776,	Oct. 29,	17	-	-	5.
-------	----------	----	---	---	----

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Pigot.*

Duty---Sunday.

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, *Mr. Mason.*

Salary, £15 for Debtors and Felons.

LEICESTER.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT. LEICESTERSHIRE.

L E I C E S T E R.

FOR Master's-side Debtors eight or nine rooms. Day-room common. The free ward *the Cellar* is a long dungeon*, which is down seven steps and damp; two windows; the largest about a foot square. Felons day and night rooms are dungeons from five to seven steps under ground. They sleep on thick mats; which, if coverlids were added, would be better than straw. The whole close and offensive. Court-yard small. No Chapel. Two rooms lately built for an Infirmary: but the situation of the Gaol is so confined, that it cannot be made convenient or healthy. In 1774 three Debtors and a Felon died of the Small-Pox. Of that disease I was informed few ever recover in this Gaol.

CLAUSES of the Act against the use of Spirituous Liquors painted on the same board as the Table of Fees.

IN this County they make an annual collection by a kind of Voluntary Brief. The Gentlemen of the Grand-Jury recommend it to the Clergy: most of whom promote the collection in their respective parishes. The thanks of the Grand Jury to forty-eight Clergymen by name, were inserted in the *Leicester Journal* of Feb. 16th 1775; for the satisfaction of those Gentlemen and other Contributors. There is a table of the sum received from each parish; and a List of Debtors

* THIS seems to be the *low moist Dungeon* that was complained of by a debtor in this Gaol, in his Letter 13th Nov. 1690 sent to Moses Pitt, a Prisoner in the Fleet; who printed it, with other Letters from Prisoners, in his *Cry of the Oppressed* 1691. By this and one or two more of the Letters in that little Tract, it appears that some inconveniences which I observed in Gaols, and have set down in my Remarks, are of long standing.

cloathed or discharged; and an account of the expenditure of the remainder in feeding and warming all the Prisoners in the inclement season. The collections, in 1774 amounted to £74. The accounts are kept, and the application of the money is chiefly directed by *John Simpson, Esq.* of Leicester. I wish every County would imitate this exemplary benevolence: and I wish every County that does so, a Steward equally faithful and assiduous.

Leicestershire.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Keeper of this Gaol.

		£.	s.	d.
For lodging of every Prisoner <i>per week</i>	—	0	2	4
For Gaol-Fees for discharge of every Prisoner	—	0	13	4
For the Turnkey	— — —	0	2	0
A Room of every Prisoner who finds his own bed <i>per week</i>		0	1	0
A Room, called the Cellar, for debtors if they find their own bed		0	0	0
For the Copy of every Warrant or Commitment	—	0	1	0
For signing the Certificate in order to obtain a <i>Superfedas</i>		0	1	0

THOMAS A BECKET SESSION. July 10. 1759.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Leicester do hereby allow of the above Fees being taken.

WE the Judges of Assize for the County of Leicester have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above Table of Fees.
Given under our Hands this 17th day of August 1759

WM. WRIGHT.
CH. HUTCHINSON
JOHN DANVERS
W. CANT.

T. PARKER J A. HEWITT.

The above is a Copy of the Original.

COUNTY

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

LEICESTER. Two rooms below for men: two above for women; one of these not used, because not secure. No chimneys. Court-yard not safe for Prisoners to be allowed the use of it. The Prison is kept clean. Keeper's Salary £21: he pays Window-tax £0 : 14 : 0. No allowance. I saw none at work.

1775, Jan. 3, Prisoners 3,

1776, Oct. 29, - - - 2.

MELTON-MOWBRAY. Two rooms about eleven feet by nine. The loft above is a malt chamber, let by the Keeper for 10s. 6d. a year. Salary £4. He pays twenty-five shillings a year for the cottage he now lives in. The County is building him a little dwelling of two rooms.—No court-yard nor any room for one. No water.

1776, Sep. 25, Prisoners none.

HINKLEY. THIS Prison has a work-room; a lodging-room for men; another for women; both of them small. Mats upon bedsteads. Keeper's Salary £4 : 4 : 0. Fees £0 : 2 : 6: no Table. He is also master of the Work-house adjoining; in which the poor looked healthy, were cheerful, clean, and at work.

1776, Oct. 30, No Prisoners.

LEICESTER

LEICESTER BOROUGH AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Henry Coulson*, now *Samuel Jordan*.

Salary, none : he pays rent £3.

Fees, Debtors,	}	£0 : 15 : 4.
Felons,		

Transports, £10 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors,	}	two-pence a day each in bread.
Felons,		

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 6.

Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number of	-	-	Debtors.	Felons	&c.
-----------	---	---	----------	--------	-----

1774,	April	4,	5	-	-	5,
-------	-------	----	---	---	---	----

1775,	Jan.	3,	1	-	-	2,
-------	------	----	---	---	---	----

----	Nov.	11,	1	-	-	0,
------	------	-----	---	---	---	----

1776,	Oct.	29,	1	-	-	2.
-------	------	-----	---	---	---	----

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Maule*.

Salary, none : he makes a Bill.

LEICESTER TOWN GAOL.

A COMMON Day-room or Kitchen: two rooms above for such as pay. Down five steps a Dungeon for Men-felons; another for Women; another for Common-fide Debtors. This Town Gaol has a Court-yard with plenty of water. No Table of Fees. Clauses of the Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. REMARKS,

TOWN BRIDEWELL.

JOINS to the Town Gaol. Two small rooms for men, and two for women. Keeper's Salary £1 : 13 : 4.

1776, Oct. 29, No Prisoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT DERBY.

GAOLER, *Blyth Simpson.*

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors,	}	£0 : 17 : 4.
Felons,		

Transports, £5 : 17 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors,	}	<i>per</i> week, each two ninepenny loaves ;
Felons,		

and in common two *Cwt.* of coals.

Garnish, £0 : 3 : 6, and £0 : 1 : 2 for coals &c.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 18, 4 - - 3,

1774, April 2, 8 - - 10,

1775, Nov. 13, 12 - - 8,

1776, Oct. 29, 10 - - 7.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Seal*, now the Rev. Mr. *Henry*.

Duty---Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Harrison*.

Salary, £30 for Debtors, Felons, and the Bridewell.
 Three guineas for Travelling Charges to Quarter
 Sessions, to report the state of the health of the
 Prisoners.

D E R B Y.

THIS GAOL, built about eighteen years ago, is in an airy REMARKS
 healthy situation.—The *Debtors Court-yard* and *Ward* very properly
 separate from those for *Felons*, but not from the *Bridewell*. The
Debtors floors are tarras, not easily washed. The windows in general
 too small.—The *Bridewell*, in the *Debtors court*, has a large work-
 room, a lodging-room for men, and two for women. Mr. Simpson
 is Keeper: Salary £40, deducting £14 for the former Keeper.—In
 the *Felons Court* there is for men a day-room, and down three steps
 a dungeon: for women a day-room, and two small night-rooms;
 the latter are too close.—A neat Chapel, and near it a new Bath:
 Prisoners wash in it before Assize and Quarter Sessions: a Copper
 just by to warm the water in winter.—Over those are two rooms
 for an Infirmary.—There is also a new room or parlour at the
 Keeper's house with windows to the *Felons court*: this circumstance
 keeps them quiet and orderly. The County allows eight guineas
 a year for *Straw*.

MR. SIMPSON observed to me very judiciously, that “Licences in
 Gaols occasion much disorder.”

A PERSON goes round the County about Christmas to Gentlemen's
 houses, and begs for the Debtors. He carries a book, in which
 the Giver enters his name, and donation. The whole amount ge-
 nerally about £14.

TABLE OF FEES.

Derbyshire, **A**T the General Quarter Sessions---held at *Bakewell to wit.* ---on Tuesday the first week after the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr (to wit) the 10th---July---4th year of ---George III.---1764, before the Rev. Sir *John Every*, Bart. the Rev. *John Simpson*, Clerk, *Philip Cell*, *John Twigg*, *Henry Thornhill*, and *Joseph Briggs*, Esquires, Justices &c.

LEONARD FOSBROOKE, Esq. *Sheriff.*

IT is ordered---that the following---Fees---be taken by the Keeper and no other.

	£.	S.	D.
For the lodging of every Prisoner in his house <i>per week</i>		2	
For the discharge of each Prisoner out of custody	--	13	
To the Turnkey	--	2	
For the copy of every Warrant	--	1	
For signing a Certificate, in order to obtain a <i>Superfedeas</i>		2	
For registering each declaration	--	1	
For attending with every Prisoner in order to give bail or be otherwise discharged	--		

AND it is further ordered, that the Clerk of the Peace do cause this Order to be printed, and the Keeper of the Gaol for the time being do observe the same upon pain of being prosecuted according to law.

By the Court, HEATHCOTE Clerk of the Peace

WE the Judges of Assize for the County of Derby have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above written Table of Fees. Given under our hands at the Assizes holden at Derby the 11th day of August 1764.

T. PARKER
E. CLIVE.

DERBY

DERBY TOWN GAOL

Is also the Bridewell. Two rooms for Debtors ; one for Felons ; three for Petty Offenders. Prisoners always locked up : the narrow court or passage, only thirty-four feet by seven, not being secure, is of little use but for the Keeper's fowls. The whole dirty and offensive. Gaoler has a garden behind the Prison. No Salary as Gaoler : as Keeper of Bridewell £5. Fees, Debtors 6s. 8d. Felons 3s. 6d. No Table. Garnish 3s. 6d. on a paper in the Debtors kitchen. Allowance to Felons one shilling and six-pence weekly in bread. Licence for Beer.

1776, Oct. 29, Debtors 2, Felons &c. 2.

Another COUNTY BRIDEWELL at

CHESTERFIELD. THIS House, given, as I was informed, to the County for a Bridewell, was built in 1614. For men, a room or cellar under the Keeper's house ; down eight steps ; but level with the ground behind it : provision generally put through a hole in the floor. A room for women up stairs. No court-yard : no water : no straw. Nothing allowed by the County for Conveyance to Quarter Sessions. Keeper's Salary £20. No fees : no allowance : no employment.

1776, Jan. 10, Prisoners 2,

---- Oct. 28, - - - 1.

CHESTERFIELD GAOL,

For the Hundred of *Scarsdale*, is the property of the Duke of *Portland*; to whom, or to his Steward, the Gaoler pays £18 : 12 : 0 a year.—Only one room with a cellar under it; to which the Prisoners occasionally descend through a hole in the floor. The cellar had not been cleaned for many months. The Prison-door had not been opened for several weeks, when I was there first. There were four Prisoners, who told me they were almost starved: one of them said, with tears in his eyes, “he had not eaten a morsel that day;” it was afternoon. Their meagre sickly countenances confirmed what they said. They had borrowed a book of Dr. *Manton*’s; one of them was reading it to the rest. Each of them had a wife; and they had in the whole thirteen children, cast on their respective parishes. Two had their groats from the Creditors; and out of that pittance they relieved the other two. No allowance: no straw: no firing: water a halfpenny for about three gallons, put in (as other things are) at the window.—Gaoler lives distant.

1776, Jan. 10, Debtors 4,
 ---- Oct. 28, - - - 1.

COUNTY GAOL AT NOTTINGHAM.

GAOLER, *Richard Bonington.*

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors,	}	£0 : 14 : 8.
Felons,		

Transports, £7 : 17 : 6 each.

Licence for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, of late three-halfpennyworth of bread
a day.

Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread and
a halfpenny in money every day
(weight of threepenny Loaf in Jan. 1775,
1 lb. 14½ oz.).

Garnish, lately prohibited.

Number of	-	-	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 17,	-	4	- - 12,
1774,	April 3,	-	12	- - 2,
1775,	Jan. 4,	-	10	- - 1,
----	Nov. 12,	-	4	- - 11,
1776,	Sep. 25,	-	4	- - 10.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Anderson.*

Duty---Sunday and Wednesday.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Betteson.*

Salary, £20 for Debtors and Felons.

NOTTING-

NOTTINGHAM.

REMARKS. THE GAOL is on the side of a hill. For Master's side Debtors three rooms. Down about twenty-five steps are three rooms for Criminals who can pay. Down twelve steps more are deep dungeons, cut in the sandy rock, very damp: only one of them is used; it is twenty-one feet by thirteen, and seven feet high: the straw on barrack-beds.

For Bathing here is (not, as in most other County Gaols, an inconvenient and almost useless Tub—but) a large and very commodious Bath, supplied with river water; and a Copper just by, to warm it when necessary. This Bath is a late improvement; and so is the Infirmary, near it, which has two rooms. The Act for preserving the Health of Prisoners is neatly painted over the Keeper's door.

THE Justices have allowed the Gaoler to supply the sick with better nourishment &c. to the amount of seven shillings a week. Gentlemen so remarkably considerate and humane will, I hope, abolish the unwholesome Dungeon.

No Chapel: Service is performed in a parlour, which is too small.

TRANSPORTS condemned at Assizes have, with the King's allowance of two shillings and six-pence a week, the County-bread.

HERE (as at Derby) a man goes round the County about Christmas, and begs at Gentlemen's houses for the Debtors. He carries a book, and Gentlemen write in it their names and donations. Amount, the two last years £62. Charge of collecting £18.

PRISONERS

PRISONERS are tried in cloaths provided for that purpose by the County.

IN the account lately sent up to London of Transports in this Gaol, was one *William Berks*. This man obtained his Majesty's pardon. Mr. *Francis Waters*, Clerk of Assize, in his letter sent with the pardon, charges

State Office Fees £1 : 7 : 6,

My Fees - 1 : 7 : 8.

FOR these and the Gaol Fees the pardoned Criminal was detained at my last visit.

TABLE OF FEES.

Nottinghamshire.

AT the Quarter Sessions held at the Shire-Hall 14th January 1760.

	£.	s.	d.
For lodging and board of each Prisoner <i>per week</i>	—	0	7 : 0
For each Prisoner when he hath a room and bed of the Gaoler and diets himself, by the week	—	0	2 : 0
For each Prisoner when he finds his own bed and diet <i>per week</i>	—	0	0 : 6
For the discharge of each Prisoner	—	0	13 : 4
And to the Turnkey for the same	—	0	1 : 4

THE Gaoler is to take notice if he takes more than the above Sums he is liable to forfeit to the party aggrieved for each offence the sum of FIFTY POUNDS exclusive of the penalties inflicted by former Acts.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

WE direct the Deputy Clerk of the Peace betwixt now and the next Sessions to put Copies of this Table in the respective Courts within this County where the General Quarter Sessions are held, and also in some conspicuous open place within the said Gaol in order that the same may be inspected as occasions may require to be referred to at all seasonable times in the day time without paying any thing for the same.

M. MUSTERS

W. BILBIE

H. SHERBROOKE

J WHITE

W^m. KIRKE

GEO. MASON.

HAVING reviewed the above Table of Fees I do hereby confirm the same. Witness my hand the 26th day of March 1760

H. BATHURST.

JOHN HURST Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Nottinghamshire.

A TABLE of the several GIFTS LEGACIES and BEQUESTS---for the benefit---of poor Prisoners in the common Gaol of this County as settled by us his Majesty's Justices of the Peace---this 18th day of Jan. 1760. Pursuant to the late Act of Parliament and according to the best information we can get, as follows.

By *John Sherwin* Esq. of Nottingham, the yearly Sum of Four Pounds, paid quarterly out of an Estate at *Bramscote*, in this County, purchased by Mr. *Sherwin's* Father of some of the Descendants of *Henry Handley* Esq. who left this Charity.

By

By *Abel Smith* Esq. of Nottingham, pursuant to the directions of the Will of Mr. *Abel Collings* deceased, four shillings monthly for Coals for the Prisoners.

WE are informed that forty shillings a year, was formerly left by some of the family of — *Hutchinson* Esquire. But that the Prisoners have not received the same these twenty years past.

WE do not know of any other Gifts, Legacies, or Bequests, except the General Collection made in the County for the Prisoners every Christmas.

WE order this Table to be transmitted to the Deputy Clerk of the Peace for this County, to be entered among the Rolls of the Sessions, and Copies thereof to be made and hung up by him in the respective Courts, where the General Quarter Sessions are held---there to remain and be inspected. --- And also to cause another Copy---to be transmitted to the Kceper of the said Gaol to be forthwith hung up by him there, in some public place, and in a conspicuous manner, — so as the Prisoners may have free resort thereto, at all seasonable times in the day time, without paying any thing for the same.

M. MUSTERS
W. BILBIE
H. SHERBROOKE
A. C. STANHOPE

J. WHITE
W^m. KIRKE
GEO. MASON.

A true Copy examined with
the Original by me

JOHN HURST.

NOTTINGHAM TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Richard Bonington*, the County Gaoler.

Salary, £8.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0 if under £10.

0 : 14 : 8 if from any Court in *London*.

Felons, 0 : 14 : 8.

Transports, £7 : 17 : 6 each.

Licence, *see County Gaol*.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, three-halfpence in bread, a day.

Garnish, lately prohibited.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 17, 5 - - 2,

1775, Jan. 4, 3 - - 0,

---- Nov. 12, 5 - - 2,

1776, Sep. 25, 0 - - 0.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None stated. The Mayor ord
wanted.

REMARKS.

THIS GAOL has been lately repaired and much improved. Three rooms on the ground-floor, two chambers, and two garrets : a back-court well supplied with water. Debtors have from a Legacy
one

one shilling a week for coals. Collected in the Town for Prisoners the last two years £8.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms: no fire-place: a dungeon down nine steps. No court-yard, although there is ground before and behind the house. No sewer. Water in a kitchen, where there is a bed for Prisoners who can pay two-pence a night. Keeper's Salary £8.

1776, Sep. 25, Prisoners none.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SOUTHWELL.

THIS is also used as a Prison for those Manors in this County which belong to the Archbishop of *York*.

IN front is a room on the ground-floor, in which were two men: one of them sentenced for three years, the other for seven:—and a dungeon about fourteen feet square, down ten steps. The date on this part is 1656.—In the back-court is a new building with two rooms on the ground-floor, and two above: one of the latter is an Infirmary. No pump in this court: no sewer: Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.—Apothecary Mr. *Richardson*; he makes a bill.—Allowance three-halfpennyworth of bread. A three-penny loaf weighed 1 lb. 5½ oz. at my first visit; at my last 2 lb.—No employment.—Keeper's Salary £45: Fees 3s. 6d. no Table.

HE informed me that a few years ago, seven died here of the Gaol-Fever within two years.

1775, Jan. 4, Prisoners 9.

1776, Sep. 24, - - 13.

NEWARK

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

NEWARK UPON TRENT TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms; the largest, up stairs, twelve feet by eleven. No court-yard: no water: no sewer. Keeper lives at a little distance: no Salary: Fees four shillings: no Table. Allowance three-half-pence a day: no straw. Among the various Improvements that are making in this Town, I hope the Corporation will think of a better Prison.

1776, Sep. 23, Prisoners 2.

BASFORD PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

THIS is his Majesty's Gaol or Prison of the Court of Record of his Honour of *Peeverel* and additional Limits of the same in the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Derby*. One room with three beds. The Keeper said he had another little room for Women-prisoners; but that, having now none of that sex, he made use of it for his servants. The House is his Freehold. Fees 13s. 4d. by a Court-roll.—The Debts from forty shillings to fifty pounds.

1776, Sep. 24, Prisoners 3.

COUNTY GAOL, LINCOLN CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Isaac Wooten*.

Salary, none. But £154 a year to supply Prisoners as below ;
and to pay Land-tax &c. (*See Remarks*.)

Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 14 : 4.
Felons, }

Transports, £8 : 8 : 0 for each : and 13s. 4d. *see Table of Fees*.

He pays the Clerk of Assize a guinea for each.

Licence for Beer : which the Gaoler brews. He lets the Tap.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, if certified as in Remarks, same as Felons.

Felons, each weekly 8 lb. bread, and 2d. for beef :
in common yearly £2, for coals : £2,
straw : and £2, oatmeal.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Jan. 27, 22 - - 11,

---- Oct. 29, 14 - - 9,

1776, Jan. 31, 23 - - 18,

---- Sep. 23, 12 - - 3.

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr. *Simpson* ; and Dr. *Waldgrave* by his
Curate the Rev. Mr. *Welling*.

Duty—Mr. *Simpson* Wednesday and Friday ; Mr. *Welling* Sunday.

Salary, Mr. *Simpson* £5 &c. *see Remarks* ; Dr. *Waldgrave*
about £35 per Legacy of *Rebecca Hussy*.

SURGEON, Mr. *Parnall*.

Salary, £20.

LINCOLN

LINCOLN CASTLE

REMARKS. BELONGS to the Duchy of *Lancaster*. The County pays ten shillings a year. The Gaoler, *per* contract, to keep it in repair.—A spacious Area of six or seven acres. On the ground-floor are the Gaoler's apartments, the Tap-room &c.

FOR Master's-side Debtors, six sizeable rooms on the first story; and as many garrets. The floors of both stories are tarras, and cannot be kept clean: the passages only six feet wide, with windows close glazed.

THE free ward for Debtors is only a room at the end of the building, down two steps. It is paved with small stones, and is a thoroughfare to sundry places. First, by a trap-door in the said pavement you go down ten steps to two vaulted dungeons for Criminals, eight feet high; one, the *Pit*, fourteen feet by twenty-one, window two feet by fourteen inches; the other, within it, the *Condemned Cell*, fourteen feet by eight; window about nine inches by eighteen: a little short straw on the floors: both dungeons dirty and offensive.—You also pass through it to the Women-felons ward which joins to it and is eleven feet by eight:—and to the Felons small court-yard, and their sizeable day-room, fifteen feet by nineteen: no water: no sewer:—and to a room for the closer confinement of Debtors who do not behave well.

THERE are two rooms with beds for Felons who can pay for them. To these you go another way.

No Chapel: Service is performed in the Shire-Hall. No Infirmary.—The whole Prison is out of repair.—Perhaps because the County designs to build a new one.

MR.

MR. WOOD, besides the fore-mentioned articles of his contract, is to furnish his Prisoners with pails, and other utensils, to amount of £3 a year; and to pay yearly to Prisoners in the *King's Bench* and *Marshalsea*, two guineas; all out of his £154.

IN order to a Debtor's being admitted to County Allowance, it is required that he produce a Certificate of his poverty signed by the Minister, Churchwardens and Overseers of his Parish.

MR. SIMPSON'S Salary £5 is from a Legacy of *Thomas Hazledine*; and for attending condemned Criminals he has five guineas from the Sheriff.

REBECCA HUSSEY by her Will, proved in *London* 10th May 1715, bequeathed the Interest of £1000 to release poor Debtors from this Castle: but no Debtors have received the benefit for many years past.—*Thomas Hazledine* left to the Prisoners £3 a year payable from the Rent of a House in *Lincoln*.—There is not in the Gaol any Memorial of Bequests.

ON a Tomb-stone in the Cathedral, is an Inscription, noting that *Clement Wood* interred there, was thirty-three years Gaoler of the Castle, and of the City Gaol.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of the Gaol for the County of *Lincoln*---and RULES for GOVERNMENT---settled pursuant to a late Act for Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Every Prisoner shall pay to the Gaoler at his first coming	}	0	6
into Gaol six shillings and eight-pence			
			8

	£.	S.	D.
Every Prisoner that will lodge in any chamber in the house	}	0	1
shall pay to the Gaoler for his bed weekly —			
If he will have the whole bed to himself, to pay weekly		0	2
But if two or more Debtors lie in the same bed then to be	}	0	2
paid amongst them weekly — —			
And that the four chambers on the first floor shall be held and kept for such only as board in the house.			
Every Prisoner for Debt to pay but one Fee to the Gaoler	}	0	6
for his discharge out of the Prison though he stands			
committed in several actions, and the Fee to be no more			
than six shillings and eight-pence — —			
To the Turnkey on the said discharge, one shilling —		0	1
Every Felon to pay to the Gaoler upon his Discharge out of	}	0	13
Prison thirteen shillings and four-pence —			
To the Turnkey on the said discharge, one shilling —		0	1
The Gaoler having the care of the Felons condemned for	}	0	13
Transportation, sometimes three months, sometimes six			
months, and often longer, to be paid for each Felon			
by the Treasurer out of the County-money when he is			
taken out of Gaol thirteen shillings and four-pence			4
Every Prisoner committed from the Bar, by the Judge of	}	0	13
Affize or Sessions to pay to the Gaoler for his Discharge			
thirteen shillings and four-pence — —			
Every Prisoner that will eat at the first table to pay five	}	0	5
shillings a week to the Gaoler for his lodging and diet			
having three meals a day — —			
If he eats at the second table then he shall pay but four	}	0	4
shillings a week for his diet and lodging —			
Every Debtor that lies in the common Grate may provide himself with a bed, bedding and sheets and pursuant to the Act have necessaries of life from any place---between six in the morning and six at night from Lady-day to Michaelmas---between eight and four from Michaelmas to Lady-day--- no more than one quart of Ale a day---brought in to one Prisoner, to pre- vent disturbance &c.			

Every Debtor---whom two Justices---adjudge necessitous*---and every Felon shall have 8lb. weight of wholesome household bread, and † 1 lb. weight of beef delivered to them weekly.

Every Debtor shall quietly---go to his chamber, between Lady-day and Michaelmas at nine in the evening---and between Michaelmas and Lady-day at eight and no later ; whosoever shall refuse---shall on proof be deprived of his beef and bread by a Justice for a time at discretion.

If any Gaoler, Turnkey or other Officer, or any Prisoner---require*any---money from a new-come Prisoner---either for garnish money, chamber-money---cards---seeing Lufey Tower---or any other account whatsoever. Shall---if a Prisoner lose his allowance for a time at the discretion of a Justice---if the Gaoler &c. be punished as an extortioner according to Law.

If the Gaoler or any of his sub-officers shall at any time from hence think it safe to take off any Felon's Irons, if a common Felon he shall pay the sum of two shillings and six-pence a week and no more---If a Gentleman or better sort of Criminal then he shall take the sum of five shillings per week and no more †.

Any person removed by *Habeas Corpus* to pay the same Fees as other Prisoners when discharged.

A Prisoner making water---so as to annoy---or washing hands in the bucket---to lose his allowance for a time &c.

WE his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the division of *Lindsey* in the County of *Lincoln*. Assembled---at *Spilby* have examined the above Table of Fees with the Rules and Orders---and do allow and confirm the same---the 12th day of April 1768

RIC WRIGHT

W MARSHALL

ED WILLS

WM. MASSINGBERD

H: BEST.

* See Remarks preceding.

† Instead of this they have two-pence.

‡ This Order being somewhat singular I have transcribed it verbatim.

LINCOLNSHIRE. MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

WE his Majesty's Justices---for the division of *Kesteven*---assembled
 ---at *Sleaford*---do allow and confirm the same---13th April,
 1768

JOHN THORALD,
 ROBT. BURNE

DED JONES
 LEO: BROWN.

WE his Majesty's Justices---for the Division of *Holland*---assembled
 ---at *Boston*---do allow and confirm the same---14th July 1768

WE the Judges of Assize for the County
 of *Lincoln* have reviewed the above
 Table of Fees with the Rules and
 Orders therein contained, and do
 hereby confirm the same. Witness
 our hands this 25th day of July
 1768

T. PARKER
 E. CLIVE.

RI FALKNER
 H. B. PACEY
 RI FYDELL
 J LINTON *Jur.*
 J CALTHORP.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

GAINSBOROUGH. THREE rooms: a small yard: no water:
 no straw: no allowance: no work. Conveyance to Quarter
 Sessions at Keeper's expence. His Salary £30. No Fees.—
 Might be improved on the Keeper's garden.

1776, Jan. 30, Prisoners 3.

FOKINGHAM.

FOKINGHAM. DAMP rooms: no chimney: small yard: no pump: no sewer. • Yet the Keeper said a woman with a child at her breast was sent hither for a year and a day: the child died. Conveyance to Quarter Sessions at Keeper's expence.

1774, Oct. 28, Prisoners 4.

SPALDING. THIS Prison, lately built, has several sizeable airy rooms thirteen feet by ten: chimneys in some of them. A work-room twenty-eight feet by nine and three-quarters. The under-rooms vaulted, twelve feet and a half by nine and a half. No yard: no water accessible to Prisoners. When they work they have three-fourths of the profit; Turnkey, the remainder. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors hung up:—as also is the late Act for preserving the Health of Prisoners; neatly painted on a small board.—Keeper's Salary £38: Fees 5s. no Table.—He told me that in the last six years he had 236 Prisoners.

• 1776, Feb. 2, Prisoners 4.

STAMFORD TOWN GAOL.

THE Gate which was the old Prison and Town-Hall is taken down. The only room now made use of is in the Gaoler's house, which joined to the gate.—There is a new Prison building behind the new Town-Hall. The part of it that is finished has—two cells, about twelve feet by eight: the window in each only two feet by four inches and a half;—and a Bridewell-room sixteen feet by eight feet three inches: the window here also too small, two feet by one foot eight inches.

ALLOWANCE

ALLOWANCE to Felons two-pence a day. Salary as Gaoler £4 : as Keeper £3 : 6 : 8 : Fees, *see Table*; which, though not signed, I transcribe for the singularity of an article or two.

	Debtors.	Felons	&c.
1776, Feb. 10,	0	-	1.
---- Sep. 26,	0	-	2.

The Town or Borough of Stamford in the County of Lincoln. } **A** TABLE of FEES, settled &c.---
at the Quarter Sessions held by
Adjournment 28th August 1729 &c.

	£.	s.	d.
For every Arrest upon Bail	—	—	0 : 10 : 0
For waiting for Bail one shilling <i>per</i> hour			
Bail Fees to the Gaol	—	—	0 : 6 : 0
For diet each day, if not find themselves	—	—	0 : 1 : 0
For lodging each night, if not find themselves	—	—	0 : 0 : 4
If they find themselves bedding, then for cleaning the room each week	—	—	0 : 1 : 0

FOR Felons &c. that lie on the Common-side,

For Gaoler's Fees for the Gaol	—	—	0 : 10 : 0
To the Smith ironing and taking off	—	—	0 : 2 : 0
Lodging for each night	—	—	0 : 0 : 2
To the person who executes sentence of pillory, burn- ing in the hand, or whipping	—	—	0 : 1 : 0
To the Keeper of the House of Correction for every person that is committed for the first night	—	—	0 : 0 : 6
Every day that person continues in custody for attendance			0 : 0 : 1

LINCOLN CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Francis Teyn.*

Salary, £20.

Fees, , Debtors, }	£0 : 6 : 8. .
Felons, }	

Transports, £10 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, one shilling a week.

Garnish, one shilling.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Jan. 27, 3 - - 2,

1776, Jan. 31, 0 - - 1,

---- Sep. 23, 0 - - 2.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

THIS GAOL, near the Gate, has one large room for Men- REMARKS
 debtors, one smaller for Women, both up stairs: in each a fire-place.
 The rooms for Criminals are two dungeons down three steps; with
 bedsteads; that they may not sleep on the damp earth-floor. In one
 of

of them is a cage for clofer confinement when necessary. These Prisoners are sometimes taken into the Keeper's house. No court-yard: no water accessible to Prisoners. No straw.

City of Lincoln and } To wit. **A** TABLE of---RATES and FEES
County of the same City, } ---settled by the Justices---at
 a General Quarter Sessions---held at the Guild-Hall---within the first
 whole week next after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr
 to wit, on the 14th day of July in the 33d---of George II---1759
 pursuant to---an Act for Relief of Debtors &c.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>D.</i>
Every Debtor that lies in a bed belonging to the Keeper is to pay one shilling weekly and no more	0	1	0
Any Debtor that finds a bed and places it in the Common Room is to pay nothing for his lodging	0	0	0
Every Prisoner for Debt is to pay one Fee to the Keeper for his Discharge out of Prison though he stands com- mitted in several Actions and that Fee no more than six shillings and eight-pence	0	6	8
Every Felon is to pay to the Gaoler for his Discharge out of Prison six shillings and eight-pence and no more	0	6	8
If not continued in Prison above a week then to pay only three shillings and four-pence	0	3	4
Every Prisoner that will eat with the Gaoler is to pay for his lodging and diet weekly four shillings and six-pence having three meals a day	0	4	6

Every

£. S. D.

Every Prisoner committed from the Bar by the Judge of
 Assize or Sessions is to pay the Gaoler for his Discharge } 0 : 3 :
 three shillings and four pence and no more — }

ROE. OBBINSON *Mayor*
 J^N^O. HOOTON
 ROBT. THICKSTON
 J^N^O. DAVIES
 GER. GIBSON
 EW^D. FOWLIR

JOHN WILSON
 EDW^D. LETHERLAND
 ROBT. DREWRY
 JOHN BROWN
 BROX^M. BROWN

WE the Judges of Assize for the City of *Lincoln* and County of the
 same City have reviewed this Table of Fees and do hereby
 confirm the same, Given under our Hands this 9th day of
 August 1759

T PARKER
 JA HEWITT

Examined by JOSEPH PEARCE
 Clerk of the Peace

COUNTY GAOL AT OAKHAM.

GAOLER, *William Lumley*, now *Henry Lumley*.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors,	}	£0 : 14 : 10.
Felons,		

Transports, £10 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors,	}	two sixpenny loaves a week.
Felons,		

Garnish, one shilling.

Number of	-	-	Debtors.	Felons' &c.
-----------	---	---	----------	-------------

1774,	Jan.	23,	0	-	-	0,
-------	------	-----	---	---	---	----

1775,	Nov.	10,	1	-	-	2,
-------	------	-----	---	---	---	----

1776,	Sep.	26,	0	-	-	0.
-------	------	-----	---	---	---	----

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, *Mr. Bullivant*.

Salary, £5 : 5 : 0.

O A K H A M.

THIS is also the COUNTY BRIDEWELL and the TOWN GAOL ; yet I REMARK
found it twice empty. On the ground-floor is a day-room or kitchen
for Debtors :—a day-room, and two small night-rooms for Felons ;
one of which being very small and quite close, the Gaoler has made
apertures in the door, one at top, the other at bottom :—and a large
work-room.

UP stairs are two rooms strongly planked with oak : in each of
them are two beds.

THE Felons court-yard is lately parted off with strong wooden
palisades ; which intercepting the pump, the Justices have been so
considerate as to put down another pump in the Felons court. They
have also ordered the Gaoler to provide some cloathing for the most
destitute Prisoners. His Salary as Keeper of the Bridewell is £20.
No Table of Fees.

THE present Gaoler's Father, Grandfather and Great Grandfather
held the same office.

COUNTY GAOL AT NORTHAMPTON.

GAOLER, *John Scofield.*

Salary, none : he pays the County £40 a year.

Fees,	Debtors,	} £0 : 15 : 4.
	Felons,	

Transports, If two £7 each ; if more £6 : 16 : 6 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, two-pennyworth of bread a day (*weight*
Jan. 1775, 1 lb. 1½ oz.).

Garnish,	Debtors,	£0 : 6 : 0,
	Felons,	0 : 2 : 6.

Number of	-	-	Debtors.	Felons	&c.
1773,	Nov.	15,	- 9 -	-	8,
1774,	April	5,	- 6 -	-	4,
1775,	Jan.	2,	- 8 -	-	7,
1776,	Jan.	5,	- 7 -	-	12.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Miller.*

Duty---Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON,	Mr. <i>Kerr,</i>	} Salary, none.
APOTHECARY,	Mr. <i>Breton.</i>	
		} They make a Bill.

N O R T H A M P T O N .

THIS GAOL is also the COUNTY' BRIDEWELL; but Petty REMARKS.
 Offenders are kept separate from Felons. Mr. Scofield has a Salary
 of £36 : 10 : 0 as Keeper. Two court-yards; but that for Felons is
 too close. No straw. The County have lately built seven commodious
 rooms, for one Felon each: yet there is still a dungeon eleven
 steps under ground, which might have been disused if they had
 doubled the number of the new rooms. There is ground enough
 in the Keeper's yard or garden.

THE Chapel is the upper room in the Gaoler's house.—It is painful
 for Prisoners loaded with irons to go up and down the stairs.
 No Table of Fees.

NORTHAMPTON TOWN GAOL.

No yard: no water—So the Prisoners told me at the large grate,
 where I could see the room; into which, for that reason, I happened
 not to go.—I mention this circumstance because it occurred no where
 else.

1776, Jan. 5, Prisoners 2.

D A V E N T R Y G A O L .

CLOSE rooms. No yard: no water.

1776, Jan. 5, No Prisoners.

PETER-

PETERBOROUGH GAOL,

For the Liberty called the *Soke*, which contains thirty-two towns, is the property of Lord *Exeter*. It is now also the Prison of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the *Borough of St. Peter* otherwise *Peterborough*.

Two rooms for Debtors, and down three steps a room called the *Gaol*; in which is the condemned room: the Court having power of life and death. A Malefactor was executed here about two years ago. No allowance. Keeper's Salary £12 : Fees 7s. 8d. the Table neither signed nor dated. He pays Window-tax £1 : 5 : 6.

1774, Oct. 28, Debtors 2,

1776, Sep. 26, - - 3, Deferter 1.

PETERBOROUGH BRIDEWELL,

For the *Soke*, as above, has on the ground-floor a large workshop, and a room lately divided into a part for men, and another for women.—Up stairs, two rooms or hemp-warehouses: the Keeper a hemp-dresser. A very small court-yard; not secure: Prisoners always within doors. No water. Keeper's Salary £8 : Fees 3s. 6d. no Table.

1774, Oct. 28, Prisoner 1,

1776, Sep. 26, - - 1.

COUNTY GAOL AT READING.

GAOLER, The Widow *Wiseman*, now *John Hill*.

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 16 : 10,

Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Transports, £2 : 2 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, three-pence a day each.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 6,

Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Dec. 11, 11 - - 11,

1774, July 29, 10 - - 6,

1776, Jan. 1, 9 - - 15,

---- Nov. 1, 3 - - 8.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Webster*.

Duty---Sunday and Wednesday.

Salary, £31 : 10 : 0.

SURGEON, Mr. *Tylleard*.

Salary, £10 for Gaol and Bridewell.

DEBTORS and Felons have their court-yards separated by iron rails.—The former have a kitchen: and for the Master's-side many rooms; REMARKS.

READING. rooms; but no free ward.—Felons have a day-room for men and women. The night-room for men is a large dungeon down four steps: the Prisoners broke out lately. A separate night-room for women.—The Turnkey has now a lodging-room, over the Felons dungeon, with an alarm bell: so that an escape will be more difficult. There is lately fitted up a small room for an Infirmary; and another room or two: but no provision made for separating Men-felons at night; nor for Common-side Debtors. There is a room used for the Gaoler's poultry.—Transports have not the King's allowance of two shillings and six-pence a week. No Table of Fees. Clause of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. No straw.

ABOUT six years ago a Gentleman sent to this Gaol for the Prisoners thirty-six rugs or coverlids: most of them now worn out.

WHEN Felons come to this Prison, they are stripped and washed; and then they put on cloaths provided by the County. The men have a Russia-drab coat and breeches, a flannel waistcoat, two check shirts, and two pair of yarn hose. The women, a linsey woolsey gown and petticoat, a flannel petticoat, two dowlas shifts, two pair of yarn hose. Their own cloaths are ticketed and hung up till the Quarter Sessions or Assizes; when they put them on again to appear in on trial. Afterwards the County-cloaths are washed, mended, and purified in an oven, for the use of future Criminals. The cloathing aforesaid for twenty men and five women cost only £26 : 6 : 8.

THE following Verses are written over the Debtor's grate to the street:

OH Ye whose hours exempt from Sorrow flow,
Behold the seat of Pain and Want and Woe:
Think, while your hands th' entreated alms extend,
That what to Us ye give to GOD ye lend.

C O U N T Y B. R. I D E W E L L S.

READING. THIS is also the TOWN BRIDEWELL. It was formerly a Church, and is a spacious room, with four small cabins on one side for night-rooms. No court-yard: no water: allowance three-pence a day. Keeper's Salary £18 from the *County*; £2 from the *Town*: Fees 4s. 4d. no Table: Licence for Beer: half the profit of the Prisoners work: £2 a year to find them straw.

1776, Jan. 1, Prisoners 6,
 ---- Nov. 1, - 6.

A T R E A D I N G is also the

TOWN GAOL or COMPTEE. THREE rooms in a public house (the *Reading Arms*) belonging to the town. The eldest Sergeant has generally the refusal of it. No court-yard: no water. Felons allowance three pence a day. Keeper no Salary: Fees 4s. 4d. no Table.

1776, Nov. 1, Debtors 2.

ABINGDON. A DAY-ROOM; and two dark offensive night-rooms: that for men eight feet square: the women's nine by seven and half: no chimney: no yard: no water. The Petty Offenders were in irons. One lately died of the Small-pox. Allowance three-pence a day. Keeper's Salary £18: Fees 4s. 4d. No table. Half the profit of the Prisoners' work.

1776, Jan. 2, Prisoners 3.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FOR DEBTORS.

I NEED not observe that his Majesty is Proprietor. The Duke of *Montague* is Constable: he appoints a *Janitor* with a salary: the *Janitor* appoints a Deputy, who for a house rent-free, and certain perquisites, does the duty. The Prison out of repair.

1776, March 1, Prisoners 2.

WINDSOR TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms: no chimney: no yard: no water. Keeper a Sergeant at Mace: no Salary: Fees 6s. 8d. No table. Allowance three-pence a day.

1776, March 1, Prisoners 3.

WALLINGFORD TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms: one of them is called the *Bailiff's Ward*. Under them is a large Dungeon, filled with market-benches, stalls &c.

1776, Nov. 1, Deferter 1.

COUNTY GAOL, OXFORD CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Solomon Wisdom.*

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 2,

Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.

Transports, He makes a Bill of the Expende.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, 16d. each *per* week in bread.

Garnish, • lately cancelled.

Number of - Debtors, Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 26, 14 - - 13,

1774, July 4, 11 - - 17,

1776, Jan. 2, 13 - - 10,

---- Oct. 31, 7 - - 14.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Swinton.*

Duty---Sunday, Wednesday, Friday; the Sacrament
four times a year.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Rawlins.*

Salary, £25 for Felons.

OXFORD CASTLE.

REMARKS. FOR the *Castle Gaol* the County pays £40 a year to Mr. *Etty*, who holds it of *Christ Church College* on Lease.—*Debtors'* apartments small; and not enough of them for the general number of Prisoners. No free ward: for lodging even in the Tower *on their own beds* they must pay 1s. 6d. a week: *see the Table*. Their court-yard is too small.—Felons day-room for men and women down five steps: the men's dungeon down five more; only a small window: the women's night-room very small; no window. The court-yard common to both; much too small. The Gaoler has a spacious garden.

THIS Prison is also the City Gaol: for which Mr. Wisdom has £5 a year.—In 1773 eleven died of the Small-Pox. In 1774 that distemper still in the Gaol: in 1775 one Debtor died of it in May; three Debtors and a Petty Offender in June: three recovered. No Infirmary: no straw.

THOMAS HORDE, who was confined here for some offence against Government, built the Chapel. After his discharge, he had bequeathed £14 a year for a Chaplain; and as much to the Prisoners. But finding some difficulties would obstruct the execution of that Bequest; he altered it, August 6th, 1709, to a Legacy of £24 a year to be distributed among Prisoners of both sorts, at £2 a month. For the Payment, he bound an Estate in *Oxfordshire*: and to make up any deficiency of that Estate, he bound an Estate in *Berkshire*. Yet the Prisoners have now only thirty-three shillings a month. A Memorial of the process and result of Mr. Horde's benevolent intention hangs up in the Gaol. I have a copy of it; too long to transcribe.

THERE

THERE is another Legacy to Prisoners of both forts; 8s. 8d. a year; paid quarterly by Mr. Hart of Oxford.

DEBTORS have in common every Saturday two shillings worth of meat; sent by a Gentleman of Christ Church College. From two other Colleges they have in bread about 2s. 4d. a week. Christ Church and New College send them broth; generally three times in a fortnight: the Prisoners pay four pence to the man who brings it.

MR. WISDOM (the Gaoler) told me that about nine years ago, wanting to build a little hovel, and digging up stones for the purpose, from the ruins of the Court, which was formerly in the Castle, he found under them a complete skeleton with light chains on the legs; the links very small. These were, probably, the bones of a Malefactor who died in Court of the Distemper at the *Black Affize* mentioned page 17.

Oxfordshire, (TOWER) MICHAELMAS SESSIONS 34th GEORGE II.---
1760

A TABLE OF FEES---and CHAMBER RENT---settled
---in pursuance of an Act 32d of his present Majesty---for the
Relief of Debtors &c.

				£.	s.	d.
To the Maffer-Keeper for every Warrant charged upon any				}	0	6
Debtor	—	—	—			
To the Under-keeper		—	—			
To him for every other Warrant			—		0	1

To

	£.	s.	d.
To the Master-Keeper for every Prisoner committed by any Justice of Peace for Treason, Felony, or any other Misdemeanour; or committed in Court	0	13	4
To the Under-keeper	0	2	6
To the Master-keeper for receiving and entering every Declaration against any Debtor	0	2	6
To his Certificate that no Declaration filed	0	1	0
For a Copy of every Sheriff's Warrant	0	1	0
For a Copy of every other Warrant	0	1	6
Every Prisoner that lyeth in the great Chamber on the Gaol side in the Keeper's Lodgings pays by the week	0	2	0
Every Prisoner that lyeth in any other Room or Chamber in the Keeper's Lodgings on the Gaol side payeth by the week	0	2	6
Every Prisoner that lyeth in the Great Room in the Tower upon his own bed payeth by the week	0	1	6
Every Prisoner that lyeth in the said Great Room on the Keeper's bed payeth by the week	0	1	8

WE---his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the---County of *Oxford* (whereof some of us are of the Quorum) have perused the Fees and Chamber-Rent above mentioned and do---allow thereof and direct the same to be hung up in a Table in some open and public room or place in the said Castle there to remain and be reforted to by every Prisoner as occasion shall require.

THOMAS BLACKALL
ED^d. TURNER
THO^s. PARDO
ANTHONY KECK

THEOPHILUS LEIGH
THO^s. HUNT
W^m. LENTHAL.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

THAME. I WAS informed that this House, built in 1708, was given to the County for a *Bridewell*: but the greatest part of it is now a Parish Work-house. For the Prison there is only left, up stairs, a common day-room, and a small insecure lodging-room: and down eleven steps a dungeon in which are two night-rooms, the *Cubs*, each nine feet by seven.—If the House were put into good repair, and the whole used as a Bridewell, it would be a commodious one. Then there would be no need of sending Petty Offenders, as is now done, to the County Gaol: nor of locking up all day long within doors those few that are committed hither, men and women in the same room: nor of confining either sex at night in the *Cubs*. No allowance: no employment: no water: no sewers. Keeper's Salary £16: Fees 4s. 6d. no Table.

THE Keeper now farms the Work-house and the rest of the poor at £480 a year for the whole maintenance, cloathing, medicines &c.

1776,	Jan. 3,	Prisoners 2,
----	Nov. 2,	- - - 3.

WITNEY. ONE day-room about seventeen feet by fifteen for men and women: two night-rooms adjoining about nine feet by seven;

WITNEY
BRIDE-
WELL.

seven; with only a grate of about nine inches square in each door. The Prison is not secure. No allowance but to the sick, who have six-pence a day and medicines. No straw: no water. Keeper's Salary, £20: Fees 4s. 2d. no Table.

THE House does not belong to the County: it is in the court-yard of the Keeper's public house, for which he pays £13:7:0 a year. Prisoners have no use of the court-yard; but their window is accessible to passengers. I saw a crowd of men talking at the grate with the Prisoners, who were all of them women; and was informed there is sometimes riot and confusion on such occasions.

To this Prison were committed,

In the year 1773, Prisoners 49.

1774, - - 44.

1775, - - 73.

To Oct. 31, 1776, - - 67.

The most at any one time 18.

When I was there in 1776, Oct. 31, Prisoners 6.

COUNTY GAOL, WORCESTER CASTLE.

GAOLER, *William Crane*, now his Widow.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 2,

• Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.

Transports, No Benefit to the Gaoler. Clerk of Peace
contracts with the Merchants.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, three-pennyworth of bread a day, each.

Garnish, • £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 23, 15 - - 17,

1774, July 2, 13 - - 12,

1775, Dec. 1, 25 - - 17,

1776, Sep. 10, 9 - - 10.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Taylor*.

Duty—Friday.

• Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Halkward*.

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

W O R C E S T E R.

REMARKS. THE CASTLE-YARD is spacious: County Members are chosen in it. In the Gaoler's house are many good lodging-rooms for Master's-side Debtors; and two small day-rooms: one of these is used as a Chapel.—The free ward, or night-room for Debtors, is at another part of the yard. You go to it through the Women-felons night-room. The day-room for Men and Women-felons is in the middle of the area; only fourteen feet by twelve. Near it is a Hand-Ventilator for airing the Men-felons dungeon, which is twenty-six steps under ground, and circular, about seventeen feet diameter, with barrack-bedsteads. Over it is an aperture in the yard, with an iron grate. The Felons work the Ventilator cheerfully about a quarter of an hour before they go down, and as long when they come up; for it freshens and cools the dungeon amazingly: we could hardly keep our candle burning below while it was working.—Excellent water at a pump in the yard. Straw £4 a year.—No Infirmary. Mr. *Hallward* the Surgeon caught the Gaol-Fever some years ago, and has ever since been fearful of going into the dungeon: when any Felon is sick there, he orders him to be brought out.—The Gaoler pays near £4 Window-tax.—Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

THIS Prison may be made commodious by separate wards, yards &c. There is round it much ground belonging to the County.

County of Worcester.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of the said County pursuant to a Statute made in the second year of his Majesty King George the Second.

	£.	s.	d.
For the discharge of every Debtor, to the Gaoler —	0	6	8
To the Turnkey — — —	0	2	6
For the discharge of every Felon, to the Gaoler —	0	13	4
To the Turnkey — — —	0	2	6
For the Discharge of every Defenter, to the Gaoler —	0	6	8
To the Turnkey — — —	0	2	6
For the lodging of every Prisoner in the house <i>per week</i>	0	2	6
For signing every Certificate — —	0	1	0

Allowed according to the said Statute by us

J SOLEY
W BROMLEY
FRE MEYSEY.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WORCESTER.

THIS Prison joins to the Castle. It is too close; especially the men's night-room; which, though up stairs, has no window. Here are work-rooms; and I saw the Prisoners employed, beating hemp, spinning &c. — Two small Court-yards. These and the House might be enlarged on the County ground.—Keeper's Salary £20: Fees 1s. 4d. Straw fifteen shillings a quarter: no other allowance.

IF there were a Chapel in the County Gaol (the Castle), these Prisoners might (as those in Shrewsbury Bridewell) have the privilege of Public Worship.

1775, Dec. 1, Prisoners 3,

1776, Sep. 10, - - - 18.

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Richard George.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 2,

Felons, 0 : 5 : 0.

Transports, No Benefit to the Gaoler.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, three pence a day each.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 23, 4 - - 5,

1775, Dec. 1, 5 - - 0,

1776, Sep. 10, 4 - - 0.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, *Mr. Hallward.*

Salary, none : he makes a Bill.

WORCESTER CITY GAOL.

THIS is also the City Bridewell. The Debtors free ward is REMARKS
 ipacious.—One common yard: another might be taken from the
 Keeper's large garden.—He pays Window-tax; which he said
 brought him under the disagreeable necessity of stopping up some
 windows. Rate £3 : 5 : 0.

City of Worcester. **A** TABLE of FEES to be taken by the
 Gaoler of the said City pursuant to a Statute
 made in the thirty second year of the reign of his late Majesty King
 George the Second.

	£.	s.	d.
For the Discharge of every Debtor to the Gaoler and Turnkey	0	9	2
The like of every Felon	—	—	—
For the Lodging of every Prisoner in the House <i>per week</i>	0	2	6
For the Copy of every Commitment	—	—	—
On the Delivery of every Declaration	—	—	—

Allowed according to the said Statute by us

Epiphany Sessions 1771

EDW WILLINGS *Mayor*

W HADEN

THO GILES

TIM^y EDWARDS

At the Lent Assize 1771

Allowed by us

E. WILLES

W: H: ASHURST.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT STAFFORD.

GAOLER, *William Scott.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 17 : 4,

Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.

Transports, £6 : 0 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } each *per* week 16 d. bread, and 8 d.
 Felons, } cheese; and in common 3 *Cwt.* of
 coals a week from Michaelmas to
 May-day.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 1½,
 Felons, cancelled by the Gaoler.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 19, 39 - - 20,

1774, April 1, 44 - - 17,

1775, Nov. 15, 40 - - 18.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Unett.*Duty---Sunday, Wednesday, Friday; a Sermon once in
about two months.

Salary, lately augmented from £20 to £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Ward.*

Salary, none : he makes a Bill.

STAFFORD.

S T A F F O R D.

THIS GAOL is much too small for the number of Prisoners : REMARKS,
and so is the Felons Court-yard. *The Dungeon where the Men-
felons sleep is about two feet lower than the passage. No steps, a
sloping descent. It is too close. No Infirmary. An Alarm-bell.
It is pity that the Stream just on the outside of the Walls is not
within them. I was pleased to see plenty of clean STRAW in the
Dungeon; and found it was owing to the generous and exemplary
practice of NOT FARMING IT, but allowing the Gaoler to order it
whenever wanted, and the County paying for it THEMSELVES.

A TABLE OF FEES---settled at the General Quarter Sessions---

* 18th day of April 1732.

	£.	s.	d.
For entering the Action whereon each Prisoner is first brought into custody either on <i>Process Capias Latitante</i> <i>Execution</i> or Writ of <i>Excoam ad Capiendum</i> and discharg- ing each Prisoner by Writ of <i>Superfedeas</i> or otherwise	0	13	
For receiving and entering every Declaration delivered against Prisoners to be paid by the Plaintiff in such Action — — —	0	2	0
For a Certificate for want of a Declaration in order to sue out a Writ of <i>Superfedeas</i> — —	0	3	6
For a Copy of each Warrant against each Prisoner	0	1	6
For the Under Keeper or Turnkey upon every Action or Writ	0	2	6
For the Under Keeper or Turnkey upon discharging of each Prisoner by <i>Superfedeas</i> or otherwise —	0	1	6

LODGINGS.

L O D G I N G S.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Every Prisoner that lies in the Master's-side of the Gaol in a bed provided by the Keeper of the Gaol shall pay <i>per week if a bed to himself</i> — — —	}	0	2 : 0
If two Prisoners or more lye together in one bed then between them all — — —			
Every Prisoner that lies in the upper rooms or garret in a bed and bedding found by the Keeper of the Gaol shall pay <i>per week</i> — — —	}	0	1 : 0
And if two Prisoners lie together then —			
Every Prisoner that lies in the same side and finds his own linnen and bedsteads — — —	}	0	0 : 6
Every Prisoner that lies in the County Chamber shall pay nothing. — — —			
		0	0 : 0

WE the Judges of Assize and
Gaol Delivery of the *Oxford*
Circuit have perused and do
approve of the above written
Table of Fees this 2d day of
August *Anno Dom.* 1732

E LITTLETON
H WYRLY
FISH LITTLETON
R. RIDER
J^{no}. DOLPHIN

E PROBYN
J COMYNS

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

STAFFORD. THE House very dirty. Prisoners always shut up. Keeper's Salary £25: he puts in a Deputy who serves for Rent. Allowance same as at the Gaol. No employment.

1775, Nov. 15, Prisoners 4.

WOLVERHAMPTON. ONLY two rooms about twelve feet square, viz. a common day-room on the ground-floor; and a night-room above, for men: women sleep in the day-room. No court-yard: no water: no sewer: no employment. Weekly allowance in bread, fourteen pence: cheese, seven pence: straw, three pence. Keeper's Salary £25: Fees one shilling. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

THE Prison is greatly out of repair; and so insecure that Prisoners, even for the slightest offences, are kept in irons. The County may redress this; for they have a large garden close to the Prison which they let with an old house on the spot.

1776, Sep. 11, Prisoners, 4 Men.

LITCHFIELD CITY GAOL.

THE rooms too small and close. No yard: no water: no straw. Might be improved upon the ground behind it. Keeper's Salary £2: Fees 13s. 4d. no Table. Allowance 1s. 6d. a week.

1773, Nov. 20, Prisoners 2,

1776, Jan. 8, - - - 1.

COUNTY GAOL AT SHREWSBURY.

GAOLER, *Samuel Wilding.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 0,

Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Transports, £6 : 6 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, two six-penny loaves a week each.

Felons, 1s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$. in bread a week each.Garnish, lately cancelled. (*See Remarks.*)

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, March 31, 12 - - 18,

1775, Nov. 27, 16 - - 15,

1776, Sep. 12, 11 - - 24. (*See Remarks.*)CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Humphreys*, now Rev. Mr. *Rowlands*.Duty—Sunday and Tuesday. (*See Remarks.*)

Salary, £35.

SURGEON, Mr. *Cooper*.

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

APOTHECARY, Mr. *James Winall*.

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

S H R E W S B U R Y.

SEPARATE Court-yards for Debtors and Felons; but the latter have no water. For this reason, and because their day-room is in the Debtors Court, both Debtors and Felons are commonly together in that Court.—Commodious apartments for Master's-side Debtors: and a large free ward for the Common-side.—For Felons there are two night-dungeons down eleven steps: that for men was about four years ago made more airy by an additional window: and it is, or should be, now daily freshened by a Hand Ventilator which is in the room above. The women's dungeon might also be freshened by the same.—The day-room for Felons is small: men and women together.—The County is now enclosing a Court-yard for the Women; and will probably build them a separate Day-room. They will no doubt provide Water in this Court; as they should also in that of the Men-felons. REMARKS.

AN Infirmary should be added: for if the intended improvements will be some protection against the Gaol-Fever, which of late years has prevailed here more than once, they will not secure Prisoners against the Small-Pox and other diseases.

WHEN the Apothecary finds that a sick Prisoner should have better diet, he orders the Gaoler to provide it, and signs his bill for the amount; which is readily allowed by the Justices at Quarter Sessions.

OF the twenty-four Felons in September last, fourteen were Convicts for Transportation.—The County allows Transports convicted at Quarter Sessions as much as those convicted at Assize have from the King's allowance, viz. 2s. 6d. a week.

SHREWS-
BURY.

MR. WOOD who, before the appointing of a Chaplain, read prayers three times a week, and had £5 a year, has been employed in the same service ever since; and has received of the Chaplains the same salary.—I believe the Magistrates made the Chaplain's salary £5 more, in favour of Mr. Wood.

THE Justices of this County, at the General Quarter Sessions 11th Jan. 1774, were so considerate and humane, as to prohibit the demanding from Prisoners at their entrance into this Gaol, or into the County Bridewell, any money for drink, by the name of *Garnish*, or any other Name: and to require that two or more fair copies of their said order should be hung up in the most public places of the Gaol, for the inspection of Debtors, as well as Felons; that the unfortunate might not afterwards be Imposed upon.

A TABLE of CHAMBER RENT and FEES---settled by Justices appointed &c.---according to---Act of Parliament---and approved---by the Court in the General Quarter Sessions held for the County of Salop.

The CHAMBER RENT for DEBTORS.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Gaoler for lodging and furniture on the Master's-side	}	0 :	2 : 0
each person having a bed to himself <i>per week</i>			
• If two lodge in the same bed then both to pay <i>per week</i>		0 :	3 : 0
To the Gaoler for lodging and furniture in the Garrets each	}	0 :	1 : 0
person to pay <i>per week</i>			
No person shall be removed out of the room wherein he is placed by the Gaoler, without his own consent, or two Justices of the Peace ; except in non payment of their weekly sum for chamber rent.			
That no Debtor, or Debtors, pay any rent or money whatsoever, for his lodging on the Common-side provided	}	0 :	0 : 0
he does not use the Gaoler's bed and furniture			

FEES

FEES to the Gaoler and his Servants for DEBTORS.

	£.	s.	d.
To Gaoler for Commitment and discharge of every Debtor	0	7	6
To Gaoler's Clerk for entering in Gaoler's book every charge or charges upon each Debtor	0	1	0
To the Turnkey for the discharge on every action upon such Debtor	0	0	6
For the Copy of every Sheriff's Warrant if demanded	0	1	0
But the Debtor to have recourse to see the book of Commitments (if desired) <i>gratis</i>	0	0	0
To the Gaoler for every Debtor if charged with more actions than one, to pay at his discharge (and no more)	0	15	0
For registering and entering every declaration against Prisoner in custody	0	1	0
For signing every Certificate in order to obtain a <i>Superfedeas</i> , or a rule or order of Court	0	2	6

FEES for the Gaoler and his Servants for FELONS.

To the Gaoler for discharge of every Felon committed to be tried at the Assizes	0	13	4
To Gaoler for discharge of every Felon committed to be tried at the Sessions	0	8	0
To the Turnkey for the discharge of every Felon	0	1	0
For a Copy of every Commitment if demanded	0	1	0
For every Certificate of Commitment in order to sue out a <i>Habeas Corpus</i>	0	2	6
To the Gaoler for the discharge of every person committed for want of surety of the peace, misdemeanor, or any other crime not being Felony	0	6	8
But if continued in Gaol three months or upwards then the same Fees to be paid by such persons as above for Felons to be tried at Sessions (<i>viz</i>)	0	8	0

N. B. But if any Prisoner be turned over to the House of Correction: then to pay the Gaoler's Fees before discharged.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SHREWSBURY.

Too small: only one day-room for men and women. Two night-rooms above for women. In one of them I saw a poor young creature too ill to come down stairs; she was languishing on the floor in a consumption. The night-room for men is a dungeon down ten steps. There is a small court-yard with water.—By means of a door from this into one of the Gaol Court-yards, these Prisoners have a privilege (which few in Bridewells enjoy) of attending Public Worship in the Chapel on Sunday.

KEEPER'S Salary £50. Fees at Discharge of a Felon, 8s. of one guilty of a Misdemeanor, 6s. 8d. of a Vagrant, 3s. 6d. as *per* Table in the Prison.—Allowance, bread as Felons in the Gaol. Little or no employment: Keeper has half the profit.

THE Prohibition of Garnish, as mentioned in the County Gaol, is not hung up in this Bridewell.

1774,	March 31,	Prisoners 4,
1775,	Nov. 27,	- - 5,
1776,	Sep. 12,	- - 11.

LUDLOW TOWN GAOL.

BUILT 1764. For Felons &c. two lower rooms vaulted, with chimneys. Two rooms above, more spacious and airy, for Debtors.

1774, July 1, Prisoners, none.

COUNTY GAOL AT HEREFORD.

GAOLER, *Thomas Ireland.*

Salary, none.

Fees, • Debtors, }
 Felons, } £0 : 14 : 4. •.

Transports, £5 : 10 : 0 each. •

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, a three-penny loaf each, every other day.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 23, - 14 - - 29,

---- Aug. 9, - 11 - - 13,

1775, Dec. 2, - 17 - - 4,

1776, Sep. 9, - 8 - - 3.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Baylis*; now Rev. Mr. *Underwood*.

Duty---Sunday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saints days.

• Salary, £40. Twenty of it is a Legacy of *William Bridges*, Esq.
 of *Tiverton* in this County.

SURGEON, Mr. *William Cam*.

Salary, £15.

HEREFORD.

H E R E F O R D.

REMARKS. APARTMENTS, and Court-yard for Master's-side Debtors spacious: but no free ward. Felons night-ward was too close, but is lately made airy and commodious: their court behind the Gaol, large. The Chapel very damp.—Clauses of the Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.—Mr. Ireland, who has been there above forty years, said he never had a Debtor who obtained the groats.

WILLIAM BRIDGES, Esq. bequeathed £8 a year to poor Prisoners: and on St. Thomas's day one shilling is given to each Debtor and six pence to each Felon by Legacy of Sir *Thomas White*. No Table of Bequests. The Table of Fees not hung up.

T A B L E O F F E E S.

AT the General Quarter Sessions---held---at *Hereford*---in the first week after the Feast of St. Thomas the Martyr (to wit) the 14th of July in the 4th---of---George II---1730

BEFORE *John Stratford* Esq. *Edward Goodere* Bart. *Herbert Aubrey* *Richard Hepton* Esqrs. &c.---pursuant to an Act for the Relief of Debtors &c.---It is Ordered that the several---Sums herein after mentioned and no more may be taken.---

(That is to say)

	£.	s.	d.
For the Entering of every Action or Process whereon a Prisoner shall or may be charged	0	3	6
To the Turnkey or Under Keeper on each Action	0	1	0

For

	£.	s.	d.
For entering of the Discharge, and for the Discharge of every Prisoner • — — — }	0	6	8
To the Turnkey on the Discharge of every Prisoner	0	1	0
For the receiving and entering every Declaration delivered against the Prisoners in custody • — — }	0	2	0
To the Turnkey upon every Declaration —	0	0	6
For a Certificate for want of a Declaration in order to take out a Writ of <i>Superfedeas</i> — — }	0	3	6
For a Copy of a Warrant or Commitment against each Prisoner — — — }	0	2	6
Every Prisoner that lyes in the Keeper's lodgings in the Sheriff's Ward in a single bed and sheets, by the week }	0	2	6
For two in a bed with sheets by the week • —	0	1	6
Every Prisoner that lyes in his own lodgings —	0	1	6
For two persons or more in their own lodgings each	0	1	0

J STRATFORD
EDW^d. GOODERE
H AUBREY

R HOPTON
H THOMAS
ROG^r. HEREFORD

RO. PRICE }
J. COMYNS } The King's Justices

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT HEREFORD,

ON the Castle-green, is quite out of repair. Indeed it is not only ruinous but dangerous: a cross wall is parted a great way from the wall against which it abutted. In the day-room there was a large quantity of water from the roof. No fire-place: offensive sewers: no yard: no water: no stated allowance: no employment.—Keeper's Salary £10. He told me that a little before I came, a Prisoner died after three weeks confinement. Six Prisoners, whom I saw there at my first visit, complained of being almost famished. They were sent hither from the Assize a few days before to HARD LABOUR (as the sentence usually runs) for six months. The Justices had ordered the Keeper to supply each of them daily with a two-penny loaf: but he had neglected them. They broke out soon after.

1774, Aug. 9, Prisoners 6,

1775, Dec. 3, - - - 0,

1776, Sep. 9, - - - 1.

HEREFORD CITY GAOL

Is one of the Gates. The Debtors rooms are commodious; and they have a little court-yard. The room for Felons too close. Keeper a Widow: the Gaol clean.

1776, Sep. 9, Debtors 3, Felons none.

COUNTY GAOL AT MONMOUTH.

GAOLER, *John Daverel*, now *James Baker*.

Salary, none. £20 a year to supply Felons as below.

Fees, Debtors, } £1 : 0 : 10.
 Felons, }

Transports, £6 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

 Felons, one-pennyworth of bread a day each.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 23, 10 - - 12,

----- Aug. 10, 9 - - 16,

1775, Dec. 4, 5 - - 8,

1776, Sep. 5, 6 - - 9.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Powel*.

Salary, £10 : 10 : 0, lately augmented to £12 : 12 : 0.

M O N M O U . T H.

REMARKS. ONLY one Court-yard. The rooms for Debtors small. Felons night-room at top of the house, with only one little window. Besides the difficulty of going daily up and down in irons; when water is to be 'carried so high, and the staircase, like this, is narrow and inconvenient, a room is seldom clean and healthy. This cannot be so if it should be crowded. At my first visit in 1774 they had the Gaol-Fever, of which *J. Daverel* and several of his Prisoners, and some of their friends died.—No Infirmary: there is room to build one at the bottom of the yard. The Brewhouse is very fit for a Felons Day-room; which is much wanted.

AFTER the mortality mentioned above, all the Prisoners were new clothed by the Duke of *Beaufort*.

JOHN GABRIEL a Gardener near the town used to send each Prisoner every Quarter-day a six-penny loaf: and at his decease he bequeathed the same Donation. Prisoners do at present receive it; but there is no Memorial of the Legacy hung up.

A TABLE OF DEBTORS FEES as settled and allowed by the several Justices of the Peace for the County of *Monmouth* whose names are hereunto written the 10th August 1751: According to the direction of an Act of Parliament intituled &c.

Imprimis for entering the Action whereon each Prisoner is	} £. S. D.
first brought into Custody either on <i>Process</i> , <i>Capias</i> La-	
<i>titat Execution</i> or <i>Writ</i> of <i>Excom ad Capiendum</i>	

0 : 18 : 4

For

For entering and discharging every second and other Action	£. S. D.
upon <i>Process Capias Latitat</i> or <i>Execution</i>	— } 0 : 13 : 4
For receiving and entering every declaration against Prisoners	} 0
in custody — — —	
For the Certificate of the want of a declaration in order to	} 0 : 6 : 8
sue out a writ of <i>Superfedeas</i> — —	
For a Copy of each Warrant against each Prisoner	— } 0 : 3 : 4
For receiving and entering every Warrant against each	} 0 : 2 : 6
defendant in custody — —	
For the Under Keeper or Turnkey upon each Action and Writ	0 : 2 : 6

L O D G I N G S.

Every Prisoner that lies in the Keeper's Lodgings in the	} 0 : 2 : 6
Sheriff's Ward pays <i>per week</i> — —	
Every Prisoner that lies in the Sheriff's Ward in his own	} 0 : 1 : 6
lodgings pays <i>per week</i> — —	

THE Names of the Justices who signed and allowed
the above Fees.

THO^s. MORGAN
CAPEL HANBURY
JA^s. TUDER MORGAN
J. LEWIS

CHA^s. VAN Jun^r.
JOHN CHAMBRE
E. BRADBURY

Examined and allowed by the

Hon^{ble} Sir THOMAS DENNISON Kn^t

AND THE

Hon^{ble} Mr. BARON CLIVE

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT U S K.

THIS Prison was formerly a Chapel. On the ground-floor is a room for men, and another for women. There are two work-rooms at top of the house; but I saw no Prisoners there.—The Keeper's wife told me that many years ago the Prison was crowded; and herself, her father, who was then Keeper, and many others of the family, had the Gaol-Fever: three of them, and several Prisoners died of it. The danger of such a calamity for the future would be much lessened, if an additional room or two were built in the Garden. There is a Court-yard, with a Pump, which is seldom in order.—Keeper's Salary £20: Fees 5s. 6d. no Table.

1774, Aug. 21, Prisoners 2, .

1776, Sep. 6, - - - 3.

COUNTY GAOL, GLOUCESTER CASTLE.

GAOLER, *William Williams.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, - - - £1 : 0 : 10.

Felons at Assize, - - - 0 : 17 : 8,

at Quarter Sessions, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, £6 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, each a six-penny loaf in two days.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 24, 15 - - 17,

1774, Aug. 8, 20 - - 48,

1775, Dec. 5, 13 - - 24,

1776, Sep. 5, 8 - - 35,

---- Dec. 15, 10 - - 41. (*See Remarks.*)

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Evans.*

Duty---Sunday, Wednesday, Friday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, None : but on applying to a Justice.

GLOUCESTER CASTLE

REMARKS. IS also one of the County Bridewells: yet only one Court-yard for all Prisoners; and one small Day-room, twelve feet by ten, for Men and Women-felons. The night-room (the *Main*) for Men-felons, though up many stone steps, is close and dark; and the floor is so ruinous, that it cannot be washed. Adjoining to the Main, there are other night-rooms for Fines &c. men and women separate. Fines have also their separate day-room. Many Prisoners died here in 1773; and always, except in my last visit, I saw some sick in this Gaol. The large Dunghill that one constantly sees near the stone steps may be one cause of it.—The whole Prison is much out of repair. Some alterations are now making at the Gateway. I hope the Gentlemen will consider the dreadful condition of the other Buildings.

THE upper rooms of the Castle were the Bridewell; but they are not now used except occasionally for a Prisoner that has the Small-Pox &c. there being no Infirmary.

OF the Felons &c. in September and December last, thirteen were Transports: most of them convicted at Lent Assize 1775. About twenty were Fines; who not having the County allowance, nor any employment, were in September very pitiable objects indeed; half naked, and almost famished. But in December their appearance was much altered. Mr. *Raikes* and other Gentlemen took pity on them, and generously contributed toward the feeding and cloathing them.—Mr. Williams has £10 a year as Bridewell Keeper.

IN this Gaol were some Prisoners, who had been arrested by Exchequer Writs; in which an Officer is commanded “to bring
“ the

“ the body before the Barons of the Exchequer---at Westminster---
 “ to answer our Sovereign Lord the King concerning divers tref-
 “ passes, contempts, and offences &c.” The Prisoners are called
Contempts. In different parts of the Kingdom, there are many Pri-
 soners detained by such Writs, which are indeed numerous.

A TABLE OF DEBTORS FEES allowed by the---Justices---
 for the County of *Gloucester* at the *Booth-hall* 15 July 1729.
 Approved---by the Judge of Assize---19th same month according
 to---an Act entituled &c.

To wit

	£.	S.	D.
Imprimis. for entering the Action whereon each Prisoner is first brought into custody either on <i>Process</i> , <i>Capias</i> , <i>La- titat</i> , <i>Execution</i> or writ of <i>Excom ad Capiendum</i>	}	0	18
For entering and discharging every second and other Action upon <i>Process</i> , <i>Capias</i> , <i>Latitat</i> or <i>Execution</i> —	}	0	13 : 4
For receiving and entering every declaration against Prisoners in custody — — —	}	0	
For the Certificate of the want of a declaration in order to sue out a writ of <i>Superfedeas</i> , — —	}	0	6 : 8
For a Copy of each Warrant against each Prisoner —	}	0	3 : 4
For receiving and entering every Warrant against each defen- dant in custody — — —	}	0	2 : 6
For the Under Keeper or Turnkey upon each Action or Writ		0	2 : 6

LODGING.

Every Prisoner who lies in the Keeper's Lodgings in the Sheriff's Ward, being the Castle; pays by the week — — — —	}	0	2 : 6
Every Prisoner who lyes in the Sheriff's Ward in his own Lodgings pays by the week — —	}	0	1 : 6

GLOU-
CESTER
CASTLE.

THE names of the justices who signed and allowed the
FEES at the last *Sessions*

WILL^m. HODGES

J TEMPLE

ED FIELD

J STEPHENS

THO COOKE

K DELABERE

C HYATT

NATH^l LYE

FR WILLIS

MAYN^d COLCHESTER

THO^s HAYWARD

REG WINNIATT

THO SYKE.

THE names of the Justices and Judge of Assize who allowed and
confirmed the above FEES at the last *Assize*

THO COOKE

J STEPHENS

ED FIELD

THO HAYWARD.

I HAVE reviewed and examined the above Table of Fees and do
confirm the same

ROB. PRICE.

O T H E R

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S .

LAWFORD'S GATE, BRISTOL, built 1716, has four
rooms, eighteen feet by sixteen: in two of them are beds for
those who pay. There is a small room in which Felons sleep.
No chimneys. Court-yard twenty two feet by eighteen;
with a pump. It is not secure; and Prisoners are always con-
fined

fin'd in their rooms. It may be enlarged from the Keeper's Garden; and should be made secure, that Prisoners may use it, and have access to the pump. The Keeper readily agreed with me in that opinion. He is a Sheriff's Officer: Salary £10: Fees 6s. 8d. no Table. Straw ten shillings a quarter: allowance, if a Prisoner be very poor, 2d. a day: no employment. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. By a Register kept in the Prison, it appears that in eight years and a half to September 1776 there were committed to it 572 Prisoners.

1774,	Aug. 23,	Prisoners 2,
1775,	Dec. 8,	- - 3,
1776,	---- 16,	- - 6.

BERKELEY. QUITE out of repair. Only one room for men and women: no chimney: yard not secure: no water: no straw. The sensible old Keeper lamented the bad effects of close confinement in idleness, upon the health of even young strong Prisoners. Many such, he said, he had known quite incapable of working for some weeks after their discharge. He told me, that some years ago his Prisoners used to grind malt for a penny a bushel; and the Justices would not licence any Victualler whose malt was not ground here: but that of late years they have done no work at all. No allowance. Keeper *Francis Norman*: his Salary £20: Fees 4s. 4d. no Table. He wrote me a List of his Prisoners for four years past; which I will transcribe.

1774,	Aug. 22,	Prisoners 3, two Men, one Woman.
1775,	Dec. 6,	- - None.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

ACCOUNT of PRISONERS in the BRIDEWELL at BERKELEY.

In the Year 1771, Committed to Labour and Correction, Prisoners 21,

Nothing expended,

Nothing earned.

1772, Ditto, - - - - - 20,

Nothing expended,

Nothing earned.

1773, Ditto, - - - - - 19,

Nothing expended,

Nothing earned.

1774, Ditto, - - - - - 15,

Nothing expended,

Nothing earned.

1775, Ditto to Midsummer Sessions, - - - 4,

Nothing expended,

Nothing earned.

FRANCIS NORMAN.

CIRENCESTER. THE ground-floor is the Keeper's shop for garden feeds; and his kitchen &c. On the first story is a room about sixteen feet by eleven for men: one corner of it is parted off for a bed-room, called the *Cub*, eight feet by five. On the second story is a larger room for women.—The whole out of repair; and the yard not secure enough to let the Prisoners have the use of it.—No allowance to any but Felons occasionally committed hither. No employment. Keeper's Salary £13: he pays Rent £12.

1776, Sep. 4, Prisoners 3.

WINCHCOMB.

WINCHCOMB. In this Bridewell Prisoners were formerly kept all together in the Cellar. Now they are in the Garrets: men in one, women in another; each about fourteen feet square: roof and floors meet: eight feet high to the ridge in the middle. A close glazed window in each: no chimney. Prisoners always confined to their rooms: court-yard not secure. The County have not laid out any thing upon the House for many years; and the whole is quite out of repair. It is the Keeper's Freehold: he is upwards of fourscore; his Salary *per* Receipts £12 : 10 : 0, in fact £12. Fees 13s. 4d. no Table. Licence for Beer. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. Allowance, if charged with Felony, three-pennyworth of bread a day. No straw.

BRIDE-
WELLS &c.

1776, Dec. 14, Prisoners, 1 Felon

2 Women Delinquents spinning.

IN THIS COUNTY IS ALSO

ST. BRIAVEL'S GAOL FOR DEBTORS.

THE Property of Lord Berkeley. It is in the *Forest of Dean*. One room for men, greatly out of repair: no yard: no water: no allowance: no firing. One of the two sickly objects I found there, told me he had been confined a twelvemonth, and never once out of the dismal room: the other almost as long.—A room above for women: none there.—Keeper no Salary.

1775, Dec. 4, Prisoners 2.

GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *William Jeynes*.

Salary, none: he pays £4 : 4 : 0 a year to the Sheriffs.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 8,

Felons, 0 : 12 : 10.

Transports, £6 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, three shillings a week. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, three-pennyworth of bread a day each.

Garnish, £0 : 3 : 4.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Nov. 24, 3 - - 4,

1775, Dec. 5, 7 - - 7,

1776, Sep. 6, 2 - - 2,

---- Dec. 15, 2 - - 6.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None; but on applying to the Mayor.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL, the North-gate, is too small. Debtors Felons and Petty Offenders, who cannot pay for beds, all together; but women separated at night. No Court-yard; but Debtors have the privilege of walking upon the Leads.

THE Gaoler put down a Pump at his own expence; and for reimbursement he deducts three pence a week out of three shillings a week which the City pays Debtors in common. On the 13th of December Prisoners have ten shillings worth of bread from an Estate in *Hemsted* near this City. It is sent in two-penny loaves. No Memorial of it in the Gaol.

HE also keeps the City Bridewell at the East-gate: but that is out of repair; and Offenders are committed to this Gaol.

Gloucester City.

A TABLE of CHAMBER RENT and FEES

belonging to the *North-gate* Gaol &c.

CHAMBER RENTS.

The best room for each man three shillings *per* week.

The three bed-rooms for each man two shillings and four pence *per* week.

The chamber called *Daw's-nest* three shillings *per* week.

The little chamber called *Catt-bele* two shillings and four pence *per* week.

The little room on the first floor two shillings and four pence *per* week.

F E E S.

			£.	s.	D
Sheriff's Warrants of Writs out of King's Bench and Common Pleas, Gaoler 8s. 4d. Turnkey 1s. 4d.			0	9	8
All Execution-Warrants the same	—	—	0	9	8
City double Action	—	—	0	8	4
City single Action	—	—	0	4	8
Executions out of Court of Conscience	—	—	0	2	6
<i>Mittimus's</i>	—	—	0	12	10

GLOU-
CESTER
CITY.

Civit Gloucfs Ad Generalem Quartialem Seflionem &c. 5 Mar:---

4^{to} Georgii II---1730

WHEREAS by an Act made in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty---for the Relief &c.---no Fees---or Chamber rent to be taken---till fettled by three or more Justices---at the Quarter Seflions---and---signed by the Judge of Affize with three or more Justices---And whereas upon the Examination of the Gaoler of the Prifon of the North-gate of this City ---it appearing to us that the above---are the ancient and accustomed FEES---we having reviewed and moderated the faid Table of Fees in fome Articles do hereby allow and confirm the fame as they are now fettled.

Signed by us

JOHN SMALL *Mayor*

CUTLI PAYNE

THO CARILL

COUNTY

OR THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

COUNTY GAOL AT WINCHESTER.

GAOLER, *John White.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £1 : 0 : 0,

Felons, 1 : 7 : 4.

Transports, £5 : 5 : 0 each, and hire of waggon or
other carriage.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none : but on applying to the Justices.

*(See Remarks.)*Felons, a three-penny loaf each, every other day
(weight in Sep. 1774, 1lb. 15 oz.), and
the College allowance. *(See Remarks.)*

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Dec. 16, 21 - - 18,

1774, Sep. 24, 13 - - 21,

1775, Dec. 28, 15 - - 29,

1776, Feb. 27, 15 - - 23.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Westcomb.*

Duty---Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday.

Salary, lately augmented from £30 to £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Lipscob.*Salary, lately augmented from £30 to £50 for Felons,
Bridewell, and Common-side Debtors.

W I N C H E S T E R.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL is kept very clean; and the late alterations in it are improvements. The present Dungeon is down but five steps: it is boarded and has large windows. The former destructive Dungeon was darker, and down eleven steps: Mr. Lipscomb informed me that more than twenty Prisoners had died in it of the *Gaol Fever* in one year; and that his predecessor died of the same distemper. The Felons day room is commodiously enlarged. Their straw beds and coverlids are brought out and aired when the weather is fine. They have every day a clean towel hung on a roller: the prisoner who takes care of it and delivers it next day is paid a penny. If a little court, which is now shut up from the Gaol, and totally useless, were cleared, lowered, and opened towards the Prison, it would be very conducive to health and convenience.

ST. CROSS's *Hospital bread* (the *Dole*) is about a penny loaf given to each of the Prisoners six times a year: viz. on the eve of the following days, 10th August, 31st October, Christmas, Easter, 3d of May, and Whitfunday.

THE *College allowance* to Felons is, once a week, an ox's head, four sheeps heads and henges, about seventeen pints of oatmeal, three pints of salt, twelve loaves the size of twopenny ones, about twenty gallons of table beer, and generally three times a week the broken victuals. In Lent they have not the ox head, nor the other meat.

THE Gaoler has two guineas a year for keeping a bread account, to check the baker. The Justices also take care of this matter; and, in consequence, the quarterly bills, now the Prisoners have three halfpence a day, amount to no more than they did in the last Gaoler's and Baker's time when the allowance was but a penny a day.

Southton.

Southton. *fs Ad Generalem Quarterialem Sessionem---apud Winton---*
11^{mo}. Jan^{rii} 5^{to} Georgii II---1731 coram Ec.

A TABLE of FEES---settled---purfuant to an Act---the second year of his present Majesty---entitled an Act for the relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	s.	d.
At the entrance of every Felon for cleansing the Gaol and finding candles and all other common necessaries —	0	2	0
At the discharge of every Felon to the Gaoler —	1	5	4
To him for the second and every other indictment —	0	12	8
At the discharge of every Felon to the Turnkey —	0	2	0
For the second and every other indictment to him —	0	1	0
To the Gaoler for every Felon for his bed on the Master's-side weekly — — —	0	3	0
If two lye in the same bed he may take of each for lodging in such bed — — —	0	2	0
At the entrance of every Debtor for cleansing the Gaol and finding candle and other necessaries —	0	4	0
Of every Debtor for each week's lodging in the Gaoler's bed on the Master's side — —	0	2	6
For each Debtor discharged to the Gaoler —	1	0	0
Of him for the second and every other Action —	0	10	0
To the Turnkey at the discharge of every Debtor —	0	2	0
To him of such Debtor for the second and every other Action —	0	1	0
At the discharge of every person committed for Felony and whose bills shall be brought in <i>Ignoramus</i> and at the discharge of every person committed for not finding bail or for other misdemeanors under the degree of Felony no more than — —	0	13	4
For Copy of every Warrant for a Debtor —	0	1	0
For the Copy of every Commitment of a Felon —	0	1	0

H A M P S H I R E. W E S T E R N C I R C U I T.

And it is ordered---that the Gaoler---shall not---receive directly or indirectly---any other or greater Fees &c.---And for the better information of Prisoners ---that the under-written Clause in the said Act of Parliament be subscribed at the bottom of the Table of Fees to be hung up---in each and every room &c.

“ And be it further enacted---that every Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Gaoler &c.
“ ---shall permit---him or her---arrested to send for---any beer ale and
“ victuals or other necessary food from what place they please and also to
“ have---such bedding linnen &c.---as he she or they shall think fit &c.

Copy

ED STAWELI	THO ^s . BATES
JOHN FOYLE.	R. C. CHALONER COBB
ED HOOKER	BENJ WOODROOFE
ROB PYKE	
THO ^s . DURNFORD	RIC NEW JOHN ALWICK

A T W I N C H E S T E R I S

A PRISON FOR DEBTORS, the *Cheyney Court* in and for the Liberty of the *Soke* : Property of the Bishop. Out of repair. There is a Garden into which some Prisoners are admitted. The Bounty of the Duke of *Chandos* supplies this Prison every week with two gallon loaves and about twenty pounds of beef. Fees 16s. 8d. no Table.

1775, Dec. 28, Prisoners 6.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

WINCHESTER. THE three rooms are too close, and the yard too small for the Prisoners who are commonly numerous ;
especially

especially at Quarter Sessions, when they are brought hither from the other Bridewells. This Prison has been fatal to vast numbers. The misery of the Prisoners excited the compassion of the Duke of Chandos; who for some years past has sent them every week about thirty pounds of beef and two gallon loaves. A pump lately sunk: no straw. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors hung up. Keeper's Salary £40: Fees 7s. 8d. no Table. Licence, Beer and Wine. Allowance, a three-penny loaf in two days: no employment.

1774, Sep. 24, Prisoners 13,

1775, Dec. 28, - - -, 21.

GOSPORT. APARTMENTS convenient, but not kept clean. The yard airy. An oven to purify the cloaths, but no fuel allowed by the County. No straw. Keeper a Sheriff's Officer: Salary £40: Fees 6s. 8d. no Table. Licence, Beer and Wine. Allowance, two-pennyworth of bread a day: no employment. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors hung up.

1774, Sep. 27, Prisoners 2,

1776, Feb. 26, - - -, 5.

ODIAM. THREE rooms. The Keeper takes to himself for a brew-house, dairy &c. the middle room, which is far the largest: the other two are twelve feet by eleven each. Keeper a Sheriff's Officer: Salary £15: Fees 6s. 8d. no Table. No Licence. Allowance about a pound of bread a day: no straw: no employment. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

1776, Feb. 28, Prisoners 8.

NEWPORT in the *Isle of Wight*. This is the Keeper's property.

Two rooms; one of them quite dark: no yard: no water. Keeper told me his Salary was £19 : 15 : 0, for which he was to supply each Prisoner daily with three-halfpennyworth of bread, and three pints of water.

1774, Sep. 27, Prisoners none.

H E R E I S A L S O

NEWPORT GAOL. No yard: no water. Allowance three-halfpennyworth of bread: three pints of water. Gaoler's Salary £3.

1774, Sep. 27, Prisoners none.

IN this *County* are also at

S O U T H A M P T O N,

THE BAR GATE. SHERIFF's Ward for Debtors. Two rooms: in that for women, no chimney. There is no court-yard: no water. Keeper, the oldest Sergeant at Mace: Salary £5: Fees 13s. 4d. no Table. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors hung up.

1774, Sep. 24, Debtors 2,

1776, Feb. 26, - - 2.

GAOL FOR FELONS, lower end of the town. Two close rooms. A court-yard: no water. Gaoler's Salary £5. Prisoners allowance three-pennyworth of bread a day.

1774, Sep. 24, Felons none,

1776, Feb. 26, Ditto.

BRIDEWELL,

BRIDEWELL, joins to the Gaol. Three airy rooms up stairs: SOUTH-AMPTON.
 no yard: no water: no straw: no employment. Keeper, a
 junior Sergeant at Mace: Salary £2: Fees 3s. 4d. no Table.
 Prisoners allowance three-pennyworth of bread a day: ten
 shillings a year for bedding.

1774, Sep. 24, Prisoners none.
 1776, Feb. 26, - - - 2.

P O R T S M O U T H

TOWN GAOL. IN one of the rooms, which is large, Debtors
 and Felons lodge together. The upper rooms are for women: none
 in them. Gaoler is Sergeant at Mace: no Salary: Licence for Beer
 and Wine. Prisoners allowance, Debtors none; Felons four pence
 a day. No bedding nor straw.

I HAVE a copy of the Table of Fees hung up in this Gaol: it is
 signed by the Town-Clerk *George Huish* 30th June 1738. He writes
 at the title "Fees due to the Sergeants at Mace of the said Borough,
 "which I have known to be paid from the year 1693 and have been
 "informed were antiently paid."

For every Commitment 15s. 10d. out of which the Town-Clerk hath 3s. 6d.
 &c. &c. &c.

		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Sep. 24,	2	- 4,
1776,	Feb. 26,	2	- 1.

B A S I N G S T O K E

PRISON, FOR DEBTORS under £10, is one convenient room in
 the Keeper's Public-house. He has no Salary.

1776, Feb. 28, Prisoners none.

COUNTY GAOL AT SALISBURY.

GAOLER, *Thomas Biggs.*

Salary, none. But £80 a year (lately raised from £50)
to supply Felons as below. (See Remarks.)

Fees, Debtors, £1 : 1 : 0,

Felons, 1 : 6 : 4.

Transports, £4 : 4 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (See Remarks.)

Felons, a penny loaf a day each (*weight in*
Sep. 1774, 8 oz.): now 2d. a day;
i. e. 1½d. bread, ½d. a quart small
beer. (See Remarks.)

Garnish, Debtors Master's-side, - £0 : 8 : 8,

Felons and Common-side Debtors, 0 : 4 : 4.

Number of	-	-	Debtors.	Felons	&c.
-----------	---	---	----------	--------	-----

1773,	Dec.	13,	-	14	-	-	8,
-------	------	-----	---	----	---	---	----

1774,	Sep.	23,	-	12	-	-	9,
-------	------	-----	---	----	---	---	----

1775,	Dec.	27,	-	21	-	-	15,
-------	------	-----	---	----	---	---	-----

1776,	Sep.	3,	-	7	-	-	12.
-------	------	----	---	---	---	---	-----

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Vanderplank.*

Duty---Friday.

Salary, £40; of which £20 is a Legacy. (See Remarks.)

SURGEON, Mr. *Crompton.*

Salary, £10 : 10 : 0 for Felons and Common-side Debtors.

SALISBURY.

S A L I S B U R Y.

THE PRISON in this City called *Fisberton-Anger Gaol* (from REMARKS. the name of the Parish in which it stands) near a fine stream, is also one of the COUNTY BRIDEWELLS. Only one yard. No day-room for Common-side Debtors, nor Felons: each sort have their fire on a brick hearth raised in the middle of their respective lodging-rooms, without chimney. The Debtors room over the Felons. Women-felons have a separate room, more commodious.

MR. BIGGS has £6 : 13 : 4 Salary for the Bridewell; and £10 a year for Fees of Prisoners acquitted at Quarter Sessions. He pays Window-tax £3 : 15 : 0.

THE last time I was there, I saw a new building in the yard; a stable, cart-house, and brew-house; with an Infirmary over them; one room for men, another for women. I could not help wishing that the lower part instead of stable &c. had been two day-rooms with fire-places, one for Common-side Debtors, another for Felons.

THAT part of the Prison which was the Bridewell is not secure; and Petty Offenders are confined in the Gaol.

JUST without the Prison-gate is a round staple fixed in the wall: through it is put a chain, at each end of which a Common-side Debtor padlocked by the leg, stands offering to those who pass by, nets, laces, purses &c. made in the Prison. The two whom I saw there last were *Crown Debtors* not cleared by the late Insolvent Act.

I HAVE been informed, that at Christmas, Felons chained together were permitted to go about; one of them carrying a sack or basket for food, another a box for money.

TWENTY pounds a year of the Chaplain's Salary is paid by Lord *Weymouth* by a Bequest of *Thomas Thynne*, Esq. who bound for Payment the Manors of *Weobly* and *Rofs* in the County of *Hereford*. The Bequest was recognized by Lord *Weymouth* in a Deed of Settlement dated 2d November 1709.

LORD PEMBROKE pays a Legacy of £5 a year; part to the Chaplain himself, viz. a guinea for a hat; the remainder to be by him distributed among the Prisoners. Mr. *Smith* of *Salisbury* left the Interest of £50 to be divided among them. No Memorial of any Legacy hung up in the Gaol.

--- *Die Julii, 3^o Georgii II Anno Dom 1729*

A TABLE of FEES now and heretofore usually demanded and also for CHAMBER RENT &c.---according to an Act-intituled an Act for the Relief &c.

	£.	S.	D.
For entering and discharging every <i>Action</i> or <i>Process Capias</i> } or <i>Latitas</i> —	1	:	
Entering and discharging of every second Action —	0	: 10	: 0
Entering and discharging every <i>Capias utlegat</i> —	0	: 10	: 0
For the Under Keeper or Turnkey each Action and Writ	0	: 1	: 0

F E L O N S.

For every commitment and discharge by a Justice of Peace or } in Court —	1	: 5	: 4
For every commitment for not finding bail for good } behaviour — — — —	0	: 13	: 4

For

		£.	s.	d.
For every commitment and discharge of bastardy	—	0	13	4
For every <i>Ignoramus</i> upon Felony	—	0	13	4
For every commitment and discharge on the Statute of <i>Præmunire</i>	1	5	4	
To the Under Keeper on each of the causes	—	0	1	0

L O D G I N G S.

Every Prisoner that lyes in the Keeper's lodging in the Prize	} 0 : 2 : 6
or Sheriff's Ward pays by the week	

WE whose names are here under written---at the General Quarter Sessions---held---at *Warminster*---do hereby---allow the same

H COKER

J MONTAGUE

JN^o. COOPERJN^o. EYLESTHO^s. PHIPPSEDW^d ASHEEDW^d YOUNGE.

THERE is also at SALISBURY the

CITY GAOL: the Property of the Bishop: out of repair. Two rooms for Felons, and three above them for Debtors. No Court-yard: no water: no straw. The Gaoler pays £8 a year to a Domestic of the Bishop. His Lordship sends to the Prisoners at Christmas thirty shillings worth of meat, and ten shillings worth of bread. Licence for Beer: Fees 14s. 4d. no Table.—Allowance, Debtors none: Felons three-halfpence a day.

Debtors. Felons &c.

1775, Dec. 27, 3 - - 2,

1776, Sep. 3, 2 - - 0, - 2 Deferters.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

O T H E R

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

DEVIZES. THIS is also the Town Gaol. It has two night-rooms for men, and two for women: but the day-room and court-yard with water, common.—A small work-shop; I saw no body in it.—An Infirmary of two rooms.—Four rooms for Master's-side Debtors.—All clean at my last visit; lately white-washed &c.

ALLOWANCE to Offenders three-halfpennyworth of bread a day (*weight in Sep. 1776, 18 ounces*), and a pint of small beer. Straw a guinea a year.

THERE was a Debtor from the Court of Requests, he had a wife and four small children. Twelve weeks confinement clears such Debtors.

Two or three years ago the Gaol-Fever carried off many: but as the Infirmary and some of the other rooms mentioned above have been built since that time, there is now little danger of that distemper; provided care be taken to separate Prisoners in the apartments built for that purpose. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

THE Gaoler has a Salary of £10, and keeps a public-house.

Debtors. Petty Offenders.

1774, Aug. 4, 3 - - 17,

1776, Sep. 4, 1 - - 13.

MARL-

MARLBOROUGH. ' A SMALL common work-room : a sizeable lodging-room for women : another for men : this is thirteen feet and a half by nine feet eight inches ; window eighteen inches by fifteen, not to the open air, but to the work-room, which has but one window. All these rooms are on the ground-floor ; and by a sewer within doors, they are made very offensive, especially the men's night-room ; in which, when I was there first, I saw one dying on the floor of the Gaol-Fever. The Keeper told me that just before one had died there, and another soon after his discharge. Up stairs are three rooms for those who pay. No court-yard : no water accessible to Prisoners : no straw. Allowance to Petty Offenders none ; Felons two-pennyworth of bread a day. Keeper's Salary lately raised from £20 to £50 in lieu of Fees ; which, in a Table dated 1671, were Felons £1 : 6 : 4, Petty Offenders £0 : 14 : 4 &c. Licence for Beer. At my two last visits, some Prisoners at work.

BRIDE-
WELLS.

I HEARD the Justices had viewed the *outside* of this Prison.

1774,	Aug. 5,	Prisoners 6,
1775,	Dec. 30,	- - - 8,
1776,	Dec. 17,	- - - 17.

COUNTY GAOL AT DORCHESTER.

GAOLER, *James Chaffey*.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, - - £1 : 3 : 9,

Felons at Affize, - 1 : 3 : 8,

Quarter Sessions, 0 : 17 : 4.

Transports, £2 : 12 : 6 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none ; but on applying to Justices.

Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day
(weight in Sep. 1774, 12½ oz.).

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 7,

Felons, 0 : 1 : 3.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1773, Dec. 14, 21 - - 9,

1774, Sep. 21, 19 - - 9,

1775, Dec. 26, 14 - - 7.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Dobney*.

Duty—Friday ; altered lately to Sunday and Wednesday.

Salary, raised lately from £30 to £50.

SURGEON, *Mr. Kenn*.

Salary, £30 for Debtors and Felons.

DORCHESTER.

D O R C H E S T E R.

THIS GAOL out of repair, and dirty. Only one yard. In REMARKS.
September 1774, two Debtors told me they had lived five or six
weeks on nothing but the County bread and water. In December
1775, the Small-Pox in the Gaol: no Infirmary. Clauses of Act
against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

MR. JOHN DERBY left twenty shillings a year for bread to be
distributed among the Prisoners on the four Quarter-days: no Me-
morial of this hung up.

MR. CHAFFEY has been Gaoler above forty-four years. I copied
a paper of Rules and Orders signed by him: the last article requires
Garnish of a New-comer.

THE following Table in the Gaol is hardly legible.

Dorset. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by---the Gaoler or
Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward at *Dorchester*---settled---
at *Shafton*---15th July---34th of George II---1760 pursuant to an Act
---intituled an Act for Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis for the Commitment Fee of every Prisoner for	}	0	13
Debt Damage Contempt or otherwise in Civil Suits			
though it be on several Actions — —			4
For the Chamber rent of every Prisoner so committed who	}	0	2
shall have a bed to himself and although there are more			
beds in the same room and who finds himself bed			
bedding and sheets weekly and every week —			0

	£.	S.	D.
If there be two Prisoners and no more in one bed finding	}	0	1
their own bed bedding and sheets then each of them			
to pay weekly and every week for Chamber rent			
Every Prisoner who at his own desire has a bed to himself	}	0	2
and although there are more beds than one in each room			
and the Keeper judge bedding and			
sheeting shall pay for such Chamber rent and for the			
use of each bed and bedding weekly and every week	}	0	1
Prisoners in one bed and no more in one bed and the			
Keeper finding bed bedding and sheets then every of			
them to pay weekly and every week for the use of such			
bed bedding and Chamber rent — — —	}	0	0
For the use of the Common room the Prisoner finding his			
bed and bedding — — —			
But if the Keeper finds bedding then — — —	}	0	0
For the Liberate and Discharge of every Prisoner out of the			
said Prison for Debt or otherwise in Civil Suits or			
Actions — — — —	}	0	2
For the Turnkey Fees of every Prisoner discharged —			

RIC BRODREPP

R RIGGS

J HANHAM

Jⁿ JENNINGS

E OKEDEN

JOHN FREKE

THE above written Fees have been perused by Us his Majesty's Justices of Assize for the *Western Circuit* at the Assizes held at *Dorchester* in and for the said County of *Dorset* the 24th day of July 1760 and we do approve the same

E WILMOT

W NOEL

Examined with the Original by JOHN WALLIS

Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Dorset*,

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SHERBORN.

Too small; and the ceilings low. Keeper's Salary £40: Fees 13s. 4d. no Table. Allowance a three-penny loaf in two days, *weight in Sep. 1774, 1lb. 15oz.* No employment. No straw. The Keeper told me he had spoken in behalf of his sick Prisoners to the Clerk of the Peace, who said "he thought the late Act did not extend to Bridewells."

THE Justices have very judiciously provided for the relief of Prisoners going to different Quarter Sessions. Their Order dated 12th April 1774 is as follows.

Sherborn, Dorset. THE great inhumanity that frequently happens unto the several Prisoners---conveyed to the different Quarter Sessions to be tryed---by the walking loaded with heavy irons---being taken into consideration---it is the Resolution and Order of this Court that for the future the Gaol-Keeper and Bridewell-Keeper shall provide for one Prisoner only a horse, for two or more a convenient cart or carriage for the conveying them: and to be allowed the sum of three pence *per* mile for one person; for two or more the sum of six pence a mile &c.

1774, Sep. 22, Prisoners 9.

P O O L

TOWN GAOL. Two rooms, down three steps. No water. Keeper, no Salary: Fees 13s. 4d. no Table. Allowance to Debtors and Felons 2s. 3d. a week each.

Debtor.	Felons.
1776, Feb. 26,	None.

BRIDEWELL, in the Work-house yard. Three small dirty rooms. Keeper is the Master of the Work-house, which he farms.

1776, Feb. 26, Prisoners none but a Lunatic.

HIGH GAOL AT EXETER, FOR FELONS.

GAOLER, *Benjamin Sherry.*

Salary, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, Felons, £0 : 14 : 4.

Transports, £1 : 1 : 0 each. (*See Remarks.*)

Licence, none. But he sells small beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Felons, twenty-two ounces of bread a day each.

Garnish, lately abolished.

Number of - - - - Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 18, - 20,

---- Sep. 12, - 14,

1775, Dec. 16, - 25.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Stabback.*

Duty---Sunday Sermon, and twice a week Prayers.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, *Mr. Rule.*

Salary, £42 for Gaol and Bridewell. (*See Remarks.*)

THIS GAOL is the Property of *John Rolle Walter, Esq.* whose Family had a Grant of it from the Duchy of Cornwall: the Gaoler pays him Rent £22 *per annum*. The house and yard too small: no sewer. The three night-dungeons down three steps are close and unhealthy:

REMARKS.

unhealthy: the windows too small. An Infirmary, commodious enough, is lately built; but the stairs that lead up to it are intolerably bad. The Prisoners make cabbage-nets for two pence a dozen; and purses of different sorts from four pence to seven pence a dozen: the Turnkey finds the twine and thread.—Two Sailors fined a shilling each, had £1 : 1 : 4 each to pay the Clerk of the Peace, besides the Gaoler's Fees. Mr. Rule the Surgeon told me that he was by contract excused from attending in the Dungeons any Prisoners that should have the Gaol-Fever.

THERE is no *Table of Fees*. But by the close of the Preamble at the Sheriff's Ward, the Table there seems to have included originally the Fees of this Gaol also.

THE Gaoler has for each *Transport* two guineas from the Merchant, to whom the County pays *per contract* £5.

ABOUT Christmas, the Gaoler permits his Prisoners to solicit Charity in the City. When I was last there the box was broke open, supposed by the person who conducted them and absconded. If any Gentleman would undertake the disposal of the Contributions, this would not only prevent such a fraud, but the money laid out for meat, firing &c. would be far more beneficial than their spending most of it in liquor.

It was commendable and exemplary in the Justices of this County to fix the Felons allowance by a *certain weight* of good bread, not variable with the price.

SHERIFF'S WARD, EXETER;

THE COUNTY PRISON FOR DEBTORS.

KEEPER, *John Jutsum.*

Salary, none.

Fees, £0 : 14 : 4.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number of - - - Debtors.

1774, Feb. 20, - 43,

---- Sep. 12, - 24.

1775, Dec. 15, - 34.

CHAPLAIN, None. On Sunday a Prisoner reads Prayers and dines with the Keeper.

SURGEON, None.

THE Sheriff's Ward or Prison is in the Parish of *St. Thomas the Apostle*, in the County of *Devon*. REMARKS.

THE rooms are large and convenient, but out of repair. Court-yard spacious. Good rules of oeconomy. An humane Keeper. He has a good fire for Common-side Debtors—he said he would gladly relinquish his Fees for a Salary of £100—and told me that during his time, about twelve years, no more than four or five Debtors had obtained their aliment, *the Groats*.

1760 SHERIFF'S WARD.

Devon, **A**T the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at
to wit. the Castle of *Exon* the 15th Jan. 1760 before *Richard*
Beavis Esq. George Tanner, William Clifford Martin, William Kittson,
Esqrs. and others &c. The Court having considered the report of
Sir Richard Warwick Bamfylde Bart. Sir George Younge Bart. Henry
Crewes Esq. and John Snow Clerk, Justices of &c.---appointed to en-
 quire into Fees taken by the present Keeper and Gaoler of this Coun-
 ty, and having considered the Table of Fees heretofore taken by the
 Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward, and the Fees taken by the Keeper of
 the High Gaol and Keeper of the Bridewell of this County doth in
 pursuance of an Act---entitled &c.---settle and establish the following
 Table of Rates and Fees of the Keepers of the said several Prisons &c.

A TABLE of the RATES and FEES allowed to be taken
 by the Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward for the County of *Devon.*

For the commitment fee of every Prisoner for debt, damages,	£.	S.	D.
and contempts though it be on several actions or pro-	0	:	13
cesses only	—	—	—
To the Turnkey	—	—	0 : 1 : 0
For every liberate	—	—	0 : 2 : 0
For the use of a bed in a single room for one person by the week	0	:	3 : 0
The use of a room where there are two or more beds and two	}		
lodge in a bed each person by the week			
The use of the common room if the Keeper finds bedding	}		
each person by the week			
If the Prisoner finds bedding	—	—	nothing

WE do hereby approve and ratify the Table of Fees above written
 pursuant to the said Statute

R^d WARWICK BAMFYLDE
 NICH^s NUTCOMBE BLUETT
 HENRY CREWES.

E WILMOT
 WM. NOEL

RULES

RULES AND ORDERS to be observed in the *Sheriff's Ward*
or Prison for the County of *Devon*. CHAS HAYNE, *Sheriff*,

NO Prisoner to abuse the Turnkeys--- if they do---to be confined.

IF Turnkeys use them ill---to complain to Under-Sheriff or Keeper.

DOORS of lodging rooms--- to be unlocked---in winter---at sun rising
---in summer, at six.

PRISONERS to be called over within the fore-door---at candle-lighting
---and locked up in their several rooms at nine at night.

FORE-GATE to be locked at nine at night in summer, at eight in winter.

NO Prisoner---to go outside of the rails towards the fore-gate.

NO comber or weaver to work in lodging rooms.

NO Prisoner's Family, or Wife, to lodge in the Prison without consent of Keeper.

NO Prisoner to be without the fore-door of the Prison-house on Sundays in time of Divine Service.

NO person to bring any Spirituous Liquors into the Prison.

AFTER the door is shut at night no large jugs of beer to be brought,
but pints or quarts may be put in at the window.

NO Prisoner to throw any rubbish in the pump yard.

NO Prisoner to keep any dog.

NO wood to be cut or cleaved in the chambers---it spoils the
plaistering.

KEEPER to place any Prisoner where he thinks proper for safety.

NO Prisoner to remove his bed without Keeper's consent.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT EXETER,
IN ST. 'THOMAS'S.

SPACIOUS, but out of repair: the windows small and glazed; yet no casements. An Infirmary.—Keeper's Salary £60: no Fees. He is a Woollen Manufacturer, and employs some of his Prisoners. Others of them might work in the large Garden and Yard at Rope-making, Packthread-spinning &c. His number of Prisoners for three years was in 1772, 92; in 1773, 163; in 1774, 144. When I was there last, eight or ten of the Prisoners were women; and yet the house was dirty. Allowance, two-pennyworth of bread a day (*weight in Sep. 1774, 19½ ounces*). The County have appointed a Chaplain, with a Salary of £30, and a House joining to the Prison which he lets for £6 a year.

1774, Sep. 12, Prisoners 22,
1775, Dec. 24, - - 34.

EXETER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Sarah Strong.*

Salary, £20.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 16 : 4,

Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Transports, the Expence.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day each.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 20, 11 - - 1,

1775, Dec. 15, 7 - - 2.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None. But ordered for Felons by the Chamber upon occasion.

THIS GAOL, called the *South-gate Prison*, has in the Keeper's house, convenient apartments for *Debtors*. The three wards on the other side of the gateway, for *Felons*, are very close and offensive: no chimney: no court-yard: no water: no sewer. REMARKS.

HERE are sent fifty-one penny loaves every week to the Debtors; if only one, he has the whole, if more, they are equally divided amongst

EXETER
CITY.

them: from what Legacies they come is not known in the Gaol, as no other Memorial is hung up than two painted boards, which contain Memorials of sundry Bequests. They are not dated; one of them seems ancient. I will transcribe the Legacies from these after the Table of Fees.

City and County of the } FEES of the Gaoler or Keeper---of the
City of *Exon* (to wit) } Gaol---called the *Compter*---at the *South-
Gate*---settled---at the General Quarter Sessions---held at the *Guild-Hall*
---10th April---11th George II---1738---in pursuance of an Act for
the Relief of Insolvent Debtors &c.

				£.	S.	D.
For the Commitment Fee of every Prisoner for Debt,				}	0	13
Damages, Contempt or otherwise though it be on						
several Actions or Processes	—	—	—			
To the Turnkey	—	—	—		0	1
For every <i>Liberate</i>	—	—	—		0	2
For the use of a bed in a single room for one person <i>per week</i>					0	3
For the use of a room wherein are two or more beds, and				}	0	2
two lodge in each bed, then for each bed			—			
For the use of the Common room the Prisoner finding the bed,					0	0
But the Keeper finding the bed then <i>per week</i>			—		0	1

ARTHUR CULME *Mayor*

NATH^L DEWDNEY

THO^S COPPLESTON

THE above Table of Fees hath been reviewed and confirmed by us
his Majesty's Justices of Assize for the *Western Summer Circuit*
held in and for the City of *Exon* and County of the same City.
24th July 1738.

J FORTESCUE

WM THOMPSON

LEGACIES.

LEGACIES.

EXETER
CITY.

A MEMORIAL of certayne Guyftes to the yeerlie value of Twenty Poundes geeven by *Laurence Seldon*, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife, to be distributed by the Maior and Bayliffes of the Cittie of *Exon* for ever as followith :

		Shills	
		<i>d</i>	yeerly
In Bread weeklie to the Poore	{ Prisoners in the Kinges Gaole neer the Castell of Exon }	6	26
	{ Prisoners in the Sherives Warde, Gaole, and Counter of the Cittie of Exon }	8 2 . 6	£ 6 . 10 . 0

THE other articles in this piece of antiquity, such as 2s. 6d. a year to the Mayor of the City &c. I must omit as foreign to my purpose.

THE MEMORIAL on the other board is as follows :

Exon

Southgate. MRS. *Hester Reed* gave sixpence a week for ever, to this
* Prison to be paid out of a Tenement called *Ven* in the Parish of
Culemton, and laid out in middling wheat bread and distributed always
to the Prisoners in the *Shew*. *

* The *Shew* or *Shoe* is the Common ward for poor Debtors, who beg by letting down a shoe.

PLYMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms for Felons; and a large room above for Debtors. One of the former, the *Clink*, seventeen feet by eight, about five feet and a half high, with a wicket in the door seven inches by five to admit light and air. To this, as I was informed, three men who were confined near two months under sentence of Transportation, came by turns for breath. The door had not been opened for five weeks when I with difficulty entered to see a pale inhabitant. He had been there ten weeks under sentence of Transportation, and said he had much rather have been hanged than confined in that noisome cell. No yard: no water: no sewer. The Gaolers live distant: they are three Sergeants at Mace. Fees 15s. 10d. no Table. Allowance to Debtors, none but on application: Felons two-pennyworth of bread a day. No straw.

		Debtors.		Felon.
1774,	Sep. 15,	3	-	1,
1775,	Dec. 17,	0	-	0.

C O U N T Y G A O L A T L A U N C E S T O N ,
 .
 F O R F E L O N S .

GAOLER, *John Mules*, Deputy, under *Coryndon Carpenter Esq.*
 Constable of the Castle.

Salary, lately augmented by the County from £8 to £12.

Fees, Felons, £0 : 16 : 8.

Transports, 4d. a mile each.

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Felons, a three-penny loaf each in two days;
 white or brown at their option (*weight*
in Dec. 1775, of white bread 1 lb. 10 oz.
brown 2 lb. 2 oz.).

Number of - - - Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 19, - 11,

---- Sep. 13, - 8,

1775, Dec. 23, - 6.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Lethbridge*.

• Duty--- Tuesday and Friday.

Salary, lately reduced from £50 to £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Bennet*.

Salary, £15.

LAUNCESTON.

L A U N C E S T O N.

REMARKS. **THIS GAOL**, though built in a large yard belonging to the old ruinous Castle, is very small; house and court measuring only fifty two feet by forty four; and the house not covering half that ground. The Prison is a room or passage twenty three feet and a half by seven and a half, with only one window two feet by one and a half:—and three Dungeons or Cages on the side opposite the window: these are about six and half feet deep; one nine feet long; one about eight; one not five: this last for women. They are all very offensive. No chimney: no drains: no water: damp earth floors: no Infirmary. The yard not secure; and Prisoners seldom permitted to go out to it. Indeed the whole Prison is out of repair, and yet the Gaoler lives distant. I once found the Prisoners chained two or three together. Their provision is put down to them through a hole in the floor of the room above (used as a Chapel); and those who serve them there, often catch the fatal fever. At my first visit I found the Keeper, his Assistant, and all the Prisoners but one, sick of it: and heard that a few years before, many Prisoners had died of it; and the Keeper and his wife in one night.

I LEARNED that a woman who was discharged just before my first visit (by the Grand Jury making a collection for her Fees) had been confined three years by the Ecclesiastical Court; and had three children in the Gaol. There is no Table of Fees.

THE King, of his Royal Bounty, has offered TWO THOUSAND POUNDS towards a new Gaol; but nothing is done by the County.

I WAS edified by the serious behaviour of the Chaplain at Prayers.

The

The Prisoners respect him, and were very attentive. He has a large family : I was sorry for the late reduction of his Salary.

THE Mayor sends the Prisoners weekly one shilling's worth of bread : no memorial of the legacy in the Gaol. Transports have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BODMIN.

THE County pays £20 a year for this Prison. It is much out of repair ; and the walls round the yard not safe enough to let Prisoners use it. The night rooms are two garrets, with small sky-lights seventeen inches by twelve, close glazed. I was informed that a few years ago the Gaol-Fever was very fatal, not only in the Prison, but also in the Town. Keeper's Salary lately raised from £20 to £28. Fees 16s. 8d. no Table. Allowance a three-penny loaf in two days ; (*weight, Dec. 1775, 31 oz.*) No employment. A Surgeon to this Bridewell ; his Salary £20.

1774, Sep. 14, Prisoners 19,

1775, Dec. 22, - - - 29.

S H E R I F F ' s W A R D A T B O D M I N ,

T H E C O U N T Y P R I S O N F O R D E B T O R S .

KEEPER, *Joseph Gatty.*

Salary, £25. /

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 13 : 4,

Befides 0 : 4 : 1 to the *Sheriff*.

Licence, of late none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 0.

Number of - - - Debtors.

1774, Sep. 14, - 19,

1775, Dec. 22, - 18.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. THIS PRISON, for which the Sheriff pays £20 a year, is out of repair. A spacious back-yard, with a stream running through it. The Keeper pays Window-tax £3 : 7 : 0, and I saw some windows were stopped up.—He said he had been Keeper above twenty years; and during the whole time had but four Prisoners who obtained from their Creditors the allowance commonly called the *Groats*.

FALMOUTH

FALMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms : no court-yard : no water.

1775, Dec. 19, Prisoners none.

TRURO TOWN GAOL.

BUILT about two years ago upon a good plan. Two houses in front, for the two Sergeants at Mace who are the Keepers. Cross the yard is the Prison; which consists of four convenient rooms, two of them vaulted : no pump.

1775, Dec. 18, Prisoners none.

PENZANCE TOWN GAOL.

Two close rooms : no court-yard : no water.

1775, Dec. 21, Prisoners none.

AT PENZANCE is also

A PRISON for the Hundred and Liberties of PENWITH,

THE Property of Lord *Arundel*. Two rooms in the Keeper's stable-yard; but distant from his house, and quite out of sight and heating. The room for men is full eleven feet square, and six high : window eighteen inches square : no chimney. Earth floor ; very damp. The door had not been opened for four weeks when I went in; and then the Keeper began shoveling away the dirt.—There was only one Debtor, who seemed to have been robust, but was grown pale by ten weeks close confinement, with little food, which he had from a brother, who is poor and has a family. He said, the dampness of the Prison, with but little straw, had obliged him (he spoke with sorrow) to send for the bed on which some of his children lay.

D d d

He

He had a wife and ten children, two of whom died since he came thither, and the rest were almost starving.—He has written me a letter since, by which I learn that his distress was not mitigated, and that he had a companion, miserable as himself.—No allowance. Keeper no Salary : Fees 8s. 4d. Every action, no Table.

A YEAR or two ago five Prisoners, I was informed, grew desperate by what they suffered in this wretched Prison, and broke out.

1775, Dec. 21, Prisoner 1.

L O S T W I T H I E L G A O L F O R D E B T O R S ,

Is the Property of the Duke of *Cornwall*, Lord of the *Stannaries*. It was lately repaired and whitewashed. The Rules extend over the whole Borough. The Keeper told me that he lately had a Prisoner who was arrested for £6 : the man had a large family, and not a bad character ; yet the Plaintiff paid him his groats for two years ; and dying then, bound his Estate for the continual Payment of them : but the Insolvent Act freed the Prisoner and the Estate.—Keeper no Salary : Fees 13s. 4d. no Table.

1774, Sep. 14, Prisoners 4.

1775, Dec. 18, - - 2.

P E N R Y N G A O L F O R D E B T O R S .

ST. LEONARD'S Chapel : the Property of the Earl of *Godolphin*. One room thirteen feet square, six high : window about two feet by one foot four inches. Keeper (a woman) complained of paying Rent £4, and of the Prison window being taxed with those in her house.

1775, Dec. 19, Prisoners none.

C O U N T Y

COUNTY GAOL AT IVELCHESTER.

GAOLER, *Edward Scadding.*

Salary, of late, £25.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 4,

. Felons, 0 : 6 : 8.

Transports, £3 : 12 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, two pence a day each, money ; lately
altered to the value in standard-bread.

Garnish, £0 : 3 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Feb. 21, 31 - - 22,

---- Aug. 2, 45 - - 18,

1775, Dec. 14, 34 - - 17.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Dumett* ; now Rev. Mr. *Pester*.

Duty—Sunday, Wednesday, Friday.

Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Sborland*.

Salary, £8.

I V E L C H E S T E R.

REMARKS. THE GAOL is near the river, and has no offensive sewers. The apartments roomy; but the court-yards too little.* They might be enlarged eastward. Men-felons have no day-room: a room, which is fit, and seems to have been designed for that use, is taken by the Gaoler for a stable, Affizes never held here. Prisoners are moved for trial to the Bridewell at *Taunton*; or to *Bridgewater* where the Prison is only one room; or to *Wells* where there is no Prison at all: and yet, at Midsummer Assize 1775 the Prisoners were kept in that City eight days.

EVERY time I was here I saw one Thomas Hayes who was committed by order of the Ecclesiastical Court.

Ivelchester, Somersetshire. July 29 1761

A True Copy of the RULES and FEES &c. belonging to *Ivelchester* Gaol signed by the underwritten Gentlemen.

		£.	s.	d.
First To the Fees at the Discharge of the Debtor	—	0	13	4
To the Turnkey	— — —	0	1	0
For every Debtor's lodging singly weekly including the	} — —	0	1	6
use of a bed and bedding				
But if two lodge together each to pay weekly	—	0	0	9
The Gaoler is not to compel any Debtor to lodge single.				

	£.	S.	D.
If a Debtor has a bed and bedding of his own then to pay } weekly — — — — — }	0	1	0
If he lodges in the Out-wards, to pay <i>per week</i> —	0	0	6
If a bed of his own — — — — —	0	0	0

EDWD^d PHELIPS Esq.

Rev. Dr. CAMPLIN Doctor of Laws.

JN^o BRIGDALE,

WM^m RODBARD,

GILES STRANGWAY,

Justices of the Peace.

THESE Laws were approved of and signed by the under-written
Judges July 29. 1761

EARDLY WILMOT
WM^m NOEL

Examined by JOHN DONNE Clerk of the Peace

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

TAUNTON. CONVENIENT apartments, court-yard, pump &c.

If the windows, especially that in the sick ward (lately added) were enlarged, and the Prison be constantly kept as clean as it was last time I saw it, they would have little to apprehend from the Gaol-Fever; which, six years ago, for want of an Infirmary and separation, infected the whole Prison, so that of nineteen Prisoners eight died.—Allowance two-pence a day:

no

BRIDE-
WELLS.

no employment. Keeper's Salary £25: Fees 14s. 4d. no Table. Licence for Beer. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

THE County have generously gone to the limit of the Act; and appointed to the Chaplain of this Bridewell, and of that at *Shepton-Mallet* (as well as to the Chaplain of the County-Gaol) a Salary of £50.

1774,	Aug. 2,	Prisoners 7,
----	Sep. 10,	- - 5,
1775,	Dec. 14,	- - 16.

SHEPTON-MALLET. ONE day-room for men and women.

Men's night-room too close; only one small window. The women's night-room too little; the Keeper has taken what seems to have been part of it, to make his malt-loft.—He told me his Prison was some years ago so unhealthy that he buried three or four a week: no Infirmary. He is a Sheriff's Officer. Licence for Beer: Salary £26: Fees 14s. 4d. no Table. Allowance two pence a day: no employment. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. Chaplain, *see Taunton*.

1774,	Feb. 21,	Prisoners 44,
----	Aug. 3,	- - 10,
1775,	Dec. 13,	- - 29.

BRISTOL CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Henry Williams*; now *William Driver*.

Salary, none. Gown-money £2 a year.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 8,

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, £5 : 5 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a pennyworth of bread a day, before Trial;

two-pennyworth of bread after Conviction.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 7.

Number of	-	-	Debtors.	Felons &c.
-----------	---	---	----------	------------

1774,	Feb. 22,	-	58	- - 38,
-------	----------	---	----	---------

----	Aug. 23,	-	33	- - 15,
------	----------	---	----	---------

1775,	Dec. 7,	-	36	- - 16,
-------	---------	---	----	---------

1776,	Dec. 16,	-	35	- - 18.
-------	----------	---	----	---------

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Easterbrook*.Duty---Sunday, Wednesday, Friday. (*See Remarks.*)

Salary, £36.

SURGEON, Mr. *Abel Dagge*.

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

BRISTOL-NEWGATE.

REMARKS. THIS NEWGATE (as that in the Metropolis) stands in the midst of the City. It is too small for the general number of Prisoners. For Debtors there are about fifteen rooms; yet no free ward. The poorest pay ten pence halfpenny a week: others two shillings and six-pence.—For Women-felons, a day-room and several night-rooms.—For Men-felons, a day-room, with a court-yard adjacent twenty feet by twelve. Their dungeon, the *Pit*, down eighteen steps, is about eighteen feet by seventeen, and nine feet high: barrack-bedsteads: no bedding nor straw. It is close and offensive: only a small window.—There is another yard, the *Tennis-Court*, larger than that of the Felons: Prisoners are admitted into it by turns.—A room or two at the top of the house for an Infirmary.—There are many narrow passages: the utmost attention is requisite to keep the Prison healthy. I found it clean; considering it was so crowded and so close. It was scraped and lime-whited once a year before the late Act for preserving the health of Prisoners. That Act is neatly painted on a board hung up in the Chapel, which is commodious and has a gallery: several Texts of Scripture are painted in sundry parts of it.—Clauses of the Act against Spirituous Liquors are not hung up. No Table of Gaoler's Fees.

THE Rev. Mr. *James Rouquet* has been unwearied in attention to the spiritual and temporal interests of the Prisoners; officiating near twenty years without a Salary. He had only once a Gratuity of £20*.

* THIS was written before November 1776, when Mr. *Rouquet* died in the forty-seventh year of his age. The general Sorrow, and the Sermons preached and printed on that Occasion, do more than justify what I have said concerning the Zeal of this pious Divine.

Mr. *Easterbrook* lately appointed. Besides the Service noted in its place, there are thirteen Sermons a year, for which the Preacher has £4.

JOHN HEYDON left £100 to be lent to two Merchants, each paying annually to the Corporation for the Prisoners as Interest of his Moiety £1 : 13 : 4.—Mrs. *Aldworth* left about £5 a year, to be paid by the Parish of *All-Saints*; two thirds of it to Debtors, who receive the money usually on Christmas-Eve; the other third part is generally laid out in coverlids or blankets for Felons. No Memorial in the Gaol of any Legacy.

A TABLE of FEES TOWN CLERK BRISTOL.

	£.	s.	d.
Discharge of Prisoners from the highest Felony to the lowest	}	0	13
Misdemeanor			

BRISTOL CITY BRIDEWELL.

PART of it is in the Keeper's house, on one side of a common foot way : and part on the other side. In the Keeper's house, the Master's-side, are three rooms : one a day room ; in the other two are beds at six pence a night.—The Common-side, the new Bridewell, crosses the way, consists of two parts separated by a court-yard of about fifty feet by seventeen. Each part has two rooms on the ground floor, and two chambers. Total eight rooms, about eighteen feet square; windows to the court-yard; no chimnies. The Court being quite out of sight of the Keeper's house, he does not suffer Prisoners to use it; nor

the pump in it. They have no water but what is handed to them; and all the rooms are very dirty. Little or no straw: no employment. Keeper's Salary lately raised from £20 to £30. He receives the money for bread allowance, two-pence a day: but the Prisoners assured me, that what he gave them from his own loaf was far short of two penny-worth. In Dec. 1775 there was an acquitted Woman Prisoner detained for Fees 3s. 6d. Those Fees were paid, and the Prisoner was released.—Clauses of the Act against Spirituous Liquors hung up.

1774,	Aug. 23,	Prisoners	6,
1775,	Dec. 8,	- - -	5,
1776,	---- 16,	- - -	7.

BATH CITY GAOL.

THE ascent to this Prison, lately built in a meadow which is sometimes overflowed, is by a fine flight of Steps. On the ground-floor is the Keeper's kitchen &c. and some rooms for Petty Offenders. Above are three stories; five rooms on each: one or two of them used by the Keeper: the rest for Debtors; one bed in a room, in which if two Prisoners sleep, they pay two shillings a week each; if one has it to himself he pays two shillings and six pence a week. Two rooms on the second story are a free ward; on the upper floor is their work-shop. There is a court-yard with offensive sewers too near the house.—Keeper a Sheriff's Officer: no Salary: Fees, if from the Court of Conscience 3s. 6d. these Debtors are cleared in thirteen weeks paying those Fees: Debtors for large sums 7s. 8d. no Table.

Table. Licence for beer. Allowance, to Debtors, none; to Offenders 2d. a day: no straw. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.—The City will perhaps appoint a Chaplain and a Surgeon.

		Debtors.	Offenders.
1774,	Aug. 6,	16 - -	2,
1775,	Dec. 12,	14 - -	1,
1776,	---- 16,	11 - -	0, Deferters 3.

BRIDGEWATER TOWN GAOL.

ONLY one middle sized room: and one of the two windows stopped up. In this room at Midsummer Quarter Sessions 1774 were shut up twenty seven Prisoners. At Summer Assize the same year, thirteen; two of them, Women. Assize generally lasts from Monday to Saturday. The Keeper's mother complained to me of the confusion and distress occasioned by confining Prisoners thus for so long a time. She said there were but few, at any time, who could pay for beds, and separate rooms.

1774, Sep. 10, Prisoners none.

COUNTY GAOL, YORK CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Thomas Wharton*; now *William Clayton*.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 8,

Felons, 0 : 9 : 6,

Admission, 0 : 3 : 4.

Transports, £10 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, certified by their Parish, } a fix-penny loaf
 Felons, - - - - - } each on Tuesday
 and Friday (*weight, Nov. 1774, 3 lb. 2 oz.*).

Garnish, cancelled in 1774.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Jan. 25, 110 - 33,

---- Nov. 3, 49 - 30,

1776, Jan. 26, 89 - 44,

---- Sep. 21, 38 - 32.

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr. *Peacock*, and Rev. Mr. *Bridges*.

Duty---Mr. *Peacock* Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday;
 and from Lady-day to Michaelmas, Sunday.
 Mr. *Bridges* a Sermon on Friday.

Salary, Mr. *Peacock* £50 from the County; Mr. *Bridges* £25
 from a Legacy. Not in the List.

SURGEON, Mr. *Stillingfleet*.

Salary, £40 for Debtors and Felons.

YORK CASTLE.

IN THE SPACIOUS AREA is a noble Prison for Debtors, which REMARKS.
 does honour to the County. You ascend by a fine flight of stone steps
 to a floor on which are eleven rooms, full sixteen feet square, near
 twelve feet high. Above them is the same number of rooms: one
 or two of these, for Common-side Debtors. The rooms are airy and
 healthy. On the ground-floor are the Gaoler's apartments &c.

THE Felons court-yard is down five steps: it is too small, and has
 no water: the pump is just on the outside of the palisades. The
 day-room for men is only twenty-six feet by eight: in it are three
 cells: in another place nine cells: and three in another. The cells
 are in general about seven feet and a half by six and a half, and eight
 and a half high; close and dark; having only either a hole over the
 door about four inches by eight, or some perforations in the door of
 about an inch diameter: not any of them to the open air, but into
 passages or entries. In most of these cells three Prisoners are locked
 up at night; in winter for fourteen to sixteen hours: straw on the
 stone floors; no bedsteads. There are four condemned rooms about
 seven feet square.—A sewer in one of the passages often makes these
 parts of the Gaol very offensive: and I cannot say they are clean.
 Indeed a clean Prison is scarcely ever seen, where the Water is to be
 brought in by the Gaoler's servants. The next house to the Castle-
 gate, and others in the neighbourhood, have river-water laid in at a
 moderate expense.

WOMEN-FELONS are kept quite separate: they have two court-
 yards, but no water: you go down four steps to their two rooms, a
 day and a night room. Their condemned room is in another part of
 the Gaol: near it is a room to confine Debtors who do not behave
 well.

YORK
CASTLE.

THE Infirmary near the gate is only one middle-sized room. When Prisoners of one sex are there, those of the other are excluded. A sick man was kept out for that reason when I was there.

AT Assize some Prisoners appear in Court on their trial in the County-cloathing.*

THE County pays one *John Sherwood* £10 a year to inspect and weigh the Bread, and deliver it to the Prisoners. He constantly attends for this purpose on Tuesday and Friday.

TRANSPORTS convicted at Quarter Sessions have, besides the bread allowance, one shilling a week. Those cast at Assize have the King's Allowance of 2s. 6d. a week.

THERE is a grand Shire-Hall in the Castle yard almost finished. I hope the Gentlemen of this great County will not stop there; but proceed to build a proper Prison for Felons; in which Boys may be separated from Old Offenders, and the other Inconveniences of the present Gaol avoided.

Yorkshire. ORDERS AND FEES settled by the Justices of the Peace of the several Ridings of the County of *York* and confirmed by the Justices of Assize---which are to be observed and kept by the Gaoler---and all Prisoners---until the same shall be Legally altered.

	£.	s.	d.
First That every Knight shall pay for his weekly Commons	}	0	13
at Table if he eats with them			
For his Fee if committed by Warrant on a Civil Action		0	13
Every Esquire for his Commons at table weekly if he eats	}	0	10
with them			
For his Fee if committed by Warrant on a Civil Action		0	10

* See a more judicious practice. page 312.

YORK
CASTLE.

	£.	s.	d.
Every Gentleman for his Commons at table weekly if he eats with them — — — }	0	8	0
For his Fee if committed by Warrant on a Civil Action	0	8	0
Every Yeoman, Tradesman or Artificer for his Weekly Commons at table if he eats with them — }	0	6	8
For his Fee if committed by Warrant on a Civil Action	0	3	4
And it is further ordered that every Knight shall pay nightly for his bed — — — }	0	0	6
Every Esquire for the same — — —	0	0	6
Every Gentleman for the same — — —	0	0	4
Every Yeoman Tradesman or Artificer for the same	0	0	2
And that when the Gaoler lodgeth two or more Prisoners in one bed they shall pay for their lodgings amongst them after the rates above			
And every Prisoner who provides his own bed and bedding shall have a room assigned suitable to his or their quality and shall pay nothing for the same			
And that upon the Discharge of a Debtor if there be several Actions against him the Gaoler shall take no more than one Fee and that to be — — }	0	6	8
And upon the Discharge of every Debtor to the Turnkeys and no more — — — }	0	2	0
And that every Prisoner shall have liberty to provide and send for victuals drink and other necessities from any place whatsoever at all seasonable times for their own proper use only and not to sell the same.			
And every Prisoner committed from the Bar by the Judge or Judges of Assize and Gaol Delivery in the Assize week shall pay for their Commitment Fee only }	0	2	0
And every Person committed to the Gaol for suspicion of Felony, or for Misdemeanor, if upon his or her trial he or she shall be found not guilty and be there- upon discharged, shall pay to the Gaoler for his Discharging Fee — — — }	0	6	8
And to the Turnkeys — — —	0	2	0

And

YORK
CASTLE.

And that every Person convicted or attainted of Felony	£. s. d.
or found guilty of a Misdemeanor which shall be re-	
prieved and discharged by Pardon shall pay to the	0 : 7 : 6
Gaoler for his Discharging Fee — —	
And to the Turnkey — — —	0 : 2 : 0
And every Person that shall appear upon Recognizance for	
suspicion of Felony and is thereupon committed to	
Gaol and shall not be indicted but acquitted by Pro-	0 : 2 : 0
clamation, shall be discharged paying to the Gaoler	
And all others, that shall be committed to Gaol before the	
Affizes or Gaol-Delivery and shall not be indicted	
but acquitted by Proclamation be discharged paying	0 : 2 : 0
to the Gaoler — — —	

Yorkshire, to wit. At the Affizes---held at the Castle of *York*---
14th July 1735---the 9th of George II. before the Honourable
Alexander Denton Esquire one of his Majesty's Justices of the
Court of Common Pleas, and the Honourable *William Lee*
Esquire one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's
Bench,---Assigned to deliver the said Gaol---these Orders and
Fees, were allowed and approved of by ---

ALEX DENTON

WM LEE

Yorkshire East Riding

JOHN GRIMSTON

RAMSDEN BARNARD

THO. GRIMSTON

West Riding of *Yorkshire*

GEO NELTHORPE

N HAWEY

North Riding of *Yorkshire*

JOHN DODSWORTH

JOHN MILBANKE

JOHN WASTELL

• AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHARITY given to the Prisoners
in his Majesty's Gaol the *Castle of York*.

YORK
CASTLE.

	£.	s.	d.
The Lady <i>Lumley</i> , to be given yearly on St. Thomas's day	6	7	0
and paid by the Lord Mayor of <i>York</i>			
The Honourable and ancient City of <i>York</i> weekly in bread	0	2	6
Mrs. <i>Frances Thornhill</i> for straw, the Lord Mayor of <i>York</i>	1	10	0
has £30 in his hands for that purpose			
Dr. <i>Phineas Hodgefon</i> paid weekly in rolls to all that hear	9	2	0
fermons			
Alderman <i>White's</i> bread by the name of <i>Swain's</i> bread,	1	6	0
paid out of a close belonging to <i>John Legg</i> , quarter-			
ly 6s. 6d.			
Mr. <i>Bowes</i> gave twenty shillings to be paid quarterly in bread	1	0	0
Mrs. <i>Mary Lawson</i> of Micklegate in the City of <i>York</i> widow by will dated the 22d July 1729 gave £100 for the discharging of poor Prisoners for debt out of the county Gaol of <i>York</i> whose debts did not exceed the sum of £20 ---and her Executrixes---Mrs. <i>Catherine Bower</i> ---and Mrs. <i>Ann Maxwell</i> discharged with said money thirty two Prisoners			
The Right Honourable Richard Earl of <i>Burlington</i> and Sir <i>George Savile</i> Bart. gave each of them ten guineas for the like use---with which twenty guineas the Rev. Mr <i>Kayley</i> ordinary of the said Gaol discharged eighteen Prison- ers.			

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

WEST-RIDING, WAKEFIELD. THIS showy Prison is unfortunately built upon low ground ; so that it is damp, and exposed to floods. Four of the wards are spacious ; but all the wards are made very offensive by sewers, which are dark withal. Prison and Court-yard out of sight from the Keeper's house, though adjoining ; and some Prisoners have escaped. They are now let out to the court only half an hour in the day. The wards are very dirty : a Prison on ground so low as this, requires the utmost attention to cleanliness.—Keeper's Salary lately raised from £80 to £105 he contracting to supply *straw* and *coals*. No Fees. No allowance of food, but by order of a Justice : little or no employment. Two rooms for an Infirmary almost finished.

1774, Nov. 4, Prisoners 27,

1776, Jan. 11, - - - 32,

---- Oct. 27, - - - 19.

NORTH-RIDING, THIRSK. THE County has ground enough about this Prison, and might enlarge it. If they do, they will think of an Infirmary. The Keeper told me his Prisoners had the Gaol-Fever not long ago. His Salary £26 : 10 : 0. No Fees. No straw : no employment.

1776, Jan. 13, Prisoners 3.

EAST

EAST-RIDING, BEVERLEY. ON the ground-floor three small night-rooms; and a new work-room with a chimney: above, four rooms for those that pay. In the court-yard not only a pump, but a cistern of rain-water. Coals two chaldron and a half a year. No straw: no employment. The Keeper has been in his office above forty years: Salary £30: Fees 4s. no Table.

1774,	Nov. 2,	Prisoners	2,
1776,	Jan. 28,	- -	1,
. ----	Sep. 21,	- -	2.

AT BEVERLEY are also the

TOWN GAOL. It has on the ground-floor two rooms not fronting the street, for Men-criminals: and above, a room for Women; and two for Debtors. No water: no straw. Keeper's Salary £3: Fees 4s. no Table. Licence for Beer.

		Debtors.	Criminals.
1774,	Nov. 2,	1 -	None,
1776,	Jan. 28,	2 -	None,
----	Sep. 21,	1 -	1.

HALL-GARTH FOR DEBTORS, in the Liberty of *St. John's of Beverley*: Property of *Charles Anderson Pelham*, Esq. built a few years since, has over the Hall five sizeable rooms; two of them have fire-places. No court-yard: no water. Fees 4s. 2d. no Table. I have a list of 113 Towns or Parts of Towns, that are within the Liberty of *St. John's of Beverley* or *Beverley-Hall-Garth*.

1774,	Nov. 2,	Prisoners	2,
1776,	Jan. 28,	- -	None,
----	Sep. 21,	- -	None.

YORK CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Quintin Ackam*; now *Francis Meggeson*.

Salary, none: he pays £10 : 10 : 0 a year to the Under-Sheriff.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 4,

Felons, 0 : 7 : 8.

Transports, probably the same as at the Castle.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but Legacies. (*See Remarks.*)

Felons, of late, two six-penny loaves a week
each (*weight in Nov. 1774, 3 lb. 2 oz.*).

Garnish, £0 : 7 : 0.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Jan. 25, 11 - - 7,

---- Nov. 3, 5 - - 1,

1776, Jan. 26, 9 - - 3,

---- Sep. 21, 10 - - 2, and 2 Deferters.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr. *Wallis*, occasionally.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL upon *Ouse-Bridge*, called the *Kidcots*, has on one side of the bridge four convenient chambers for Debtors, about eleven feet square: for these they pay six pence a week. Below them is a free ward with barrack-beds; and a room to the street. At the window they sell nets, purses, laces, &c.

YORK
CITY.

THE Men-felons Ward on the other side is down eleven steps : that adjoining, for women, down ten. The two night rooms for Men are each six feet and a half by five. The night room for Women about six feet square. All the rooms for Felons, are close and offensive: no amendment since the late Act. The wooden door stands open in the day time, to give them a little air. At the inner door, which is of iron grates, I have seen liquors handed to those who seemed to have had enough before.—No water, but when there is too much; that is, in a very *high flood*; then it flows into the rooms.—Gaoler a Sheriff's Officer for City and County.

It were in vain to offer any hints of improvement. This Gaol cannot be made a good one.

THE Corporation pays free-ward Debtors one shilling and two pence three farthings a week by a Legacy of Mr. *Peacock*. No memorial of this in the Gaol. But there is a memorandum of another Legacy, viz. of *Elizabeth Taylor*, who by her Will dated 21st of October 1580 left 3s. 4d. to be divided equally among the Prisoners in *Ouse-Bridge Gaol* on Lady-day. This has not been received by them for some years.

City of York. AT the General Quarter Sessions---at Guildhall---
15th July---1737 before the Right Honourable
Sir *John Lister Kaye* Bart. Lord Mayor---*Thomas Place* Esqr. Recorder
---*Charles Slingby* Esqr. of Counsel---Sir *Tancred Robinson* Bart---&c.

GAOLER's FEES settled and ORDERS made &c.

	£.	s.	d.
For the Discharge of every Debtor for the first Action, to	}	0	5
the Gaoler			
And for the Discharge of every other Action to him	—	0	1

To

YORK
CITY.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Porter or Turnkey for the first Action	—	0	1 : 0
And for every other Action to him	—	0	0 : 6
For the Discharge of every other person from the Assizes or Sessions to the Gaoler	—	0	6 : 8
And to the Turnkey	—	0	1 : 0
For the first weeks diet of all persons in the upper Gaol		0	7 : 0
And for all further time as the Prisoner and Gaoler can agree. And the Gaoler is to permit Prisoners to provide their own diet after the first week if the Prisoner pleases.			
For Lodging if the Gaoler finds bed bedding and sheets for the first night	—	0	0 : 6
And for every other night	—	0	0 : 3
And if two lie in one bed for the first night each	—	0	0 : 4
And for the second and every other night each	—	0	0 : 2
For lodging in the upper Gaol if the Prisoner finds his own bed, bedding and sheets for every week	—	0	0 : 6
If two in a bed each	—	0	0 : 3
And every Prisoner shall have liberty of finding the same if he thinks proper. And the Gaoler shall have liberty if he sees occasion to have two beds in each room and no more.			
AND IT IS ORDERED that every person of what degree or condition so ever--- who shall use---swearing, cursing, railing or other indecent behaviour--- shall---pay for every such offence twelve pence to the Gaoler or his deputy on demand; and on refusal---to be levied by distress on goods---or stopped out of share of box-money---or stand in charge to be paid before release--- the Fines to be distributed at Gaoler's discretion amongst the most needful in the Low Gaol.			
Every Prisoner who attempts---or assists an escape---to be ironed. Those who mutiny on Gaoler or Deputies---or hinder or disturb &c.---to be kept in close confinement. On default of weekly payments aforesaid---after demand and refusal---a Prisoner may be moved from the Master's-side---to the Common Room.			

J L KAYE, Mayor.

T. PLACE

SAM. CLARKE.

YORK CITY BRIDEWELL

HAS a day-room for Men, and another for Women: the latter is very damp. Down four steps are five night-rooms for Men; and a large one, with barrack-bedsteads, for Women. The whole dirty and offensive. No regard paid to the late Act for preserving Health. No court-yard: no water: no sewer. Keeper's Salary £20: Fees 2s. ~~Stew~~ twenty shillings a year: no bread allowance: little or no employment.

1774,	Nov. 3,	Prisoners	3,
1776,	Jan. 26,	- - -	1,
----	Sep. 20,	- - -	4.

ST. PETER'S GAOL,

FOR the Liberty of *St. Peter of York*, near the Minster-gate, is the Property of the Dean; who holds his Courts here. He has lately purchased an adjoining Tenement for his Gaoler to live in: in consequence of which, the two rooms in which he lived before are added to the Debtors apartments, and they have now four rooms. Under those are two cells for Criminals. All out of repair, dirty and offensive: no court-yard: no sewers. No allowance.

I HAVE a printed list of Parishes, Towns, and Parts of Towns which are in the Liberty of *St. Peter*.—Within the City and Ainsty nine Places: in the East-Riding sixty-two; West-Riding forty; North-Riding fifty-one: and there is one Place in each of the following Counties, Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northumberland, Southampton i. e. Hants. In Nottinghamshire seven Places.

YORKSHIRE. NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

GAOLER a Bailiff: no Salary. He pays Rent £4: Fees 6s. 8d.
no Table.

1776, Jan. 27, Debtor 1,
---- Sep. 20, - - 1.

RICHMOND GAOL,

FOR the very extensive Liberty of *Richmond* and *Richmondshire*, is the Property of Lord *Holdernefs*. It is also the *Bridewell*, and the *Borough-Gaol*. For Debtors a kitchen and bed-room, close glazed. For Men-criminals two dungeons down five steps: for Women, a room above. No straw. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors hung up. A Court-yard, and a Well.—Gaoler no Salary for the *Liberty*: for the *Bridewell* £13: 10: 0: for the *Borough* £4: Fees, Debtors 6s. 8d. at Entrance, and 6s. 8d. at Discharge: Criminals 16s. 4d. Allowance to the latter four pence a day.

IN the Table of Fees dated 1671 and signed *W Lylde* and *Ty Lyttleton*, the 12th article is, “Every Person or Persons that shall “be committed upon any Warrant---upon his or their Commitment “to Gaol shall pay to the rest of the Prisoners 2s. 4d. for their “GARNISH.”

1776, Oct. 26, Debtors 6.

RIPPON LIBERTY-GAOL,

Is the Property of the Archbishop, by a Charter from King *Edward IV*. His Court adjoining, is called the *Court Military*. The Liberty includes twenty-four Parishes. For Debtors four or five
good

good rooms in the Keeper's house: but no free ward. For Felons one strong room quite dark; another with a little window. Keeper no Salary; he pays Rent: he is a Bailiff. Fees, Debtors 15s. 4d. no Table: Licence for Beer.

1776, Oct. 26, Debtors 2.

R I P P O N G A O L,

FOR the *Canon-Fee Court*, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Rippon*. It is not only a Gaol for that Court, but a House of Correction for the Liberty. Good rooms for Debtors, but no free ward. The *Bridewell* part, two dark rooms, about eight feet square. No Salary as Gaoler; as Keeper of Bridewell £10 : 10 : 0. Fees, Debtors 13s. 4d. no Table: Licence for Beer. Keeper a Bailiff.

1776, Oct. 26, No Prisoners.

KNARESBOROUGH PRISON,

FOR DEBTORS, in the Honour or Forest of *Knareborough*, the Liberty including nineteen Townships &c. is the Property of the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lessee to his MAJESTY. It is almost the only Remains of a ruinous Castle granted by King *Edward III.* to *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*. One room about twelve feet square, another within it about eight: in the latter no window.—No sewer: no fire-place: no water. Keeper lately dead; was a Bailiff; lived distant.

1776, Oct. 26, No Prisoners.

KNARESBOROUGH PRISON,

FOR TOWN DEBTORS, is under the Hall. Of difficult access; the door about four feet from the ground. Only one room, about fourteen feet by twelve. Earth floor: no fire-place: very offensive; a common sewer from the town running through it uncovered. I was informed that an Officer, confined here some years since, for only a few days, took in with him a dog to defend him from vermin: but the dog was soon destroyed, and the Prisoner's face much disfigured by them.

1776, Oct. 26, No Prisoners.

KNARESBOROUGH TOWN GAOL

Is under the landing-place between two flights of stone steps, that lead on the right and left hand up to the Hall. Only one room about eight feet by five: two windows eighteen inches by six.—I mention this small Prison, because in it are sometimes confined for one night or two at Quarter Sessions six or seven Prisoners, men and women.

1776, Oct. 26, No Prisoners.

DONCASTER TOWN GAOL.

FOUR good rooms. No yard: no water: no sewer. Keeper lives distant.

1775, Jan. 5, Prisoners 2.

LEEDS TOWN GAOL.

FOUR good rooms, and a small one. No court-yard: no water: no sewer. Keeper lives distant.

• 1774, Nov. 4, }
1776, Jan. 12, } No Prisoners.

KINGSTON UPON HULL TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

THE *Debtors* free ward is a large room. Over it one as large, and over that another smaller, both for *Criminals*. The ground-room is a damp dungeon: but the Gaoler, who has a character for humanity, assured me that no one had been confined in it for many years. In his house adjoining is a room or two with beds, for those who pay. Leads for Debtors to walk on: no court-yard: no water accessible to Prisoners: no sewer; and the Felons rooms are offensive. Gaoler no Salary: Fees 8s. no Table. Allowance to Felons three pence a day. Gaol-Delivery once in three years*.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Nov. 1,	5	- 0,
1776, Jan. 29,	6	- 3,
---- Sep. 21,	4	- 5.

KINGSTON UPON HULL BRIDEWELL.

TWO rooms below, and two up stairs, about twelve feet square: very offensive: no fire-place. Court-yard only twenty-two feet by

* See page 31.

ten; not secure, and Prisoners not permitted to go to the pump: no fewer: no allowance: no straw. Not white-washed since it was built about nine years ago. Debtors from the Court of Conscience sent hither.

THE Prisoners pound tile-sherds to mix in mortar &c. Keeper's Salary £5; a chaldron of coals; and four thousand turfs: Fees 2s. 6d. no Table.

1774,	Nov. 1,	Prisoners 2,	} every time a poor raving Lunatic.
1776,	Jan. 29,	- - - 5,	
----	Sep. 21,	- - - 0,	

SHEFFIELD GAOL,

FOR the Liberty of *Hallamshire*, is the Property of the Duke of *Norfolk*. The two lower rooms are free wards: there are two rooms over them. The court-yard is only about ten feet square. Both this and the Prison might be enlarged on ground adjacent that belongs to his Grace. Keeper no Salary: he rents of the Duke a public-house joining to the Prison.

1776,	Jan. 10,	Prisoners 6,
----	Oct. 28,	- - - 4.

SHEFFIELD TOWN GAOL.

THE *Lobbys* are two small rooms, the largest only about eight feet square, and six high. When Quarter Sessions for the *West-Riding* are held at this Town, Offenders are locked up in this Prison.

1776, Oct. 28, Defenter 1.

R O T H W E L L P R I S O N

For the Manor of *Wakefield* in the Liberty of the Honour of *Pontefract* in the Dutchy Court of *Lancaster*, is out of repair. A new Prison is lately built at

BATLEY. BEHIND a House for the Keeper is the Prison. Plan rectangular: the Front is the wall and gate. On three sides are Lodging-rooms for Debtors; five or six about ten feet square; four much larger for two beds in each. Two Day-rooms; two work-rooms; and a dark room for the unruly. There are in a *separate Court* two rooms for Women-debtors: a provision very kind and prudent, and, I believe, peculiar to this Prison.—All the Prison rooms are on the ground floor.

IN the old Prison at *Rotkwell*, I saw both times I was there, one William Carr a weaver: he had given a bad name to a woman who was said not to deserve a very good one: she cited him to the Ecclesiastical Court; and he was imprisoned 4th of May 1774. He had a wife and three children.—I will transcribe a line or two of the Warrant.—“For as much as the Royal Power ought not to be wanting to the Holy Church in its Complaints---attach the said W. C. ---until he shall have made satisfaction to the Holy Church as well for the Contempt as for the Injury by him done unto it.” He was discharged 26th July last by the Insolvent Act.

THE Keeper has no Salary. Fees see Table.

1774,	Nov.	4,	Prisoners	25,	} <i>Rotkwell.</i>
1776,	Jan.	25,	- - -	22,	
----	Oct.	27,	- - -	4,	<i>Batley.</i>

I WISH my Reader be not tired with so many Tables of Fees, even for the Counties. Yet I think I must not omit the Fees which I saw in this private Prison at *Rothwell*: because some of them are high; and at *Halifax* they are the same. The Table is regularly signed, 11th Jan^{ry}. 1732: but I entirely omit the Forms. "

	£.	s.	d.
Every Gentleman shall pay for his first week's Commons at	}	0	16
Table and for his Commitment Fee —			
And for every week following — —		0	5
Every Yeoman Tradesman or Artificer for the first week's	}	0	13
Commons at table and Commitment Fees —			
And for every following week — —		0	4
And be it further ordered that every Gentleman shall pay	}	0	0
nightly for his bed — — —			
And every Yeoman Tradesman or Artificer lodging in good	}	0	0
rooms and on feather-beds — —			
And it is also ordered that when the Gaoler lodges two or	}	0	0
more Prisoners in one bed they shall pay amongst them			
per night according to their proportions —			
And that but One Fee shall be taken by the Gaoler for any	}	0	17
Prisoner's discharge although there has been more than			
one Action against him or her which Fee shall be			
And to the Turnkey — — —		0	1
For allowing every <i>Superfedeas</i> in every Action —		0	6
For allowing every Writ of <i>Habeas Corpus</i> besides Conduct	}	0	6
money to be paid and allowed according to the distance			
from the said Gaol to the place where the body is to			
be removed — — —			8

HALIFAX PRISON FOR DEBTORS,

FOR the Manor of *Wakefield*, dated 1662, is the Property of the Duke of *Leeds*. For Master's-side Debtors, rooms in the Keeper's public-house. Through this you pass to a court-yard about fourteen yards by seven: at the further end of which is a sizeable room on the ground floor for Common-side Debtors, it is called the *Low Gaol*: over it a chamber (the *Low Gaol Chamber*) where Prisoners pay one shilling a week.—The whole Prison is greatly out of repair: it rained in upon the beds: the rooms at my last visit were clean.

KEEPER no Salary: he pays the Duke £24 a year: Fees see *Rothwell*, preceding page.

IN this Town formerly the Barons (as in many other places) and after them various Proprietors had power of life and death. The method of execution was decollation by an axe in an engine. The axe is preserved in the Gaol to this day. Two men in 1650 were the last who suffered by it.

1776, Jan. 24, Prisoners 9,
 ---- Sep. 16, - - - 7.

D 'U R H A M.

THE HIGH GAOL is the Property of the Bishop. By REMARKS.
 Patent from his Lordship, Sir *Hedworth Williamson* Bart. is perpetual Sheriff.—The Court-yard for Master's-side Debtors is only twenty-four feet by ten. Common-side Debtors have none at all: their free wards, the *Low Gaol*, are two damp unhealthy rooms by the Gateway: they are never suffered to go out of these, unless to Chapel, which is the Master-side Debtors Hall; and not always to that: for on a Sunday when I was there and missed them at Chapel, they told me they were not permitted to go thither. No sewers: at more than one of my visits, I learned that the dirt, ashes &c. had lain there many months. There is an excellent double-barreled Pump, which raises water about seventy feet.

FELONS have no Court-yard: but they have a Day-room and two small rooms for an Infirmary. The Men are put at night into Dungeons: one seven feet square for three Prisoners: another, the *Great Hole*, has only a little window. In this I saw six Prisoners, most of them *Transports*, chained to the floor. In that situation they had been many weeks; and were very sickly. Their straw on the stone-floor almost worn to dust. Long confinement, and not having the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week, had urged them to attempt an *Escape*: after which the Gaoler chained them as above.—There is another dungeon middle-sized; and for Women-felons a separate room or two.

THE Common-side Debtors, whom I saw eating boiled bread and water, told me, that this was the only nourishment some had lived upon for near a twelvemonth. They have from a Legacy two shillings a week in winter, and one shilling and six pence a week in summer

DURHAM. for coals. No memorandum of it in the Gaol: perhaps this may in time be lost; as the Gaoler said two others were, *viz.* one of Bishop *Crew*, and another of Bishop *Wood*; from which Prisoners had received no benefit for some years past. The clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors are hung up. Gaol-Delivery *once* a year.

THERE was a vacant piece of ground adjacent, of little use but for the Gaoler's occasional lumber. It extends to the river, and measures about twenty two yards by sixteen. I once and again advised the inclosing this for a Court-yard: but when I was there in January 1776 I had the mortification to hear that the Surgeon, who is Uncle to the Gaoler, had obtained from the Bishop in October preceding a Lease of it for twenty one years at the rent of one shilling *per annum*. He had built a little stable on it.

T A B L E o f F E E S &c.

RULES and ORDERS established by the---Justices for the County Palatinate of *Durham* and *Sadberge* at their General Quarter Sessions---16th July 1729---and Fees allowed to be taken by the Keeper of the said Gaol and his Officers as follows.

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis, For every Prisoner Lodging in either of the Common-houses commonly called the Low Gaol, no Chamber rent	}	0	0 : 0
Item for an entire Chamber without a bed-fellow in the High Gaol — — —			
For lodging with a bedfellow in any other chamber except the Common Chamber, for each Prisoner every week	}	0	3 : 6
For lodging with a bedfellow in the Common Chamber, of each Prisoner every week — —			
For lodging in a single bed in that Common Chamber without admitting of a bedfellow in every week	}	0	2 : 6
Out of which Abatement shall be made.			

For

For every Prisoner that findeth his own bedding bedcloaths and
 sheets and admitting a bedfellow with him every week } $\begin{matrix} \text{£.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{matrix}$

DURHAM.

For DIET of Prisoners.

Item For every Knight for every week — — — $0 : 10 : 0$
 Of every Esquire or Gentleman not exceeding for }
 every week — — — $0 : 7 : 6$
 Item Of every Yeoman Artificer or Labourer not exceeding }
 weekly — — — $0 : 6 : 0$
 For Wine Ale and Brandy at the common rates used in the Town.

For LIBERATES or Final Discharges of Prisoners.

Item For the Discharge of every Prisoner upon process or }
 order from the Court of Chancery — — $0 : 10 : 0$
 For the first Liberate — — — $0 : 1 : 0$
 Item For every Knight Esquire or Gentleman for the second }
 Ditto — — — $0 : 3 : 9$
 For every one more — — — $0 : 1 : 6$
 Item For every Yeoman Artificer or Labourer for the first $0 : 8 : 8$
 For the second — — — $0 : 3 : 9$
 For every one more — — — $0 : 1 : 6$

FEES to the Under Keeper and Door Keeper

Item For attendance of every Prisoner that goeth abroad }
 into the Town every time — — — $0 : 0 : 4$
 For every Knight Esquire or Gentleman for his final }
 Discharge and Enlargement only — — $0 : 0 : 6$
 For every Yeoman Artificer or Labourer for such Dif- }
 charge only — — — $0 : 0 : 0$

THO BURDUS

JO^s MORLAND

MIC BRABIN

HEN^y FOSTER Mayor

GILES RAYNE :

DURHAM. WE Sir *Francis Page* Knight one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and Sir *Barn. Hale* Knight one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster now Justices of Assize for the *Northern Circuit* have reviewed the above Table of Fees and have thought fit to moderate the Item or Article of two shillings a week for Lodging with a Bedfellow in any other Chamber except the Common Chamber to be paid by each Prisoner, and instead thereof do appoint one shilling and six pence *per* week to be paid by each Prisoner so lodging with a Bedfellow which said Table with such alteration is hereby Confirmed by us

Dated the 2d day of August 1729

F P A G E

B H A L E

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT DURHAM.

SEVERAL sizeable airy rooms. Men and women separate. No employment: no water: no sewer: no court-yard; but the Keeper Mr. Watson has a Garden which he lets for a guinea a year. His Salary £30. He lives at the High Gaol; and puts in a Woman to take care of this Prison.

1775,	Jan. 6,	Prisoners	5,
1776,	Jan. 14,	- -	7,
----	Oct. 25,	- -	6.

NEWCASTLE

NEWCASTLE TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *John Crafter*; now *Thomas Harle*.

Salary, £50, and £2 Gown-money.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 10 : 8,

Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Transports, only Expence.

Licence, none at my last visit.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, two pence a day, on petition.

Felons, two pence a day.

Garnish, lately cancelled.

Number of - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, March 21, 6 - 2,

1775, Jan. 8, 12 - 4,

1776, Jan. 15, 14 - 3.

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr. *Brunton*, and Rev. Mr. *Brand*.

Duty---On Sunday none; but on two other days Prayers :
and once a month Sermon. None of the days
: fixed. The Chaplains officiate alternately a month
each.

Salary, £10 the Corporation, and £10 Sir *Walter Blacket*.SURGEON, Mr. *Bacon*.

Salary, none : he makes a Bill.

IN THIS NEWGATE, which is the Gate at the upper end of the Town, all the rooms except the condemned room are up stairs, and

REMARKS.

NEW-
CASTLE.

and airy: I always found them remarkably clean, strewed with sand &c. The Corporation allow both Debtors and Felons firing and candles in plenty: and every Prisoner hath a chaff-bed, two blankets, and a coverlid: Debtors are not thus accommodated in any other Prison in England. They also allow brooms, mops, and all such necessaries. I copied the sums generously allowed for those articles; the whole amount is £45 : 1 : 4 *per annum*. This is one of the very few Gaols that have what is called in London the RULES. Part of two Streets near the Gaol is in the Prison-Liberty.

THERE is no yard: but one might be made of the vacant ground that lies West of the Gaol. A Door should be cut in the wall between the Felons Ward and the room used for a Chapel. It would not then be necessary for them to come out and cross the street, as they do now.

THE Debtors Beds are in Closets, which should be taken down. Instead of them Iron Bedsteads should be placed in the Wards, as in some Hospitals.

No Prisoners here have Fetters, unless they be riotous. For some years past, Prisoners acquitted have been discharged in Court. The Corporation paid the Gaoler's Fees if the Prisoners were poor.—Gaol-Delivery *once* a year.—Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

I WAS concerned when I heard at my last visit that the humane Gaoler Mr. Crafter was dead. But his Successor Mr. Harle is equally worthy of the Trust.

DR. ROTHERAM, a Physician in this Town, visits the Prisoners very assiduously without Fee or Reward. This is the only instance of the kind I have met with.

AN exact Copy of the RATES and FEES to be from henceforth
 Received by---the Gaoler or Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol---
 called *Newgate* within this Town of *Newcastle upon Tyne*---settled
 ---at the General Quarter Sessions held at Guild-hall in *Newcastle*
 aforesaid, on the 15 of July *Ann^o. Domⁿⁱ 1730*. And approved of
 at the Assize following by *Francis Page* and *John Fortescue* A
 two of his said Majesty's Judges of Assize According to an Act
 of Parliament lately made

NEW-
CASTLE.

(viz)

Every Prisoner upon any Civil Action shall pay to the	£. S. D.
Keeper at his first coming in — — }	0 : 3 : 0
Every Prisoner charged by Process or Processes out of the	
Court of Record held before the Mayor and Sheriff of	
the said Town of <i>Newcastle upon Tyne</i> respectively	0 : 6 : 8
shall pay to the said Keeper upon his Discharge from	
the said Process or Processes only — }	
Every Prisoner charged upon any Execution or Executions	
out of the Court of Conscience held within the said	
Town shall pay to the said Keeper upon his Discharge	0 : 2 : 0
from the said Execution or Executions — }	
Every Prisoner on any Criminal Account or Accounts	
whatsoever shall pay unto the said Keeper upon his	
Discharge only — — — }	
Every Person appearing upon a Recognizance at the Assizes	
and afterwards tried upon any Indictment or Indict-	
ments whatsoever and shall be committed thereon shall	
pay to the said Keeper upon his Discharge — }	

Every

NEW-
CASTLE.

Every Prisoner shall pay to the Turnkey of the said Gaol } *£. s. d.*
or Prison upon his Discharge } 0 : 1 : 0

Confirmed by us

HENRY REAY *Mayor*
JOHN ISAACSON *Recorder*
RICHARD RIDLEY }
W^m ELLISON } *Aldermen*
FRANCIS RUDSTON, }
NATHANAEL CLAYTON }
STEPHEN COULSON }

We do approve of this Table of Fees July 27. 1730

FRANCIS PAGE }
JOHN FORTESCUE A } *Judges*

THERE ARE ALSO AT NEWCASTLE

A BRIDEWELL. A ROOM for men; another for women. No
yard: no water. Prisoners at work.

1775, Jan. 8, Prisoners 1,
1776, Jan. 15, - - 5.

A SMALL GAOL, CONSISTING of three close dirty rooms.
No court-yard: no water.

1775, Jan. 8, Prisoners 2,
1776, Jan. 15, - - 1.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT MORPETH.

GAOLER, *John Kent.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 6,

. Felons, 1 : 3 : 0.

Transports, only Expenses.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but on applying to Justices.

Felons, two pence a day each, paid
once a month.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, March 22, 8 - - 8,

1775, Jan. 9, 6 - - 7,

1776, Jan. 16, 9 - - 11.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Nicholson.*

Duty---Sunday, Tuesday, Friday.

Salary, £10, and £5 for condemned Felons; lately raised
to £30.SURGEON, Mr. *Leidman.*

Salary, none: he makes a Bill.

M O R P E T H.

REMARKS. ONLY one Court-yard, which is for Debtors. Some commodious rooms have been lately built for them; the old ones being out of repair.—Felons are always locked within doors. In the Women's room I saw (Jan. 1776) two; who, the Gaoler said, were cast for Transportation; one in Sep. 1773, the other in Nov. 1774. The term of their punishment was lengthened by all this Time.

OF the other two rooms, generally appropriated to Men-felons, one is a Day-room, the other an offensive Dungeon. In the latter were three Transports, who upon *suspicion* of *intending* an Escape were chained to the floor.—They have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week.

GAOL-DELIVERY *once* a year. Assize held at *Newcastle*, whither Prisoners are conveyed; and men and women confined together, commonly a whole week, in a dirty damp Dungeon down six steps in the Old Castle.

THE County has for some years paid the Gaoler's Fees for acquitted Prisoners, if poor: and cloathed such Transports as were quite indigent.

THE Debtors Court-yard should be allotted to Felons: and one for Debtors might be taken from the Gaoler's spacious Garden.

CLAUSES of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. The following Table of Fees is hung up in a frame and glazed.

TABLE OF FEES &c. Settled and Allowed to be due MORPETH.
to the Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol at *Morpeth*---by the Justices
---at the Quarter Sessions---held---at *Hexham* 1759.

Commitment Fees.

Every Debtor £0 : 1 : 4 Every Felon £0 : 2 : 8

Chamber-Rents.

	£.	S.	D.
To the room called the Green Room with one bed in it and if only one person will have it to himself, to pay weekly	0	2	6
If two Persons therein to pay each			
	0	1	6
To the room called Burton's Room having two beds, and the Gaoler finding bedding and linnen, each person to pay weekly	0	1	0
But if one will have a bed is to pay			
	0	2	0
To the little Green Room having one bed and if one person will have it to himself he is to pay weekly	0	2	6
If two therein only to pay each			
	0	1	6
The Gaoler finding good and wholesome bedding			
To the room called the Fencing Room with three beds and the Gaoler finding wholesome linen each person to pay weekly	0	1	0
To the little room called Mrs. Carr's Room the Gaoler finding beds and linen each person is to pay weekly	0	1	0
If the Prisoner finds the bedding			
	0	0	6
To a room called Mr. Johnson's Room; being on the same floor, the Gaoler finding bed and linen each person to pay	0	1	0
If they find their own bedding, only			
	0	0	6

				£.	S.	D.
MORPETH.	There is a large room that Prisoners pay nothing for, which holds a great many beds, called the Middle Tower	}		0	0	0
	Every <i>Debtor</i> upon his Discharge to pay to the Gaoler	—		0	10	2
	To the Turnkey	—	—	0	1	0
	Every <i>Felon</i> on his Discharge	—	—	0	18	4
	To the Turnkey	—	—	0	2	0

J^N^O. ORDE,

STEP. WATSON

W^M. WARD.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MORPETH.

THE three Rooms are close and dirty. Over the way is a large room which is a warehouse and work-shop: and above it another work-shop. The Keeper, a Clothier, employs his Prisoners; the Men and Boys from eight o'Clock to four at two shillings a week: Women from eight to five at one shilling and six pence a week. He gives them also firing. No County Allowance.—His Salary £30: no Fees.

1775, Jan. 9, Prisoners 2,

1776, Jan. 16, - - - 8.

B E , R W I C K *.

GAOLER, *John Richardson*.

Salary, £16.

Fees, Debtors, Freemen,	}	none.
Felons,		

Debtors, not free, £0 : 2 : 6.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, Freemen, four pence a day.

Ditto, not free,	}	two pence halfpenny a day.
Felons, - -		

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of	-	-	Debtors.	Felons &c.
-----------	---	---	----------	------------

1776, Jan.	17,	5	-	-	2.
------------	-----	---	---	---	----

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None; but on application to the Magistrates.

THIS GAOL is part of the grand Town-Hall, which was built in 1754, and has a fine Steeple: the only one in the Town. The rooms on the ground floor are damp and Prisoners are not put into them, but over the Hall, where is a long room, or gallery, and seven other rooms, sizeable, but dirty. No court-yard: no water. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. The Gaoler keeps a Public-house, distant. He told me he went to the Gaol thrice a day; at nine, one, and eight.

REMARKS.

* THIS place, though a distinct jurisdiction, in none of the Circuits, is inserted here, rather than at the end of the English and Welch Counties, because its situation gives it a natural connection with the last-mentioned County, and it falls in here in the order of my journey through the northern part of the kingdom.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT CARLISLE.

GAOLER, *Bratbwaite Atkinson.*

Salary, £21.

Fees, Debtors,	}	£0 : 11 : 0.
Felons,		

Transports, £1 each to *Whitehaven*.

Licence for Beer. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, on applying to the Justices some
obtain a shilling a week, some
nine pence.

Felons, nine pence a week *before* conviction;
a shilling *after*.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of	-	-	Debtors.	Felons &c.
-----------	---	---	----------	------------

1774,	March 23,	49	-	-	4,
-------	-----------	----	---	---	----

1776,	Jan. 20,	29	-	-	7,
-------	----------	----	---	---	----

----	Sep. 19,	15	-	-	2.
------	----------	----	---	---	----

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Farish.*

Duty---Sunday, Wednesday, Friday; first Sunday in the
Month, Sermon.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Losb.*

Salary, £2 : 2 : 0 for Attendance. Medicines paid for
by Bill.

CARLISLE.

C A R L I S L E.

THE COURT spacious, eighty-five yards by thirty-six; but common to all Prisoners. In it a Chapel, built, by the date upon it, 1734. Five rooms for Master's-side Debtors; and as many on the Common-side. Most of the latter are large, but have windows to the street. As there are so many rooms, the not separating men and women is inexcusable. REMARKS.

THE Wards for Felons are two rooms down a step or two: dark and dirty. One of them, the Day-room, has a window to the street; through which Spirituous Liquors and Tools for Mischief may be easily conveyed: but the last time I saw it, there was a shutter and padlock to it. The Night-room is only eleven feet by nine. No Infirmary. Transports have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. Gaol-Delivery *once* a year.

THE Gaol-Fever, which some years ago carried off many of the Prisoners, did not deter Mr. *Farish* from visiting the sick every day.

FEW Gaols have so many convenient rooms for Common-side Debtors. It is the more remarkable here, because there is *no Table* signed by the Magistrates to particularize the Free Wards. Some Gaolers avail themselves of such a Circumstance, and demand rent for rooms which were undoubtedly designed for Common-side Prisoners.

CARLISLE CITY GAOL,

OVER the Scotch-Gate. Only one ruinous room about twenty feet square ; with a window four feet by one and a half. No allowance but a very small quantity of peat taken as a toll upon that commodity, and water brought twice a day.

I WAS told that many a poor Traveller from the North who by some Calamity had contracted an unavoidable debt of forty shillings, has been confined at a distance from his Friends in this Prison where there is no Provision, nor any means of procuring it.

1776, Jan. 20, Debtors 3,

---- Sep. 19, - - 1.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT COCKERMOUTH

Is behind the Keeper's House, and part of it his Freehold. A room on the ground-floor, the *Strong Room*. Up stairs another room ; and a closet called the *Lunatic Room*. All out of repair, and insecure : and so is the Court-yard. No allowance : no straw : no water. Keeper's Salary or Rent £20 : no Fees.

1776, Sep. 18, Prisoners none.

WHITEHAVEN TOWN GAOL

Is part of the Work-house. Two Rooms up stairs ; and a Dungeon in which they used to confine Transports brought hither to be shipped. All dirty and offensive.

1776, Sep. 18, Prisoners none.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT APPLEBY.

GAOLER, *Benjamin Ainsley.*Salary, £10. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, Debtors,	}	£0 : 6 : 8.
• Felons,		

Transports, a shilling a mile each to *Whitehaven.*

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, four pence a day each.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of	-	-	Debtors.	Felons &c.
-----------	---	---	----------	------------

1774,	March 24,	7	-	-	4,
-------	-----------	---	---	---	----

1776,	Jan. 22,	3	-	-	0,
-------	----------	---	---	---	----

----	Sep. 19,	3	-	-	3.
------	----------	---	---	---	----

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

THIS GAOL was built by the County. The Earl of *Thanet* is Hereditary Sheriff, and pays the Gaoler his Salary. Happily for the Prisoners in a Gaol so circumstanced, the present Gaoler is a man of temper and humanity.

At page 41 I complained of this Prison being within reach of Floods: but in Jan. 1776 there was a new Building on the highest part of the Yard. It consists of four vaulted Wards for Felons, fifteen feet by thirteen; a window in each, but no chimney: and over them three good rooms with chimneys, for Debtors.

GAOL-DELIVERY *once* a year.—No Table of Fees.

C O U N T Y B R I D E ' W E L L S .

APPLEBY. Two rooms : each has a small window into a stable : subject to floods.—No allowance but straw. Keeper's Salary £8 : no Fees.

1776. Jan. 22, No Prisoners.

---- Sep. 19, No Prisoners.

KENDAL. ONLY one room for Men and Women eighteen feet by twelve and a half, with one window about two feet square : no chimney : no yard : no water : no sewer. The Keeper has a garden : Salary £6 : 10 : no Fees.—The Town sometimes commits Prisoners hither and allows them six pence a day ; the County, four pence.

1776, Jan. 23, Prisoners 3, two Men, one Woman.

---- Sept. 18, - - - 1 Defenter.

K E N D A L T O W N G A O L .

ONLY two Dungeons, called *Black Holes* : fourteen steps under ground. No yard : no water : no straw. Allowance six pence a day. The two Town Sergeants keep the Prison by turns ; a week each.

I HAVE not censured the management of any Work-houses (though highly deserving it) because foreign to my subject. But I will take the liberty to extol the oeconomy, industry and cleanliness of the Kendal Work-house. It makes some amends for the inconvenience of the Town Gaol, which occasions the sending Town-Prisoners to the County Bridewell as above.

1776, Jan. 23, No Prisoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL, LANCASTER CASTLE.

GAOLER, *John Dane.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0,

Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Transports, £5 each. (*See Remarks.*)

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors,	} one shilling each on Saturday morning.
Felons,	

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 7 : 2,

Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, March 25, 74 - 13,

1775, Nov. 20, 48 - 17,

1776, Sep. 17, 32 - 19.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Spicer* ; now Rev. Mr. *Watson*.

Duty---Sunday twice ; Wednesday and Friday once.

Salary, £50. (*See Remarks.*)SURGEON, Mr. *Dixon*.

Salary, none : he makes a Bill.

THE CASTLE-YARD is spacious. Master's-side Debtors have many apartments. One of them which they call the *Oven*, is said to have been used as such in the time of *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster* : the diameter twenty-four feet, the height, now, that of an ordinary

LAN-
CASTER.

room. The Free Ward for Debtors is large but dark. These, as well as those of the Master's-side, are allowed to walk and work (spin, knit &c.) in the Crown and Shire Halls. Over the Judge's Bench in the latter is written this text; "*Let Judgment run down as waters, and Righteousness as a mighty stream.*"

PETTY OFFENDERS are sometimes sent hither, because the Bridewells are distant. There is a large Room for them near the Gate; and they are, as they should be, kept separate from Felons.

MEN and Women-felons have their Day-rooms apart, at the upper end of the Yard. Women sleep in their Day-room.—Men have for their Night-rooms two vaulted Cells. One of them, the *Low Dungeon*, is ten steps under ground, twenty-one feet by nine, extremely close, dark, and unwholesome; so very hot even in Winter, that coming from it in the morning into the cold air must be pernicious. Their other Cell, the *High Dungeon*, is larger but close and offensive, though not under ground.

I ONCE saw three Felons sick: but the Recorder, Mr. *Penton*, gave immediate orders for their relief by better nourishment &c. and they soon recovered. No Infirmary. *Transports* have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. When Prisoners are convicted at *Preston* or *Manchester*, and from thence brought hither, Mr. Dane has a shilling a mile Conduct-Money for each.

PART of the Castle-yard is an inclosed Bowling-Green.

ONE of the rooms for Debtors is called the *Quakers Room*; because, it is said, when those people were so cruelly persecuted in the last Century, vast numbers of them were confined in it.

IF the large *Stable* which is not much used, and the great Room under the Shire-Hall (in which I saw only one poor *Lunatic*; who had

had been there many years, and is since dead) were converted into Night-rooms for Felons, one small room for each; and an Infirmary was built, this would be a good Gaol. From Mr. *Fenton's* humanity, and the regard that is justly paid him, I cannot but hope for some of these Improvements.

LAN-
CASTER.

THE Chaplain's Salary £50 is—from the County £36—from the Dutchy £4—from a Charity £10.

I WILL give a Copy of the Table of Fees, though it is not authentic: and of a Paper in the Shire-Hall containing a List of Donations; though imperfect, and not vouched by any Authority.

FEES taken by the Gaoler of *Lancaster Castle*.

(viz)

	£.	s.	D.
For every Debtor's Discharge when by a <i>Superfedeas</i> —	0	8	0
On a Common Discharge 8s. and 2s. & 6d. for the Sheriff's Certificate —	0	10	6
When a Debtor is surrendered in Discharge of his Bail	0	2	4
When a Debtor is charged with a Declaration 2s. & 4d. with the Rule to take the Prisoner to the Bar and 2s. & 4d. with the <i>Remandato</i> —	0	4	8
When a Debtor takes the Benefit of the Insolvent Act 1s. and 2s. & 4d. to bring the Prisoner to the Bar by rule and 2s. & 4d. for the Sheriff's Certificate —	0	5	8
Fees for all Crown Prisoners —	0	18	0
Lately altered to —	0	13	4

JOHN DANE *Gaoler*.

CHARITY

LAN-
CASTER.CHARITY LEGACIES to the DEBTOR PRISONERS in
Lancaster Castle 1770

	£.	s.	d.
From Mrs. <i>Henrietta Rigby's</i> Executors to twelve of the most necessitous and well behaved Prisoners five shillings each paid by Doctor <i>Fenton</i> and the Mayor of <i>Lancaster</i> about the first day of March every year	3	0	0
From Mrs. <i>Langton</i> paid by <i>Lawrence Rawsthorn Esq.</i> each Assize	2	0	0
From Sir <i>Thomas Gerrard</i> of <i>Gartswood</i> paid by Mr. <i>Starkie</i> due about the first of August	8	0	0
Paid under a Decree of the Court of Chancery of this County out of an Estate in <i>Skermisdale</i> called <i>Sand</i> late belonging to <i>Peter Latham</i> deceased distributed at every August Assize, by the Trustees of the said <i>Peter</i> <i>Latham</i> or their order paid by Mr. <i>Ratcliffe</i> of <i>Orms-</i> <i>kirk</i> Attorney at Law	6	0	0
By the Will of <i>William Edmunston</i> of <i>Outhwaite</i> one pound fifteen shillings yearly or half the Rent of Land in <i>Scatforth</i> purchased by the money left for such purpose by the said Will, paid by the Treasurer of the County in bread	1	15	0
From Mrs. <i>Abigail Rigby's</i> Executors paid by Doctor <i>Fenton</i> and the Mayor of <i>Lancaster</i> every St. Thomas's Day	2	0	0
[Qry. <i>Jebson's</i> Legacy.] (See the Paper.)			

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

PRESTON. THIS Prison a little distant from the Town was a Friary. On the ground-floor is a large Room, in which are eleven Closets, called *Boxes*, to sleep in; and another Room, the *Dungeon*. Over these are a large Working-room for Men, and a less for Women. All the rooms are dirty, and the Prison out of repair.—A Court-yard in front (the Prisoners have no use of it) and a spacious Garden backwards for the Keeper.

THESE Prisoners have the other Moiety of *William Edmunston's* Legacy mentioned in the List at *Lancaster Castle*. The Keeper receives it for them. No water accessible to Prisoners: no allowance. Keeper's Salary £60: Fees, from those tried at Sessions 10s. 6d. from others 7s. no Table.

1774,	March 26,	Prisoners 8,
1775,	Nov. 18,	- - 19,
1776,	Sep. 16,	- - 11.

MANCHESTER. REBUILT as *per* date, in the year 1774. Separate Court-yards and Apartments for Men and Women. The former have Work-rooms, over which are Chambers. Their Night-rooms or Dungeons, in a passage or long room
forty-

BRIDE-
WELLS &c.

forty-five feet by six are close; eleven feet by eight; eleven steps below the yard; but not properly under ground, being on the declivity of a hill.—Women have three rooms on the ground-floor, and three chambers: here is also a dungeon, down nine steps, fourteen feet by thirteen; but women are not put there. The iron grated Door into each Court has fastenings of a contrivance singularly curious. No allowance. Keeper's Salary lately raised from £25 to £60 in lieu of Fees.

1774,	Nov. 5,	Prisoners	21,
1775,	Nov. 16,	- -	6,
1776,	Sep. 15,	- -	12.

LIVERPOOL BOROUGH-GAOL.

Out of repair. Apartments close and dirty. Seven close Dungeons ten steps under ground; each six feet and a half by five feet nine inches, and six feet high. Three Prisoners are locked up in each of them at night. There is another Dungeon, larger, but not secure. No Infirmary. The Keeper told me in Nov. 1775, that after I was there last year and said his Prisoners were in danger of the Gaol-Fever, twenty-eight of them had been ill of it at one time. What led me to think so was, the offensiveness of the Dungeons, and the number of Prisoners. The Prison is surrounded with other buildings, and cannot be made healthy and convenient.—Allowance in common on Sunday, bread 4s. beef and broth about 6s. Firing from October to May. Gaoler, Rosendale Allen, Sergeant at Mace, pays the Widow of the late Gaoler £20 a year; and

and puts in a Deputy who pays him £65 a year. Fees, Debtors 2s. Felons &c. 4s. no Table. Chaplain, Duty---Tuesday and Friday : Salary £10.---Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up.

FELONS are generally sent to *Lancaster Castle* : the Prisoners kept here are for the most part Debtors.

I HEAR the Corporation intend to build a new Gaol.

1774, Nov. 7, Prisoners 58,

1775, Nov. 23, - - 60.

WARRINGTON TOWN BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms in the Work-house Yard ; one about nine feet square, with bedstead and straw ; no window : the other about nine feet by five, with an aperture for air eighteen inches by four. No employment. Allowance for diet, the same as the Poor, who, by their appearance, seem to have a humane attention paid to them. Keeper, no Salary for the Bridewell : no Fees : is Master of the Work-house.

1777, March 20, No Prisoners.

COUNTY GAOL, CHESTER CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Faithful Thomas*; he holds it of the Constable *George Noffiter* the King's Patentee, to whom he pays Rent £40 a year.

Salary, £18 : 5 : 0 from the Exchequer.

Fees, Debtors, }
 Felons, } £0 : 9 : 8.

Transports, £5 each, and £1 for Expenses.

Licence, for Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a twelve-penny loaf each on Friday
 Felons, } morning (*weight in Feb. 1775, 6½ lb.*).

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, March 29, 22 - 24,

---- June 24, 23 - 12,

1775, Feb. 1, 9 - 15,

---- Nov. 25, 11 - 6,

1776, Sep. 14, 7 - 12.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Boswel*.

Duty---Only to condemned Felons.

Salary, £10.

On Sunday a Debtor reads Prayers, and, commonly,
 a Sermon, for which the County allows £2 a year.

SURGEON, None; but on applying to a Justice.

CHESTER CASTLE

IS the Property of the KING. The first room is a Hall or Chapel: REMARKS.
 there are two staircases leading up from it to four rooms for Master's-side Debtors. Down eighteen steps is a small Court-yard, which was common to Debtors and Felons. It is lately divided, but the high close pales which separate the two Courts, now so very small, deprive both Debtors and Felons of the benefit of fresh air. The former in their free ward, the *Pope's Kitchen*; the latter in their day-room, the *King's Kitchen*. Both these are six steps below the Yard: each of them about thirty-five feet by twenty-two. Near the former is the Condemned Room. Under the King's Kitchen is the *King's Cellar*; quite useless. Under the Pope's Kitchen is a dark Room or Passage twenty-four feet by ten: to it you descend twenty-one steps from the Yard. On one side of it are six Cells (*Stalls*), each about seven feet and a half by three and a half, with a barrack-bedstead, and a small aperture over the door. In each of these are locked up at night, sometimes three or four Felons. No window: not a breath of fresh air: only an aperture with a grate in the ceiling of the Passage, into the Pope's Kitchen above. They pitch these Dungeons three or four times a year: when I was in one of them, I ordered the door to be shut; and my situation brought to mind what I had heard of the *Black Hole* at *Calcutta*.

THE Felons Day-room is not secure. They escaped in 1775 by breaking through the slight floor into the King's Cellar below; and through the decayed walls of that they made their way down the hill. The Keeper, who is careful and humane, was *not blamable*.

CHESTER CASTLE. No Infirmary: no straw: Transports have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Of the seven Debtors whom I saw last, five were imprisoned by *Exchequer Writs**.

A TABLE OF FEES

To be taken by the Constable of the Castle---as the County Gaol---settled---in the---Quarter Sessions---at *Nantwich*---15th July 1729 and afterwards confirmed---by his Majesty's Chief Justice of *Chester* and Judge of Assize---and Justices of the Peace---in pursuance of a late A&---for the Relief of Debtors &c.

			£.	s.	D.
Commitment Fee, for every Prisoner	—	—	0	8	2
Chamber Rent, Prisoner finding his own bedding <i>per week</i>			0	1	0
Bedding <i>per week</i> if found by the Constable		—	0	1	0
Discharging Fee	—	—	0	1	0
To the Turnkey on Discharge	—	—	0	0	6
For a Copy of every Commitment	—	—	0	1	0
For Attendance into Court with every Prisoner brought?			}	0	1
there by Rule of Court	—	—			
For the Stone Parlour, Bed and Furniture if required <i>per week</i>			0	5	0
For every Felon committed <i>per week</i>	—	—	0	0	6

Signed by eight Justices.

Confirmed by J. WILLES Sep. 13. 1729.

* I HAVE in two of my visits seen the places of confinement for Deserters in this Castle, who are not under the care of the Gaoler, but of the Invalids of the Garrison. They are bad unhealthy Cells; often productive of the Gaol-Fever. An Officer at *Worcester* informed me, that having sent a Serjeant and two Men for two Deserters lodged here, three of them died a few days after they came to their quarters, and he had them buried privately, without military honours, to the surprize of the Soldiers, who knew not the reason.

WE whose names are subscribed his Majesty's Justices of the Peace
do approve the above Table of Fees and the additional Fee of
six pence *per* week. Witness our Hands April 7. 1730.

CHESTER
CASTLE.

Signed by five Justices*.

A LIST---of all GIFTS LEGACIES &c.---upon the best Examination
---given for the Benefit---of poor Prisoners---within---the
Castle of *Chester*.

Mr. *John Norrey*---Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*---by his Will---
10th October 1615 left---six shillings and eight pence to be distributed
on Candlemas yearly for ever by the Mayor &c.---to the poor Prison-
ers---in Money or Bread.

Valentine Broughton---of *Chester* Alderman---by his Will 16th June 1603
left---thirteen shillings and four pence to be distributed at Michael-
mas and Lady-day yearly for ever by the Mayor---to the Prisoners in
the Castle---by equal portions, or twenty days after.

THE above written Table of Fees---and List---of Gifts---are
true Copies---
THO TAGG *Cl. Pacis*.

RULES to be observed within the Gaol of the Castle of *Chester*.

- 1st. ALL Prisoners to behave---respectfully to Keeper---Whoever---
strike or assault any---to be punished by a Justice at discretion.
2. No Curling or Swearing---No Gaming in the Hall nor in
private.
3. PRISONERS to retire to their respective rooms---from Lady-day
to Michaelmas at nine---from Michaelmas to Lady-day at
eight---to be let out in morning---Lady-day to Michaelmas
at six---Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight.

* The Table having hung against a damp wall, the Justices Names are not legible.

CHESTER
CASTLE.

4. FRIENDS or Relations---to bring necessities,---being---searched for Instruments if required---Not to stay long---without leave, except in---sickness---nor after the hours of locking up.
5. FELONS &c.---to be in the Lower Court---except leave &c.
6. WHEREAS it is usual for the Prisoners to go into the Castle-yard an hour morning and afternoon for air except in time of Assize Sessions &c.---None to go to the Castle-gate or over the Pavement leading &c.---nor out of the Limits---nor intermix with the Soldiers on Guard.
7. No Prisoner to remove---the Keeper's beds &c.---nor his own bed---without Gaoler's consent.
8. PRISONERS may bring their own beds, and take them away. If they choose the Keeper's bed---pay a shilling at the end of every week. Upon Non-payment the Gaoler may take the bed, and put the Prisoner to lie in the Pope's Kitchen or any other free ward.
9. THE Public Hall to be swept and cleaned by the Prisoners daily.

AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at *Namptwich*---
14th July--4th George II. 1730

WE whose Names are subscribed Justices of the Peace assembled in open Sessions afore said do approve of the said Rules to be observed in the Gaol of the said Castle of *Chester*.

CHA DUKENFIELD F POOLE T CHOLMONDELEY

Three more not legible.

WE do approve of these Rules

J WILLES W JESSOP

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MIDDLEWICH.

THIS Prison has been lately much improved by the addition of a Work-room ; a little Room at the end of it, which they call a *Shop* ; and some Chambers over them. At one side of the Work-room is a strong brick Bench against the wall, long enough for several to sit on : and fronting the fire-place is another strong brick Seat, almost a semicircle. Two of the old Rooms have now a window in each : the other have only perforations in the doors. I found at my last visit all the Prisoners, but two, employed in picking Oakum ; the other two were Shoe-makers, working at their own trade. The Yard is enlarged from the Keeper's Garden, and flagged with broad stones, which are very convenient, not only for cleanliness &c. but particularly for drying the Oakum. The Partition between this and the Garden, is a brick wall about one third of the height, and the rest strong palisades with tenter-hooks. This is a judicious contrivance for keeping the Yard and House airy and healthy.

1774, Nov. 8, Prisoners 3,

1776, Sep. 14, - - 9.

CHESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *summe of his woads.*

Salary, £10.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 8,

Felons, 0 : 6 : 6.

Transports, £6 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a penny loaf a day. (*Little more than
half a pound in Feb. 1775.*)

Garnish, £0 : 3 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, March 29, 8 - - 10,

1775, Feb. 1, 6 - - 2,

---- Nov. 25, 8 - - 2,

1776, Sep. 14, 1 - - 2.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. Duke. (*See Remarks.*)

Duty

Salary, £10.

SURGEON, (*See Remarks.*)

Salary,

CHESTER CITY.

THIS GAOL, called the *North-Gate Prison*, has many convenient REMARK
apartments for Debtors. The Felons Day-room is spacious : but to their Dungeon, or Night-room, you go down fourteen steps. It is fourteen feet by eight, and seven high. No light nor any communication with the external air, but at the door. The Prisoners in March 1774 complained of excessive heat : but in my latter visits I found they had been lodged elsewhere. No bedding nor straw. The Court-yard is common to Debtors and Felons : but the former have the privilege of walking in the Keeper's Garden.

MR. DUKE is Chaplain to the Blue-Coat School ; and officiates in *little St. John's Chapel* belonging to the School. A Navigation parts that from the Prison-yard ; and a foot bridge, made for the purpose, gives these Prisoners an opportunity of attending Divine Service when it is performed ; that is Prayers twice a week, and Sermon once a month. Few Prisoners in City or Town Gaols have such a privilege.

IN November 1775 several Prisoners were ill in bed of the Cold which then generally prevailed ; yet the Surgeon had not, for three weeks, either seen them himself, or sent his man.

CHESTER
CITY.

TABLE OF FEES AND RULES.

THE Rules for this Gaol being in substance, and almost in words, the same as the first four Rules for the Castle, I will not transcribe them ; but desire my Reader to refer to them.

THE GAOLERS' FEES.

	£.	S.	D.
Upon any Arrest for any Person that shall be brought and committed to the said Prison — — —	0	5	10
For every Execution charg'd upon the Prisoner — — —	0	4	2
Upon every Commitment by the Mayor for a Misdemeanor if a Freeman — — —	0	2	4
If a Foreigner — — —	0	4	0
For the Blue Room to a Gentleman committed Prisoner, per week — — —	0	5	0
For Lodging every night in a Feather Bed — — —	0	0	4
In a Flock or Chaff Bed — — —	0	0	2
Chamber rent per week the Prisoner finding his own bedding	0	1	0
For every Felon committed to Prison the Keeper's Fees for Irons and Continuance — — —	0	2	6
If any Person attached by Form of Attachment out of the Exchequer at <i>Chester</i> be brought to the said Prison the Keeper's Fee thereon — — —	0	8*	8
If any Person shall be arrested by Form of a Writ out of any of the Courts at <i>Westminster</i> and be brought to the said Prison the Keeper's Fee — — —	0	6	3
For attending the Court with every Prisoner — — —	0	1	0
For every Felon committed per week — — —	0	0	0
For a Copy of every Commitment — — —	0	1	0
To the Turnkey on Discharge — — —	0	0	6

* The first figure 8 seems altered from 6.

CHESTER CITY BRIDEWELL.

OUT of repair ; and not safe : no yard : no water : no allowance : no employment. They are building a large Work-shop, and rooms over it. Below are two *new Dungeons* about nine feet under ground. I told the Keeper that I wished the Contriver of these might be the first who lodged in them. I heard they intend to enclose a Court-yard : I hope they will not forget a Pump.

HERE were several leaden weights marked 30, 40, 60 pounds, with a ring and chains to each : these are fastened, as the Magistrates order, or the Keeper finds needful, to the legs of refractory Prisoners, that they may not walk without carrying the weight. The Keeper said he had some Women so turbulent that it was extremely difficult to make them behave orderly, while they were kept together.

•	1775,	Feb. 1,	Prisoners	2,
	----	Nov. 25,	- -	0,
	1776,	Sep. 14,	- -	12.

MACCLESFIELD PRISON.

THIS Prison for the Liberty of the Hundred, Manor, and Forest of *Macclesfield*, in the Pinfold or Pound for that Hundred, is the Property of Lord *Derby*. It has four Rooms ; and a Dungeon which is down seven steps, eleven feet by nine. The windows of the rooms

M m m 2

glazed,

glazed, no casements. The Building is slight, and the whole of it ruinous.—Keeper, John Haslehurst, is a Bailiff; keeps a Public-house; and has a Lease of the whole for sixty years at £13 clear of Taxes. No Salary: Fees 7s. 6d. no Table.

1776, Sep. 15, Debtors 2.

MACCLESFIELD TOWN BRIDEWELL

Is a ruinous Room behind the Keeper's House. Only one window twelve inches by six. The Keeper told me he was sometimes obliged to confine men and women together in it. Salary twenty shillings; Fees one shilling.

1776, Sep. 15, No Prisoners.

HAULTON CASTLE GAOL.

I SHOULD scarcely have mentioned this Prison, since for a number of years past no person has been confined in it, had I not found that in an Inscription in the Court-room, dated 1737, it is still called a Gaol with a Court-yard.

THE Earl of *Cholmondeley* is Proprietor under the Crown; and Quarterly Courts are held here for the Manor. Two Cellars in the Building appear to have been used for the purpose of confining Prisoners.

1777, March 19, No Prisoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT FLINT.

GAOLER, *John Williams.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 0,

Felons, 0 : 3 : 6.

Transports, the Expence.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors,	}	each weekly 1s. 6d. in bread, and
Felons,		

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, June 25, 4 - 1,

1776, Sep. 13, 1 - 0.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Davies.*

Duty---Wednesday and Friday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Ingleby* at *Holywell.*

Salary, none : he makes a Bill.

F L I N T.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL is also the Bridewell.—On the ground-floor are the Gaoler's apartments.—For *Debtors* there are, up stairs, a Common Ward; and two other Rooms.—They have also a Court-yard, backwards.—For *Felons* and *Petty Offenders*, two dark Closets, the *Black Holes*, on the same floor as the Debtors rooms: they are each five feet by four; and were the only receptacles for Criminals till a few years ago, when a Dungeon in the Yard was added. This is down eight steps: rain comes through the roof upon the barrack-beds. A Court before it about five yards square: water laid in. When Men are here, Women are put in the dark Closets.

GREAT SESSIONS at *Mold*: Conveyance thither at the Gaoler's Expence. He has a Salary of £25 as Keeper of *Bridewell*.

NEAR twenty years ago, here was a Debtor who insisted upon not being subject to the Gaoler, nor to any Orders but such as should be enjoined by the Magistrates. Upon this occasion, the Justices at the Quarter Sessions held at *Holywell* in July 1759 made some salutary Rules for the government of this Prison, resembling those for *Chester Castle*, which are hung up in the Gaol. It is probable the man knew he had a Statute to support his claim, namely, the Act the 32d of George the Second.

TABLE OF FEES.

FLINT.

Flintshire, **A**T the Court of Great Session held at *Flint*---on---
to wit. 22d of August---5th---of our Sovereign Lord
 George III---1765 before the Hon^{ble} *John Morton* Esq. Chief Justice
 of---Chester, Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery; and *Taylor White*
 Esq. his Majesty's other Justice there assigned &c.---It is---Ordered
 that the Gaoler for the time being do take no more than the Fees
 and Allowances hereafter mentioned which the Court conceive to be
 sufficient and reasonable

(That is to say)

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of this County.

		£.	s.	D.
For the Receipt of every Prisoner for Debt	—	0	2	6
For the Use of the Bedstead and Chamber by the week the	}	0	1	0
Prisoner finding his own Bedding —				
If the Bedding found by Gaoler <i>per week</i> then	—	0	2	0
For a Copy of every Commitment	—	0	1	0
Attending every Prisoner brought by Rule of Court	—	0	1	0
Fee on Prisoner's Discharge	—	0	2	6
'Turnkey's Fee on Prisoner's Discharge	—	0	1	0

THE above Table of Fees is ratified and confirmed by

JOHN MORTON

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT RUTHIN.

GAOLER, *Joseph Stoddard.*

Salary, £10.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 0,

Felons, 0 : 3 : 6.

Transports, £1 each to *Chester*.

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

- Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, 1s. 6d. a week.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6,

Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, June 25, 8 - - 5,

1776, Sep. 13, 2 - - 1.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr. Peirce.*

Duty---Sunday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, *Mr. Nicholls.*

Salary, none : he makes a Bill.

REMARKS. THE OLD GAOL was also a County Bridewell. A New Gaol is almost finished. The Front is for the Gaoler. Backwards, on the ground-floor, a large Day-room or Kitchen for *Debtors* ; and another

as large for *Criminals*: and for the latter, four Cells, seven feet and a half by six;—two on each side of a passage only three feet wide. Above are nine Rooms and a neat Chapel. Separate Court-yards for Debtors and Criminals. The Gentlemen will scarcely forget an Infirmary; and separating Women from Men. RUTHIN.

GREAT SESSIONS, of late, always at *Wrexham*; and Conveyance thither at the Gaoler's Expence. He has a Salary of £20 as Keeper of Bridewell.

THE Old Gaol may be made a convenient Bridewell, and then Prisoners might be more properly separated. A way might also be made to the Chapel.

TABLE OF FEES.

Denbighshire, AT the General Quarter Sessions---at *Denbigh*---*to wit.* A on the 16th day of April in the 5th---of our Sovereign Lord George III---1765 before *John Edwards Junr* and *John Conway Esqrs* and others---Justices---it is---Ordered that the Gaoler for the time being do take no more than the Fees and Allowance hereafter mentioned which this Court conceive to be sufficient and reasonable

(That is to say)

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of this County.

		£.	s.	d.
Fees on the Receipt of every Prisoner	→	—	0	: 2 : 6
For the use of the Bedstead and Chamber per week the Pri-				
soner finding his own Bedding	—	—	0	: 1 : 0
If Bedding be found by the Gaoler then per week	—	—	0	: 2 : 0

			£.	s.	d.
For a Copy of every Commitment	—	—	0	1	0
Attending every Prisoner brought up by Rule of Court			0	1	0
Fee on Prisoner's Discharge	—	—	0	2	6
Turnkey's Fee on Prisoner's Discharge		—	0	1	0

THE above Table of Fees is ratified and confirmed by

JOHN MORTON

By the Court

JNO. HOSIER Clerk of the Peace

A N O T H E R

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WREXHAM.

THIS is only Part of an House, the whole of which seems to have been formerly the Bridewell; but most of it is now the Parish-Poor-house. The Prison has—on the ground-floor the Keeper's rooms and stable; and for Prisoners, two dark offensive rooms, without any window: a wall within six feet of the doors: Prisoners have, with just cause, complained of being almost suffocated; and begged to be let out for Air into the Keeper's Garden, on the other side of the House.—Up stairs are three rooms for those who can pay. All dirty and out of repair. No water. Keeper a Sheriff's Officer: Salary £8.

1774, March 30, Prisoners 2,

1776, Sep. 12, - - 1.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT MONTGOMERY.

GAOLER, *William Davies.*

Salary, £12 : 12 : 0 from the Sheriff.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0,

Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.

Transports, about £10 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, on application, the same as Felons.

Felons, two 14d. loaves a week.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, June 29, 3 - - 4,

1775, Nov. 29, 2 - - 0.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Powell.*

Duty---Sunday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEONS, Three, in Quarterly Rotation.

Salary, £5 each.

M O N T G O M E R Y.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL is finely situated on a rising ground. Apartments for Debtors, and Wards for Felons, convenient and kept clean. Court-yard common. The fine Stream of Water lately running through the Yard is cut off. Great Sessions always at *Welch Pool*; whither Prisoners are conveyed at the Gaoler's Expense.

THE Table of Fees not legible.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MONTGOMERY.

A ROOM or two in a House at the lower end of the Town, out of repair.

1775, Nov. 29, No Prisoners.

C O U N T Y G A O L A T B E A U M A R I S.

GAOLER, *William Thomas.*

Salary, £5 from the Sheriff.

Fees,	Debtors,	} £0 : 2 : 6.
	Felons,	

Transports, the Expence.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a shilling a week.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, June 27, 2 - 0.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

THIS GAOL is also the County Bridewell. It is dirty. The REMARKS.
 Felons Room convenient, but seldom occupied. Clauses of Act
 against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. The Gaoler has £5 a year
 as Keeper of Bridewell. No Table of Fees.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARNARVON.

GAOLER, ----- *Thomas*.

Salary, £5 from the Sheriff.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 6 Entrance,
0 : 2 : 6 Discharge.

Felons, none.

Transports, the Expense.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, 2s. 6d. a week each. (*See Remarks.*)

Garnish, a shilling.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, June 27, 2 - 1.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL is also the Bridewell. Rooms incommodious and dirty. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. Great Sessions at *Conway*. ----- Thomas has £5 a year as Keeper of Bridewell. He stops from each Felon's allowance six pence a week for, what he calls, his Trouble of Weekly Payments. No Table of Fees.

I HEAR the County intend to build a new Gaol.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT DOLGELLY.

GAOLER, *Edward Rees.*

Salary, £8.

Fees, Debtors,	}	£0 : 5 : 0.
Felons,		

Transports, the Expence.

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors,	}	none.
Felons,		

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, June 28, 1 - 1.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

THIS GAOL was built five or six years ago. Windows close glazed: rooms dirty; although so few Prisoners. I was informed that there had been only two Executions for fifty years past. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. No Table of Fees. Great Sessions at *Bala*.

REMARKS.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT CARDIGAN.

GAOLER, *Charles Thomas.*

Salary, £12, but not fixed.

Fees, Debtors,	}	£0 : 13 : 4.
Felons,		

Transports, the Expence.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, two shillings a week.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, August 13, 4 - 0.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Davies.*

Duty---Sunday.

Salary, £16.

SURGEON,

Salary, £10.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL, which is to be the Bridewell also, was just finished when I was there, but not inhabited: the Prisoners were in the Gaoler's house. The Prison-rooms are too low; and close glazed; no casements: no water in the Court-yard. C. Thomas has £2 a year as Bridewell-Keeper. No Table of Fees.

COUNTY GAOL AT HAVERFORD WEST.

GAOLER, *Richard Griffith.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, }
 Felons, } £⁰ : 13 : 4.

Transports,

Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, certified from }
 their Parish, } a penny a day.
 Felons, - - - }

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Aug. 14, 4 - - 1.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Jones.*

Duty---Wednesday and Friday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, None.

THIS GAOL is also the Bridewell. Six Rooms. The two lowest are very damp Dungeons: in one of these, as I was informed, a Prisoner lost, first the use of his limbs, and then his life: since that time, none have been confined in either of them. The upper rooms are dirty and offensive, with small windows. No sewers: no Court-

HAVER- yard: Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. No
 FORDWEST. Table of Fees. R. Griffith has £8 a year as Bridewell-Keeper.
 The County are applying for an Act, in order to build a new Gaol.

AT HAVERFORD WEST is also the

TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL; which is likewise the
 Bridewell. It has convenient Rooms, and they are kept clean. No
 Court: no water. The Work-shop used by a Carpenter.

1774, Aug. 14, No Prisoners.

COUNTY GAOL, CARMARTHEN CASTLE.

GAOLER, *John Williams.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 13 : 4,

Felons, 0 : 3 : 4.

Transports, £5 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a shilling a week.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Aug. 15, 16 - - 10,

1776, Sep. 8, 4 - - 7. (*See Remarks.*)

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Davies.*

Duty---Sunday.

Salary, £12 : 12 : 0.

SURGEON, Mr. *Price.*

Salary, £20.

C A R M A R T H E N C A S T L E.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL is also the County Bridewell. The old apartments are too close; and so are the new Cells for Criminals. These are about seven feet by six: apertures in the doors only about nine inches square: earth-floors. The Day-room is used as a Chapel. Over it is a free ward: and over that, a room for the sick. The condemned Dungeon is damp; a small window. One Court-yard; but it is spacious. A House for the Gaoler, lately built in the yard; but he still lives distant, as before. It has convenient rooms for Master's-side Debtors; and an Alarm Bell at top: by ringing it, a Debtor lately prevented an escape of the Felons. No water: the Well is useless; and the Gaol offensive.—Houses in the neighbourhood have water laid in.—Transports have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Clauses of the Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up. No Table of Fees. J. Williams has £12 : 12 : 0 a year as Keeper of Bridewell. To this Prison there are *Rules* or Bounds, which extend near a mile round.

Two of the Offenders, whom I saw last time, were for *Fines* which they can never pay. They have not the County-allowance, and were almost starved.

THE Gaoler was desirous of *farming* the Allowance: but the abuse of such a trust by the Gaoler at *Brecon* had been detected; and the request of this Gaoler was not granted.

AT CARMARTHEN is also the

COUNTY-BOROUGH-GAOL.

To the four rooms of this Gaol at the Gate, you ascend by stone steps on the outside. No yard : no water. Keeper, one of the Town-Sheriffs, lives distant.—At my first visit a young creature committed for a petty Theft, had been there four months, and was sick on the floor. At my last, a Debtor sick in bed. Besides the four Prisoners whom I saw, the Sheriff told me he had one in the *Rules* which are of small extent.—Food &c. for the Prisoners is put through an aperture at bottom of the door : a little girl, the daughter of a Prisoner, could just get through it to fetch water &c.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Aug. 15,	0	- 1,
1776, Sep. 8,	3	- 1..

COUNTY GAOL AT PRESTEIGN.

GAOLER, *John Thomas.*

Salary, £10 from the Sheriff.

Fees, Debtors,	}	£0 : 6 : 8.
Felons,		

Transports, the Treasurer has £5 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but on application.

Felons, a three-penny loaf for two days.

Garnish, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, June	30,	4	-	3,
------------	-----	---	---	----

1775, Nov.	30,	3	-	1.
------------	-----	---	---	----

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL, which is also the *County Bridewell*, is out of repair. Only one Court-yard. Felons Night-room down three steps, and not secure: earth-floor; no straw. Keeper's House distant; but his Garden, contiguous, is a proper spot on which to enlarge the Gaol. Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors not hung up: no Table of Fees. J. Thomas has £2 a year as Bridewell-Keeper.

COUNTY GAOL, AT BRECON.

GAOLER, *Magdalen Williams.*

Salary, none : but £31 : 10 : 0 a year to supply Felons
 . with necessary Food.

Fees, Debtors, }
 Felons, } £0 : 7 : 0.

Transports, £5 each.

Licence, for Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but on applying to Justices.

Felons, farmed as above.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Aug. 11, 7 - - 3,

1776, Sep. 9, 4 - - 1.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Hugh Jones.*

Duty --- Wednesday or Friday.

Salary, £10.

SURGEON, Mr. *Williams.*

Salary, £5.

B R E C O N.

REMARKS. THIS GAOL out of repair; but at my last visit not dirty. Two Courts common to Debtors and Felons: they also lodge together. Some of the Rooms close glazed. A dark Dungeon: the door of it repairing; yet the Gaoler's son told me it was never used. At my first visit the Prisoners almost starved by the Gaoler. Two Gentlemen of the County, who were then in the Gaol with me, seemed to resent the abuse.—No straw.—No Clauses of Act against Spirituous Liquors: no Table of Fees. Transports have not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BRECON.

ONE Room in the Keeper's House for Women; and two in the Back-yard for Men: the whole out of repair, and not secure. No allowance: no water. Keeper no Salary. I am informed the County intend building a new Bridewell.

1776, Sep. 9, No Prisoners.

BRECON TOWN GAOL,

OVER the Gate-way. Out of repair: no Court-yard: no water: Gaoler no Salary; he sells beer.

1776, Sep. 9, No Prisoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARDIFF.

GAOLER, *Thomas Lewis*; now *William Cobb*.Salary, none : but he farms the Allowance. (*See Remarks.*)

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 4,

Felons, 0 : 7 : 8.

Transports, £5 each.

Licence, of late none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but on application to the Justices.

Felons, ten pence halfpenny each on Saturday.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number of - - Debtors. Felons &c.

1774, Aug. 19, 14 - 2,

1776, Sep. 6, 2 - 2.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, *Mr. Williams*.

Salary, £10.

C A R D · I F F.

REMARKS. THE NEW GAOL, not finished, is to consist of three separate Houses, with Court-yards between them. The Old Gaol to be taken down; and in Front (where it now stands) is to be the House for Debtors: a Court behind it—Then the Gaoler's House: this is built; two rooms on a floor. Behind it, the Felons Court-yard; and beyond that, their House or Wards; which are also built: on the ground-floor, a small room for the Turnkey; and three vaulted rooms: above them three chambers, twelve feet and a half by ten.

THE Gaoler's house being in the middle, he will have both Debtors and Felons in view: but his passing to the street through the Debtors house, may be dangerous to him when they prove riotous.

HE undertakes for £40 a year to pay Felons ten pence halfpenny a week; and find them straw: and to pay a shilling a week to such Debtors as the Justices shall appoint. No Table of Fees.

GREAT SESSIONS always at *Cowbridge*.—The late Gaoler informed me, that an *Exchequer Debtor* confined ten years for seven pounds died in the Gaol just before I was there.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT COWBRIDGE.

BESIDES the Old Room, there are two Rooms lately built in the Back-yard ; each fifteen feet square. In them provision is made for the circulation of air ; and there is now little danger of the Gaol-Fever ; of which the Keeper told me, at my first visit, many had died : a man and woman about a year before ; when himself and his daughter were also ill of it. No sewer : no water : no Court-yard ; one may be easily enclosed from the Ground adjacent. No allowance. Keeper's Salary £25 : 12 : 0.

1774,	Aug. 19,	} No Prisoners.
1776,	Sep. 6,	

T A B L E S

R E L A T I V E T O

F E E S, N U M B E R S O F C R I M I N A L S, &c.

T A B L E I.

A LIST OF FEES due to the CLERKS OF ASSIZE of the several CIRCUITS in ENGLAND, and their Offices, from Prisoners charged with Felony—Burnt in the Hand—Whipped—Acquitted—Discharged by Proclamation—or against whom Bills are returned by the GRAND-JURY not true Bills.

HOME CIRCUIT,

				£.	s.	d.
Burnt in the Hand	—	—	—	—	4	8
Whipped	—	—	—	—	4	8
Acquitted	—	—	—	—	8	4
Discharged by Proclamation	—	—	—	—	8	4
According every Ignoramus in Felony	—	—	—	—	6	4

NORFOLK CIRCUIT,

Acquitted and Order of Delivery in Murder	—	—	—	1	8	—
The like in all other Felons	—	—	—	1	1	4
Order on Delivery on Proclamation	—	—	—	—	15	8
Ditto on Ignoramus Bill	—	—	—	—	13	4

MIDLAND

T A B L E S.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT,

				£.	s.	D.
Acquitted and Discharge Fee in Murder	—	—	—	1	7	8
The like in other Felons	—	—	—	1	6	8
Discharge Fee according	—	—	—	1	—	—
Discharge Fee or Proclamation	—	—	—	—	13	4

OXFORD CIRCUIT,

For every Prisoner acquitted of Felony on one Indictment	}	—	—	—	17	4
discharged		—	—	—	—	—
For every Acquittal after the first	—	—	—	—	8	8.
For every Prisoner discharged by Proclamation	—	—	—	—	9	—
Guilty Burnt in the Hand or Whipped and Discharged	—	—	—	—	14	—

WESTERN CIRCUIT,

Acquitted including Plea and Discharge	—	—	—	1	10	—
Ignoramus 13s. 4d. and Discharge 13s. 4d.	—	—	—	1	6	—
Discharge by Proclamation	—	—	—	—	13	—
Conviction in Man-slaughter	—	—	—	—	17	—

NORTHERN CIRCUIT,

Not guilty Discharged	—	—	—	1	5	—
Discharged by Proclamation	—	—	—	—	14	—

T A B L E S.

T A B L E II.

H O M E C I R C U I T.

TOTAL ACCOUNT of PRISONERS Burnt in the Hand—
Whipped—Acquitted—Discharged by Proclamation—or
against whom Bills have been returned Not found—in the
Counties of HERTFORD, ESSEX, KENT, SUSSEX and SURRY,
for seven Years, from the Year 1764 to 1770 Inclusive.

	Burnt in the Hand.	Whipped.	Acquitted.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Bills not found.	Total.
HERTFORD —	9	12	36	47	32	136
ESSEX —	24	35	71	62	31	223
KENT —	75	20	132	91	34	352
SUSSEX —	11	15	23	16	4	69
SURRY —	40	14	124	77	24	279
Total	159	96	386	293	125	1059

TABLE

T A B L E

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS Tried and Acquitted—of Prisoners Sentenced to be Whipped and Discharged—and of Prisoners Discharged by the several COUNTIES and CITIES within the OXFORD CIRCUIT for

	BERKSHIRE.				OXFORDSHIRE.				WORCESTERSHIRE.				City of WORCESTER.				GLOUCESTERSHIRE.			
	Not Guilty Discharged.				Not Guilty Discharged.				Not Guilty Discharged.				Not Guilty Discharged.				Not Guilty Discharged.			
	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.				Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.				Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.				Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.				Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.			
	Whipped and Discharged.				Whipped and Discharged.				Whipped and Discharged.				Whipped and Discharged.				Whipped and Discharged.			
	Discharged by Proclamation.				Discharged by Proclamation.				Discharged by Proclamation.				Discharged by Proclamation.				Discharged by Proclamation.			
1765	10	2	0	3	6	0	1	3	14	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	5
1766	11	1	2	9	8	0	0	5	18	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	17	1	0	5
1767	10	0	1	2	16	0	2	3	14	2	3	6	2	0	0	0	16	0	1	5
1768	14	0	0	7	11	0	1	6	12	1	0	7	1	0	0	1	20	2	1	4
1769	4	2	0	1	7	0	0	5	12	0	0	10	1	0	0	1	10	0	0	8
1770	3	0	0	4	5	0	0	4	7	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	10	1	0	7
1771	9	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	8	1	1	7	2	0	0	0	21	1	0	2
Total	61	5	3	28	56	0	4	29	85	7	6	44	9	0	0	2	106	5	3	36

III.

Convicted and Sentenced to be Burnt in the Hand and Discharged—of PRISONERS
Proclamation—at the several ASSIZES and General GAOL-DELIVERIES held in and for
Seven Years ending at Michaelmas 1771.

City of GLOUCESTER				MONMOUTHSHIRE.				HEREFORDSHIRE.				SHROPSHIRE.				STAFFORDSHIRE.			
Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Not Guilty Discharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Discharged.	Whipped and Discharged.	Discharged by Proclamation.
2	0	0	0	7	1	0	2	13	0	0	6	10	5	0	14	11	1	0	6
0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	10	4	0	3	16	0	0	4	22	4	0	7
0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	9	0	0	10	11	1	0	8	20	3	3	8
0	0	0	2	6	1	0	2	7	0	0	5	10	3	2	3	22	0	1	7
1	0	0	0	7	1	0	3	6	0	0	2	12	1	2	4	10	1	0	8
1	0	0	3	5	0	0	4	15	1	0	3	14	1	3	11	7	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	8	0	0	4	4	0	0	5	20	2	1	6
6	0	0	7	35	3	0	20	68	5	0	33	77	11	7	49	112	11	5	45

Total. Not Guilty Discharged - - - 615
Burnt in the Hand and Discharged - - - 47
Whipped and Discharged - - - 23
Discharged by Proclamation - - - 293

Great Total 983

O a a

TABLE

T A B L E S.

T A B L E IV.

ABSTRACT of SIR STEPHEN THEODORE JANSSEN'S TABLE of CRIMINALS
 Condemned; Executed; and Pardoned: at the OLD BAILEY, LONDON.

		Condemned.	Executed.	Pardoned &c.
Peace	1749	61	44	17
	1750	84	56	28
	1751	85	63	22
	1752	52	47	5
	1753	57	41	16
	1754	50	34	16
	1755	39	21	18
		<u>428</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>122</u>
Peace and War	1756	30	13	17
War	1757	37	26	11
	1758	32	20	12
	1759	15	6	9
	1760	14	10	4
	1761	22	17	5
	1762	25	15	10
War and Peace	1763	61	32	29
		<u>236</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>97</u>
Peace	1764	52	31	21
	1765	41	26	15
	1766	39	20	19
	1767	49	22	27
	1768	54	27	27
	1769	71	24	47
	1770	91	49	42
	1771	60	34	26
		<u>457</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>224</u>
		1121	678	443

T A B L E S.

OF 120 Sessions in the 15 Years of Peace (8 in a year) only one was Maiden; in 1749.
Of the 64 Sessions in the 8 Years of War, nine were Maiden.

	Mur- der.	Houfe- breaking	High- way.	Horse- stealing.	For- gery.	Coin- ing.	Return- ing from Trans- port- ation.	Defraud- ing Credi- tors.	Shop- lifting Riot and 12 other Crimes.	Total.
Sentenced to Death -	81	208	362	90	95	11	31	3	240	1121
Executed . - -	72	118	251	22	71	10	22	3	109	678
Pardoned, Transported, } or died in Gaol - }	9	90	111	68	24	1	9	0	131	443

SIR STEPHEN intending a List only of those who were condemned to die, has not in his Table a Column for Transport Convicts. But at the bottom of the Sheet he notes that there were

Transported for seven or fourteen Years 5199

To which Number he adds

Transported by the KING's Mercy }
after receiving Sentence of Death - } 401

Total Transports 5600

THE second Number of Transports 401 is, doubtless, part of the Number 443, the last of the three Totals above.

T A B L E V.

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of CRIMINALS Condemned to Death ;
 Executed ; and Sentenced to Transportation : with their respective Offences : from the Year
 1750 to 1772 Inclusive ; within the several Counties &c. in the NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Years.	Petty Treason and Murder.	Burglary and House-breaking.	Robbery in Highway & Dwelling.	House-stealing, &c.	Forgery.	Returning from Transportation.	Six other Crimes.	Condemn'd to Death.	Executed.	Reprieved for Transportation.	Grand Larceny.	Petty Larceny.	Seven other Crimes.	Sentenced to Transportation.
1750	2	3	8	8	--	--	--	21	10	8	24	3	--	35
1751	--	6	4	6	--	--	--	16	12	12	24	--	--	36
1752	3	3	3	15	1	--	3	28	11	13	28	1	2	44
1753	2	4	2	11	--	--	2	21	6	10	18	1	--	29
1754	--	9	2	17	1	--	4	33	13	20	29	1	4	54
1755	--	2	4	7	--	--	1	14	2	9	20	1	1	31
1756	--	2	2	7	--	--	6	17	1	16	18	1	--	36
1757	1	8	5	11	--	--	2	27	6	12	34	--	1	46
1758	--	2	6	15	--	--	1	24	5	23	31	1	2	57
1759	--	2	3	8	--	--	--	13	3	15	12	2	--	29
1760	--	5	3	3	--	--	--	11	3	11	15	--	1	27
1761	1	1	2	2	--	--	2	8	2	4	13	--	1	18
1762	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	2	3	10	--	--	15
1763	3	3	1	5	--	--	1	13	5	6	19	1	2	27
1764	--	4	2	8	--	3	2	19	3	10	16	1	4	29
1765	--	4	2	14	--	--	--	20	1	19	29	1	2	52
1766	2	8	4	14	--	--	2	30	4	17	27	--	1	45
1767	2	6	2	14	--	--	6	30	5	38	34	--	--	72
1768	--	1	1	10	--	--	4	16	5	16	35	1	2	55
1769	2	9	1	4	--	1	1	18	6	11	22	--	2	34
1770	--	5	5	12	--	1	1	24	7	17	18	--	--	35
1771	1	4	1	6	--	--	4	16	5	11	30	--	2	43
1772	--	1	1	4	--	--	1	7	--	7	17	--	1	25
Total	20	93	65	202	4	6	44	434	117	308	523	15	28	874

T A B L E VI.

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of CRIMINALS Condemned to Death ;
 Executed ; and Sentenced to Transportation : with their respective Offences : from the Year
 1750 to 1772 Inclusive ; within the several Counties &c. in the MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Years.	Treason.	Murder and Petty Treason.	Robbery.	Burglary.	House-breaking in Day-time.	Stealing Horses and other Cattle.	Forgery.	Returning from Transportation.	Six other Crimes.	Condemned to Death.	Executed.	Transported, viz. Capital Offences reprimed, Offences made transportable, Grand and Petty Larceny.
1750	1	--	6	4	3	16	--	--	2	32	5	50
1751	--	1	4	5	--	3	--	--	--	13	3	47
1752	--	1	2	--	1	16	--	--	3	23	3	45
1753	--	--	8	1	1	17	1	--	1	29	1	58
1754	--	1	3	1	--	20	--	--	4	29	4	63
1755	--	2	4	2	3	10	--	--	4	25	6	44
1756	2	--	1	4	1	17	1	--	4	30	6	44
1757	--	--	2	3	1	14	--	2	--	22	4	60
1758	--	1	5	5	--	19	1	--	4	35	6	54
1759	--	4	4	--	1	16	1	2	3	31	9	43
1760	--	1	1	--	--	12	--	--	1	15	2	32
1761	1	2	3	1	1	6	--	--	1	15	5	28
1762	--	2	--	--	--	8	--	1	--	11	4	23
1763	--	1	4	1	1	9	3	1	3	23	14	45
1764	--	3	6	1	--	14	--	--	1	25	11	63
1765	--	3	4	5	1	9	--	--	--	22	7	62
1766	--	1	4	2	4	12	--	--	3	26	4	63
1767	--	2	4	6	--	11	--	--	--	23	6	45
1768	--	--	2	2	1	17	1	--	--	23	2	49
1769	--	2	5	1	--	10	--	--	5	23	6	37
1770	--	2	3	--	1	6	--	--	1	14	4	45
1771	--	--	--	3	--	6	--	--	1	9	2	36
1772	--	1	5	2	--	11	--	--	1	20	2	21
Total	4	30	80	49	20	279	8	6	42	518	116	1057

T A B L E VII.

FELONS delivered from NEWGATE to be TRANSPORTED.

SESSIONS.	London.	Middlesex.	Hicks' Hall.	West-minster	Tower Section.	Capital Repites.	Total.
1773. January	10	19	3	6	--	--	38
February	8	24	9	--	--	--	41
April	16	24	19	14	--	20	93
May	10	29	14	--	--	--	53
July	14	49	6	5	--	--	74
September	11	24	9	--	--	--	44
October	10	17	8	6	--	--	41
December	10	15	9	--	--	17	51
	89	201	77	31	--	37	435
1774. January	4	18	3	--	--	--	25
February	16	33	7	3	1	--	60
April	15	24	17	13	1	--	70
May	6	22	2	--	--	--	30
July	14	22	12	8	4	30	90
September	22	16	10	--	2	1	51
October	8	8	6	5	1	--	28
December	14	22	16	--	1	13	66
	99	165	73	29	10	44	420
1775. January	9	29	14	9	--	--	61
February	9	20	7	--	2	--	38
April	19	17	12	4	--	--	52
May	5	9	2	--	--	--	16
July	6	11	7	5	--	20	49
September	14	20	6	--	--	--	40
October	9	10	7	4	2	--	32
December	8	9	7	--	1	11	36
	79	125	62	22	5	31	324

Great Total 1179

C O N C L U S I O N.

IT was once my intention to have published the preceding account of English Prisons, * without any of the introductory matter which composes the former part of this Volume. But thinking, from a close attention to the subject, that it was in my power in some instances to suggest remedies to the evils which I had been witness of; and aware of the common proverbial objection “that it is easier to find faults than to mend them;” I imagined I should be culpable in suppressing any thing which might conduce to improvement in a matter I had so much at heart.

A PERSON of more ability, with my knowledge of facts, would have written better: but my ambition was not the

* My Readers will observe that I do not give this as an account of every single Prison in the Kingdom. Some, doubtless, have escaped my researches; for it was only by assiduous enquiries in my frequent journeys that I was able to discover all those I have mentioned. It will readily be conceived, however, that those I have missed must be of very small consequence.

fame of an Author. Hearing the cries of the miserable, I devoted my time to their relief. In order to procure it, I made it my Business to collect materials, the authenticity of which could not be disputed. For the warmth of some expressions where my subject obliges me to complain, and for my eagerness to remove the several grievances, my only apology must be drawn from the deep distress of the sufferers, and the impressions the view of it excited in me—impressions too strong to be effaced by any length of time!

WHAT I have proposed throughout my work is liable, I am sensible, to some objections; and these will, doubtless, be heightened by the cavils of those whose interest it is to prevent the reformation of abuses on which their ease or emolument may depend. Yet I hope not to be entirely deserted in the conflict: and, if this publication shall have any effect in alleviating the distresses of poor Debtors and other Prisoners—in procuring for them cleanly and wholesome abodes; and thereby exterminating the Gaol-fever, which has so often spread abroad its dreadful contagion—in abolishing, or at least reducing, the oppressive fees of Clerks of Assize, and of the Peace; and checking the impositions of Gaolers, and the extortion of Bailiffs—in introducing a habit of industry in our Bridewells; and restraining the shocking debauchery and immorality which prevail in our Gaols and other Prisons—if any of these beneficial consequences shall
accrue,

accrue, the writer will be ready to indulge himself with the pleasing thought of not having lived without doing some good to his fellow-creatures; and will think himself abundantly repaid for all the pains he has taken, the time he has spent, and the hazards he has undergone.

•

NOTHING effectual will, however, I am persuaded, be done in reforming the state of our Prisons, till a *thorough Parliamentary Inquiry* concerning them be set on foot, on which may be grounded one *comprehensive Statute* for their *general regulation*. Should this be undertaken, I would cheerfully (relying still on the protection of that KIND HAND which has hitherto preserved me, and to which I desire to offer my most thankful acknowledgments!) devote my time to one more extensive foreign journey, in which the *Prussian* and *Austrian* Territories, and the most considerable free Cities of *Germany* would probably afford some new and useful lights on this IMPORTANT NATIONAL CONCERN.

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A P P E N D I X

T O T H E

STATE OF THE PRISONS, &c.

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

STATE OF THE PRISONS

IN

ENGLAND AND WALES,

&c.

BY JOHN HOWARD, F.R.S.

CONTAINING A FARTHER ACCOUNT OF

FOREIGN PRISONS AND HOSPITALS,

WITH ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON THE

PRISONS OF THIS COUNTRY.

*Parum est coercere Improbos Poena,
nisi Probos efficias Disciplina.*

WARRINGTON,
PRINTED BY WILLIAM EYRES;
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MDCCLXXX.

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A P P E N D I X.

THE House of Commons having taken under consideration the regulation of prisons, I thought myself bound, by the promise made in the conclusion of my late publication, to collect such farther hints as I might be able to procure in several foreign Territories there mentioned. I therefore visited *them* and some *other* countries, and shall subjoin those remarks which seemed most worthy of attention.

IN the Draught of a Bill “to punish by Imprisonment and Hard Labour, certain Offenders; and to establish proper Places for their Reception*,” the plan was formed on the Rasp and Spin-houses in *Holland*. This made me more solicitous to gain the best information, by a fresh inspection, and by conversation with intelligent men. In pursuance of this design, I went to *Holland* in April 1778, and cheerfully entered on the intended business of my journey at

* **THIS** has since passed into an Act, 19th George III. Cap. LXXIV.

R O T T E / R D A M,

STADT-
HOUSE.

WHERE I revisited the Stadt-house prison, in which were *no debtors* in either of the three rooms. When there are any, they are alimented at one fixed sum, viz. sixteen stivers *. There are seven rooms for criminals or disorderly persons. One of them is called the *condemned* room, into which a criminal is put fourteen days before his final sentence; and immediately after the sentence, he is executed with a solemnity very striking to the common people. In three of the rooms, were three persons confined for a limited time for some small offences, and kept to bread and water. Their daily allowance was from four to five stivers, and their pitcher was filled with *water* three times a day; but the other criminals had their pitcher filled once a day with *beer*, and their allowance was from nine to ten stivers. There were cases with thick straw mats, and two or three coverlids to each.

RASP-
HOUSE.

IN the Rasp-house (or Spin-house, as it should more properly be called) the *thirty-eight men* who were there, were spinning, except *two* who were cutting or rasping logwood, and a *few* who were carding wool, making fishing-nets, and sorting coffee-berries. The *women* were all employed in spinning, carding, or winding at a great wheel. They were clean, and appeared healthy and well. I observed the ceiling

* A GUINEA 252 d. is = 11 guilders 11 stivers = 231 stivers (for 20 stivers is a guilder) therefore stivers are to pence as $\frac{231}{252} = \frac{11}{12}$: i. e. 11 stivers is equal to a shilling.

to

to be white: one of the directors informed me that it was white-washed regularly twice a year.

ROTTERDAM
RAAP-
HOUSE.

THE *men* were more separated than the *women*, into rooms which measured about fourteen feet by seventeen, and each of which contained only four or five. For preventing combinations, two of them are removed every ten or fourteen days, to different companies. In those rooms were some *Jews*, whose dinner was not *pork*, as was that of the other prisoners, but *mutton*, which their society in the city sent them, with a slice of white bread, by permission of one of the five regents or inspectors*.

THE whipping-post is in the middle of the yard, in full view of the *men* criminals. For the more refractory, there are dark rooms, but not dungeons: in one of these, on shutting the door on myself, I found no dampness. My conductor observed, that the floor was raised to preserve it dry. Here they are allowed no bedding, and are kept to bread and water, which is given them at an aperture in the door. Their confinement is for six, eight, ten, or fourteen days.

THE keeper has a salary from the city, of four hundred florins or guilders *per annum* †, and also a house, victuals and drink, firing and candle, and one seventh part of the produce of all the labour of the prisoners; so that it is his interest to see that the work be well per-

* As I was there at one o'clock, the time of the distribution, I observed that the bread was all cut in slices: this prevents those contests or frauds which sometimes happen where prisoners mess together, and the bread is given out in one loaf, as I saw on board the hulks in the Thames, where one loaf was given to six persons.

† About £36.

formed:

A P P E N D I X.

ROTTERDAM
RASP-
HOUSE.

formed : yet as the *quantum* is fixed by the regents, it is not in his power to be a cruel task-master. The manner of dieting the prisoners seemed to me worthy of being inserted at length in the note below*.

BEING at *Rotterdam* on a Sunday, I was desirous of seeing, whether there was such dissipation in their prisons, as there is in ours, on that day.

* REGULATION for the daily diet, at the Rasp-house at Rotterdam.

SUNDAY Dinner. Each man has a mess of boiled grout, with butter or kitchen-stuff; a piece of cheese or butter, with a quarter of a pound of rye bread.

Ditto ditto. Each boy, woman, or such as only work half-task, a mess of grout, as above; a piece of cheese or butter, with one sixth of a pound of rye bread.

Ditto Supper. Each man a bowl of new milk boiled with barley or flour, with a piece of cheese, and one fourth of a pound of rye bread.

Ditto ditto. Each boy, woman, or such as only do half-task, the bowl of sweet milk as above, but no bread or cheese.

MONDAY Breakfast. Each man half a pound of rye bread with cheese or butter. Each boy, woman, or half-tasked, one fourth of a pound of rye bread with butter or cheese.

N. B. Breakfast through the week, is the same as above.

MONDAY Dinner. Each man half a pound of meat, or one sixth of a pound of pork without bone; half a pound of rye bread, with a bowl of boiled carrots, cabbage or greens.

Ditto ditto. Each boy, woman, or half-tasked, one third of a pound of meat, or one eighth of a pound of pork without bone, three eighths of a pound of rye bread, with a bowl of boiled carrots, cabbage or greens.

TUESDAY Dinner. For all, boiled gray pease, with one fourth of a pound of rye bread; the men have, besides, each a piece of cheese.

WEDNESDAY Dinner. Each man a bowl of pease porridge, with three eighths of a pound of rye bread and a piece of cheese.

Ditto ditto. Each boy, woman, or half-tasked, a bowl of pease porridge, one fourth of a pound of rye bread, with a piece of cheese.

THURSDAY Dinner. Each man, one third of a pound of meat, or one eighth of a pound of pork without bone; two slices of rye bread, weighing together half a pound, with a bowl of barley broth.

THURSDAY

day. The public service at the Rasp-house began at half after one o'clock. The audience consisted of about thirty or forty inhabitants of the town, Mr. *Schumaker* the presiding regent, the head-keeper and his family, and three under-keepers, besides the prisoners. The number of *women* prisoners was about forty, who were separated from the rest of the congregation by a wooden palisade, and seated on benches

ROTTERDAM
RASP-
HOUSE.

THURSDAY Dinner. Boys, or men who only do half-task, one fourth of a pound of meat, or one twelfth of a pound of pork without bone; two slices of rye bread, weighing together three eighths of a pound, with each a bowl of barley broth.

Ditto ditto. The women, no meat or pork; each a bowl of barley broth, with three eighths of a pound of rye bread with butter or cheese.

FRIDAY Dinner. Each man a bowl of kidney-bean porridge; three eighths of a pound of rye bread with cheese.

Ditto ditto. Each boy, woman, or half-tasked, the mess of kidney-bean porridge; one fourth of a pound of rye bread with cheese.

SATURDAY Dinner. Each man a bowl of boiled pease, with butter and vinegar sauce; boys, women and half-tasked, have the same allowance; and *all* have the same allowance of rye bread and cheese as on the Fridays.

THE constant supper, on week days, for all, is butter milk boiled with barley or grout till thick enough to be eaten without bread; to this, each man has one fourth of a pound of rye bread with cheese; the boys, women and half-tasked have only a mess of the butter milk, but no bread or cheese.

	Cans.
EACH man has, during the three summer months, daily, of beer,	- - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
and during the three winter months, ditto ditto	- - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
and during the remaining six months, ditto ditto	- - 2
Boys, women and half-tasked for the three summer months, each, daily,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
and for the remaining nine months, ditto ditto	- 1

IN the foregoing regulation for diet, no alteration is to be made, unless when fish shall be extraordinarily cheap and plentiful, all the prisoners may be indulged with one meal, provided with the consent of all the regents, or of a majority of them.

raised

ROTTERDAM
HOSPITAL
HOUSE.

raised one above another. They were all clean and neat; had nothing distinguishing in their dress, but were without hats. While they stood up during prayer, they held up their aprons to cover their faces. The *men* were neat, dressed in brown coats, had been shaved, had clean shirts (which were most of them chequed), clean stockings, and wore handkerchiefs about their necks. They also were seated on raised benches, in a room out of the chapel, and separated from it by an iron grating, from the top of the room to the bottom, so wide that all the audience, except the female prisoners, had them full in view. The keeper's seat adjoins to this grating, and two of his servants, who are turnkeys, sat observing their behaviour.

THE chaplain, after a short prayer, preached extempore; then, the *men* convicts joined in singing, most of them having books. When the chaplain had prayed again, he catechised for about three quarters of an hour. It being the *women's* turn that Sunday, six of them stood up, one after another, and made the responses, which the chaplain explained to them. After this he prayed, and the service concluded by singing the fifty-first Psalm. The decent behaviour and attention of the audience, evidently proved that the service, though of two hours and an half, was not tedious or disagreeable.

DURING the time of catechising, the head-keeper and one of his servants went out, to inspect the empty wards, and to search whether any tools or instruments were concealed. The keeper returned to his seat in an hour. At the end of the service, the *women* passed by the regent's seat*; and when they were gone, he went into the court

* THE seat is large enough for all the five regents or inspectors: but only *one* is obliged to attend, and this they do by rotation.

to see the *men* go to their several wards, four or five together,* that number only being let out a time.' After they were all locked up, he went to each window, and conversed with them. Many of them returned their thanks for the abridgment of their term of confinement, as this was just before the time for electing new magistrates. One or two, who had been at sea, intreated to go in any capacity to *India*, as is sometimes permitted. He afterwards went to the grates of the *women's* wards, and conversed with them; and gave the *catechumens* some token of his approbation.

ROTTERDAM
RASP-
HOUSE

I CANNOT forbear closing this account, with mentioning the ardent wishes it inspired in me, that *our* prisons also, instead of echoing with profaneness and blasphemy, might hereafter resound with the offices of religious worship; and prove, like these, the happy means of awakening many to a sense of their *duty* to *God* and *man*.

AT *La Porte*, the prison at *Goude*, there is a small room for *debtors*, which the keeper informed me had not been occupied since 1761. There are many (*octagon*) rooms, but all empty: some are assigned to those who are committed for small offences, and kept to bread and water, for which there is an allowance to each of them of three stivers a day.—In the *Spin-house* the prisoners were all employed in carding and spinning wool for stockings. On observing little towels hanging in one room, they told me, that each of them had one clean every week. Here were some prisoners from the *Hague*, and other towns which have no rasp-houses, who were admitted at a stipulated

GOUDE.

* THEY were not chained, for no irons are here used.

GOUDE. annual sum, of about a hundred and ten florins for each, besides fifteen for cloathing.—Near this city is inclosed a triangular gallows, with an inscription over the gate,

Recte faciendo neminem timeas.

The best translation of which may be the words of *Scripture*,

“ The righteous is bold as a lion.”

HARLEM
SPIN-
HOUSE.

AT *Harlem*, the Spin-house (which is the *work-house* or *poor-house*) being old, is not so airy and commodious as modern buildings. Here were about thirty *male* and fifteen *female* offenders. The latter were at work with the *mother* (as they call her) making and mending the linen of the house. The former were weaving coarse linen, in which, at the distance of every six inches, there was a blue stripe, to distinguish the linen of the house, and to prevent its being in any manner disposed of elsewhere. One person was working at a loom on flowered silk damask, because that had been his former trade. Taylors were also employed in the way of their profession. The room in which the women worked, and that in which they slept, were quite clean. Each bed had two persons allotted to it, and they were all allowed sheets. The poor here, as in other *work-houses* in *Holland*, were cleanly and decently clad.

HARLEM
HOSPITAL.

IN this city is a noble *hospital*, airy and spacious, called the *Proeveniers*, in which the persons admitted are decently provided with meat, drink and lodging during their lives, and a burying-place at their decease. Persons of all ages from twenty to the most advanced period are admitted, though it is not common for any under forty to
apply

apply for admiffion. At entrance, each perfon pays a greater or fmaller fum, according to his age, as by the table in the note.* A common table is provided for all who are not fick or infirm. If any, after refiding fome time, choofe to have their victuals brought to their rooms, rather than eat in common, they muft pay for that privilege according to their age, one fifth part of the fum that would be required for admiffion at that age. For example, if a perfon of feventy years of age choofes to eat in his apartments, he muft pay one fifth of the admiffion-money required at the age of feventy, namely, four hundred and twenty florins.

It often happens that there are not vacant places, when perfons defire admiffion. But many fecure places before a vacancy, by paying two hundred florins in advance of their entrance money; in confequence of which, their names are infcribed in a lift; and the money deducted from the fum required when they enter.

* Age.	Sum.	Age.	Sum.	Age.	Sum.
	Florins.		Florins.		Florins.
20	— 5000	40	— 3900	60	— 2700
22	— 4900	42	— 3800	62	— 2600
24	— 4800	44	— 3700	64	— 2500
26	— 4700	46	— 3550	66	— 2350
28	— 4600	48	— 3450	68	— 2200
30	— 4500	50	— 3300	70	— 2100
32	— 4400	52	— 3150	72	— 1950
34	— 4300	54	— 3000	74	— 1800
36	— 4150	56	— 2900	76	— 1700
38	— 4050	58	— 2750	78	— 1600
				80	— 1500

HARLEM
HOSPITAL.

THOSE who choose to leave the house entirely, receive, during the remainder of their lives, a certain, though very small, interest of the sum which they paid at admission.

AMSTERDAM
STADT-
HOUSE.

AT *Amsterdam* I more than once revisited the prisons. At the *Stadt-house* were eighteen *debtors*; and there were five *criminals*, but their offences not being capital, all the strong rooms under ground were empty. The *debtors* are on the ground-floor. I often conversed with them, and found that they were all ~~allimented~~ alike: the first fourteen days at eleven stivers (*a shilling*) a day; after that time at five stivers and a half. But this is paid to the gaoler, who has great profit out of it, as appeared from the daily allowance which I weighed several times. Each debtor has from the city one quart of beer daily, and turf for firing. The rooms were clean, though the prisoners are never out of them, unless twice in a year at the times of white-washing.

FROM a book containing the names and crimes of all who have been executed at *Amsterdam*, from January 1693 to the end of 1766, I find it necessary to retract the assertion "that for a hundred years "past there have not been executed, *communibus annis*, more than "one a year." From this publication, the following state of executions at different periods are drawn.

From 1693 to 1735	(43 years)	288.
----- 1736 -- 1745	(10 years)	20.
----- 1746 -- 1766	(21 years)	28.

And I have been well informed, that in the three years preceding my last visit, there was only one criminal executed, who was beheaded.

* For this account I am indebted to Dr. *MacLaine*, the worthy minister of the English church at the *Hague*.

AMSTER-
DAM.

AN observation before escaped me, concerning the attention of the magistrates to the *children* of the *malefactors* who are executed. They are sent to the orphan-house, and there brought up in industry, and not left destitute vagabonds, to become unhappy victims to the wickedness and folly of their parents.

PERHAPS the computation which I have mentioned of two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants in this city may be too great; * though, if I mistake not, Mr. *Karssboom*, some time since, estimated them at two hundred and forty-three thousand; and of late, many Jews banished from other countries have made an addition to the number. But Dr. *Price* reckons that they hardly amount to two hundred thousand. †

THE four regents ‡ who manage the *Rasp-house* are appointed by the burgomasters, to whom they are accountable. The gaoler or *father*

RASP-
HOUSE.

* DEATHS in 1776,	-	-	8982.
1777,	-	-	8939.

The numbers marked at the *Stadt-house*, when I was there in June 1778,

The first week,	-	-	121.
second week,	-	-	138.

† SEE HIS *OBSERVATIONS ON REVERSIONARY PAYMENTS*, p. 186, 187. 3d edition.

‡ It may be proper to mention, that these Regents have no salaries, but only some privileges and honorary distinctions; as exemption from the city watch; liberty of free entrance after one of the city gates is shut; and a deacon's seat in the church.

AMSTERDAM
RASP-
HOUSE. is strictly obliged to obey all the orders of the high-officer, the burgomasters, and also of the regents. In no case may he, or any of his family, receive a gift from the prisoners or their friends, either before or after their enlargement. He must not entrust a servant with the keys, but must himself carefully search the convicts and their *cots*, or rooms, before he locks them up in the evening, at six o'clock in summer, and at four in winter. The father must never be absent for a night, without special permission. He is severely punished if any prisoner escapes. He must register in order all acts concerning commitments and discharges, and produce them to the regents when required. Also he must keep an exact register of the cloaths, and all other things which belong to those confined.

THE regents assemble in the house at four o'clock every Wednesday afternoon, to collect and examine the transactions of the preceding week. They appoint a servant to give any necessary assistance to the father, and particularly to cut the slices of bread for the prisoners; and when the father is ill, in the evening to visit and examine the *cots*.

IN the nine lower rooms of this house, in June 1778, were confined upwards of forty prisoners. Each of these rooms, in which they work in the day and are locked up at night, contains at least four persons. The same prisoners do not continue long together, but are removed and separated once a fortnight or oftener. Few or none of them were rasping logwood, but most of them chopping it, for the two mills belonging to the house: for it was found to be too laborious for most of the prisoners, to work with six or eight saws, which often weigh seventy or eighty pounds. The medical gentlemen,

gentlemen, who daily visit the prison, informed the magistrates that it had been the cause of frequent ruptures.*

AMSTERDAM
RASP-
HOUSE.

No friends of the prisoners are permitted to visit them, without express orders from the regents, unless on Mondays: and then they must be searched, to prevent the introduction of *spirituous liquors*, or instruments for breaking out, or any thing else forbidden: and they must retire before the time for shutting up. Every visitant is obliged to put two stivers into a box entrusted with the father. Refreshments may be received and given to the convicts on Tuesdays; but not on other days. Every evening, at eight o'clock, the father must see that all things are in due order. The saws, and other heavy implements for their work, are taken from them in the evening; and returned in the morning. If a convict be guilty of breaking any thing considerable, or of neglect or disobedience, he is punished severely by whipping, or confined to bread and water in a dungeon under ground.

PRAYERS are read morning and evening, and before and after meals, by one of the best-behaved convicts: and divine service, with a sermon, is performed by a clergyman on Sunday mornings.

ONCE a year, a little before the change of the regency, the high-officer and magistrates, with a secretary, attended by the inferior officers of justice, come to this prison, in order to *contract* or *lengthen*

* I HAD this information from Mr. *John Hope*, one of their very worthy magistrates; and to him I am much obliged for copies of the rules and instructions to this *house*, the *spin-house*, and the *work-house*.

AMSTERDAM the terms of confinement of the convicts, according to their *good* or
 RASP- *bad* behaviour, 'as represented by the regents.
 HOUSE.

THE house provides for the prisoners diet,* cloaths, shoes and stockings, with shirts of half-bleached Flemish linen.

SOME persons are confined in private rooms, to which none have access, unless in the presence of a regent. Great care is enjoined the

* THE diet of the convicts in the Rasp-house in *Amsterdam*.

SUNDAY Breakfast. Three slices of rye bread with butter, and a piece of dry bread six slices thick. (*N. B. Three slices weigh half a pound.*)

———— Dinner or Noon. Half a pound of beef or pork, with beans, salt and vinegar, and in winter full two pounds of salt meat.

MONDAY Breakfast. Six slices with butter, and a piece of bread of three slices thick.

———— Dinner. Gray pease with salt and vinegar.

TUESDAY Breakfast. As on Monday.

———— Dinner. White or gray pease boiled in water with salt and sage.

WEDNESDAY Breakfast. As on Monday.

Dinner. Boiled oats or barley with sweet milk and butter upon it.

Supper. Butter milk, with oats or barley boiled in it.

THURSDAY Breakfast. Six slices of rye bread with butter, and a piece of bread, as on Sunday morning.

———— Dinner. Stockfish, with sweet milk and butter upon it.

FRIDAY. As Tuesday.

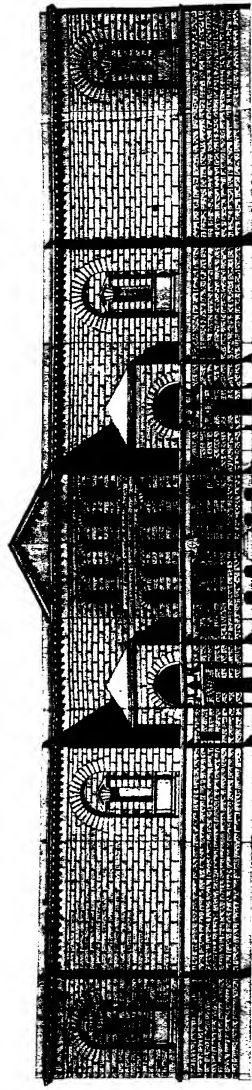
SATURDAY Breakfast. As Tuesday.

———— Dinner. As Wednesday supper.

THEIR drink is four pints of beer daily. But on holidays, viz. two days at *Easter*, *Ascension-day*, two at *Whitsuntide*, three at the *fair* time, and two at *Christmas*, they have for dinner, smoaked or salt meat or bacon, beans or pease, carrots or cabbage, and the three *fair* days they have strong beer.

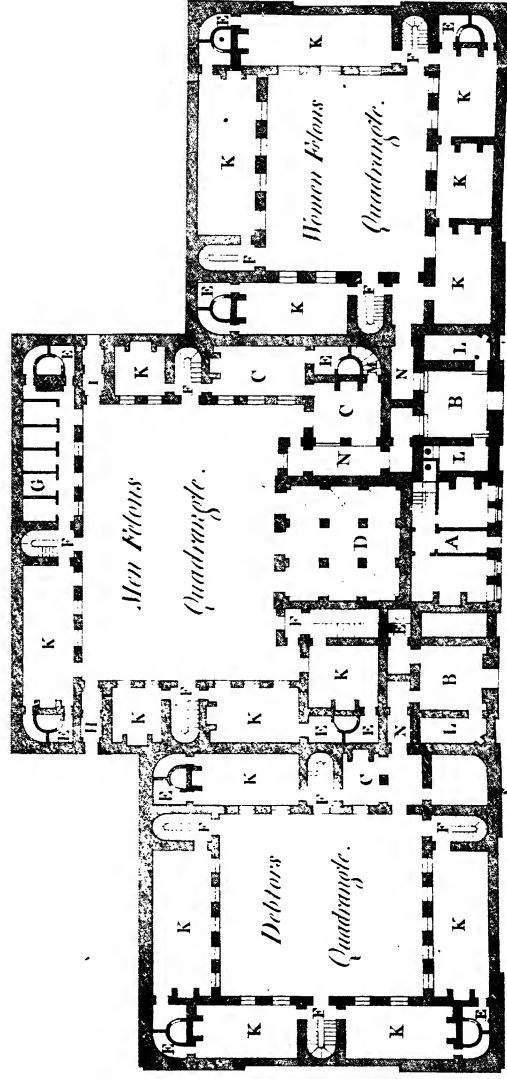
father

NEWGATE.



Elevation of the Front

- A. The Magistrate's House.
- B. Lodges for the Turnkeys.
- C. High Rooms.
- D. Arcade under the Chapel.
- E. Closets.
- F. Hair Cases.
- G. Cells for the Refractory.
- H. Passage to the Condemned Cells.
- I. Passage to the Sepulchral House.
- K. Halls.
- L. Bed Rooms for Turnkeys.
- M. Cellar - Halls.
- N. Passages.



GROUND PLAN

father in conveying provisions to those prisoners. With the regents' leave, on Sunday mornings, some chapters of the Bible are read to them.

AMSTERDAM
RASP-
HOUSE.

THE *Spin-house* is for women. This, and the Work-house, are under the direction of six regents and four governesses: who appoint two fathers and two mothers to superintend and inspect the work, the diet, † and the lodging of the prisoners; and to chastise the disobedient.

SPIN-
HOUSE.

* THERE are many of these rooms, or houses of confinement in Holland called *Verbeterhuizen*. The regulations of some of them I collected; but as they are liable to abuse, and contrary to the general notions of *public justice*, I cannot but wish that they were universally suppressed.

† THE diet of the prisoners is as follows.

SUNDAY	Dinner.	Cut-cabbage with meat.
	Supper.	Butter milk.
MONDAY	Dinner.	White beans.
	Supper.	Sweet milk with barley.
TUESDAY	Dinner.	Beans.
	Supper.	Butter milk.
WEDNESDAY	Dinner.	Gray pease.
	Supper.	Butter milk.
THURSDAY	Dinner.	Barley.
	Supper.	Bread and beer.
FRIDAY	Dinner.	White beans.
	Supper.	Butter milk.
SATURDAY	Dinner.	Beans.
	Supper.	Butter milk.

AMSTERDAM
SPIN-
HOUSE.

THE work-room, is a large room up stairs, separated by a wooden balustrade from the passage (six feet wide) into which spectators are admitted. This room is divided by balustrades into three, for distinguishing those who have suffered some *public* or *corporal punishment*, from the others who have not been whipped, and exposed on a scaffold.

THE mother was seated at a desk (where she had a full view of her family at work) with a Bible before her. By calling there on Whitsun-Monday, I found that they keep the same holidays as at the Rasp-house.

THE kitchen, the dining and lodging-rooms, were on the ground floor. In each of the three bed-rooms were ten wooden cates, with a straw mattress, two coverlids, sheets, and one large pillow, for two persons. All were clean, and shewed the attention of the regents.

TAX.

THIS house is supported by a small annual tax on those who sell tobacco, beer and other liquors, and one *fourth* part of what is received at *public exhibitions* and *diversions*.

WORK-
HOUSE.

THE old Rasp-house or *Work-house* is worthy of observation, as a well-regulated house of industry.* In one large room were forty-six *women* carding, spinning and reeling; twelve, weaving coarse linen or sail-cloth; thirteen, making and mending linen; and one em-

* HERE are confined beggars and vagabonds, who, for the first crime, are committed for six weeks; for the second, three months; and for the third, for a longer period, or are banished. Drunkards also are here confined, and such as are guilty of petty larceny.

ployed in keeping the room clean: the mother had a slate, with the names of the prisoners before her.* Some *men* and *boys* were in another large room, in which were many looms. But most of the *men* were at work in the courts, boiling and picking oakum, for caulking the seams of ships. I counted also forty or fifty *women* among them, at the same employment.

THE women's bed-room is spacious; and I found it clean and in order, though I was there before ten o'clock in the forenoon.

THIS house was provided with (what seems to be much wanted in the *Dutch* prisons in general) an *infirmary*. But it was too small and close for the purpose.†

THE diet of the prisoners is the same as in the Spin-house.‡ Their provisions are bought in considerable quantities. The rye for bread was on the floor in an airy room, and was sweet and good. The produce of the prisoners' work is applied to the maintenance of the

* THREE *fathers* and three *mothers* are appointed to this house. One *father* has the direction of the house-keeping, and the other two oversee the manufactory. One *mother* manages the kitchen, and the office of the others is to keep the prisoners cleanly, and to take care of their bedding.

† THE mode of keeping patients extremely warm, and preventing the free circulation of air by close woollen curtains, occasions me to say so little respecting the infirmaries or hospitals in *Holland*.

‡ THOUGH in this house, and the Spin-house, as well as in most of the other houses of correction in *Holland*, the prisoners have meat only on Sundays, yet the pease, beans, barley, &c. are always made into a kind of thick soup or pottage, which is palatable, and is served up hot at noon.

AMSTERDAM
WORK-
HOUSE.

house, and the *deficiency* is made up from the *Spin-house* tax. The expence for each prisoner is full five stivers a day. Their number is generally from a hundred and eighty, to two hundred.

UTRECHT.

IN the *Stadt-house* at *Utrecht* were no *debtors*, and only one *criminal*, and his offence was not capital. The allowance to *debtors*, (*by their creditors*) the first week, is twenty-eight stivers a day; the second week, sixteen; and every day afterwards, eight stivers. The *state* allows *criminals* thirteen stivers a day, which are paid to the gaoler. There has not been an execution, for the city or province, in the last fourteen years.

SPIN-
HOUSE.

I WENT over the *Spin-house* with Mr. *Van Goens*, one of the magistrates, to whose kindness I am indebted for the following account of the instructions to the keeper. In this house were thirty-seven *men*, and thirty-four *women*. The criminals were employed in spinning wool. The *men* were three in a room. The *women* were separated, according to their crimes, as they are in the *Spin-house* at *Amsterdam*.

THE overseer or *keeper* has a house for the residence of himself and his family, and an annual salary of a thousand guilders from the states, and a hundred and thirty from the city, clear of all deductions. According to the *copy of instructions*, he must not be absent a night out of the city, without leave from the chief officer and the regents. He must, with assistants, search every part of the cells twice a week, to see whether any thing be done,—attempted,—or introduced, that is not permitted: and he must carefully inspect all things that are conveyed to the prisoners, that no tools, or glass, no *gin* or other *strong liquors* may be concealed: and he must himself,

himself, or one of his family, be present when any persons come to see the house; and no more than six visitants are to be admitted at one time. He must see that the provisions for the prisoners be good; and take care that the manufacturer pays the same for *their* work, as he would if he employed *others*. He must confine those condemned for a long term, in strong rooms separate from the rest. He may correct moderately; but if the prisoners are refractory, and deserve severer punishment, he must inform the regents. By a particular permission from the magistrates, he may take in as boarders, persons of bad behaviour, at the desire of their parents, guardians or relations.

ULRECHT
SPIN-
HOUSE.

THE regents only can appoint, or discharge, a servant, or turnkey.

AT *Deventer*, the prison is near the river *Iffel*. It consists of four rooms, which were all clean and sanded, but had no prisoners. When there are any, sixteen stivers a day are paid for each; which the gaoler receives, as at most other towns. Prisoners for capital offences are removed to the *Stadt-houfe*, where the same allowance is continued.

DEVENTER,

THE rooms in the prison at *Middleburg* are spacious, lofty, and clean. The three dungeons are used to force a confession; as there is no direct torture, and the criminal is not executed till the crime is confessed. The allowance to a criminal is eight stivers a day.

MIDDLE-
BURG.

IN the *house of correction*, the prisoners were employed in weaving cloth or sacking for the *East India* company. This is more profitable than their late employment on coarse carpeting. None were in irons. No more than four persons were in any of the *men's* rooms; in some there

SPIN-
HOUSE.

MIDDLE-
BURG.

there were but two. Each criminal pays three *guilders* at his entrance, and the same at his discharge.

BREDA.

THE prison at *Breda* is an old tower. The allowance to criminals is five stivers a day. I was informed, that the torture stool in the chamber of examination has not been used for three years past.

SPIN-
HOUSE.

IN the new house of correction were eleven men and two women prisoners, all employed on coarse carpeting; which is like the *Scotch* carpeting, but much cheaper. The specimen which I purchased, cost only eleven stivers, or a shilling their ell, which is two feet four inches. I here give the plan of the house taken by the builder, who has been particularly attentive to certain apartments which delicacy forbids enlarging upon, though they are of the greatest importance to the preservation of the health of prisoners.

THE old house of correction was burnt down about five years since, and seven women perished in the flames. In the construction of the new prison, the magistrates have taken proper precautions against such an accident.

I LEAVE this country with regret, as it affords a large field for information on the important subject I have in view. I know not which to admire most, the neatness and cleanliness appearing in the prisons, the industry and regular conduct of the prisoners, or the humanity and attention of the magistrates and governors.*

* I SHOULD accuse myself of ingratitude, did not I take this occasion again to express my acknowledgments to Sir *Joseph Yorke*; who not only in this, as in my former visits to *Holland*, exerted himself with ardour to promote the success of my enquiries; but while I was confined at the *Hague* in consequence of an accident, favoured me with instances of kindness and friendship that I never can forget.

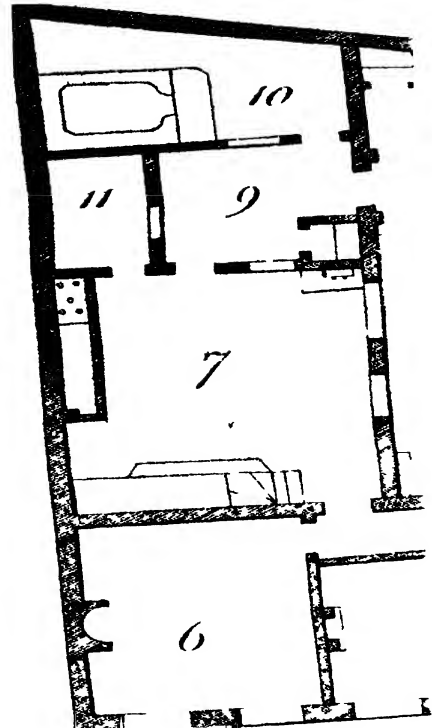
NOTHING

Tugtheuys.



North Front

1. Passages
2. Small Work Rooms
3. Great Work Rooms.
4. Lodging Rooms.
5. Keeper's Room.
6. Regents Room.



H O L L A N D.

Nothing can be more unreasonable than the pretences used among us to justify inattention and negligence. I cannot help taking this occasion to add the following authorities on this subject. All unprejudiced persons must acknowledge the absolute necessity of *fresh air* and *cleanliness* to preserve and promote health. To this purpose Dr. Mead writes, in his *Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion*.* “ Nothing approaches so near to the first original of *contagion*, as air pent up, loaded with damps, and corrupted with the filthiness, that proceeds from *animal bodies*. Our common *prisons* afford us an instance of this, in which very few escape, what they call the *gaol fever*, which is always attended with a degree of *malignity* in proportion to the *closeness* and *stench* of the place. And it would certainly very well become the wisdom of the government, as well with regard to the health of the *town*, as in compassion to the *prisoners*, to take care, that all *houses of confinement*, should be kept as airy and clean, as is consistent with the use, to which they are designed.”—And “ as nastiness is a great source of *infection*, so *cleanliness* is the greatest preservative.”—From the general practice of foreigners in building their prisons near the water, it seems, that they were convinced of the bad effects of offensive drains, and of the necessity of cleanliness; and they had no apprehensions of bad consequences arising from such a situation. Dr. Heberden has expressed his sentiments on this subject in the *Medical Transactions*.† “ In England few make any doubt of the great danger attending wet rooms:—Is this opinion founded upon experience, or is it a prejudice, which has been suffered to grow up and get strength merely for want of being examined? If

* Page 41, &c. 3d edit. 1720.

† Page 521, 524.

A P P E N D I X.

“ we enquire into the arguments in favor of this notion, we shall
 “ hardly find any other, than the random conjectures of the sick about
 “ the cause of their illness; or than their artfully substituting this
 “ origin of it instead of some other, which they are unwilling to own.
 “ —The air from rivers and from the sea is probably more replenished
 “ with vapors, than inland countries cleared of their woods; yet the
 “ most celebrated of antient physicians recommended the bank of a
 “ running river for the situation of a house, on account of its peculiar
 “ healthiness; and many invalids are sent by the modern physicians
 “ to the sea side, only for the benefit of the sea air.”

G E R M A N Y.

OSNABRUG. **I** WENT into *Germany* in June 1778, by *Osnabrug* and *Hanover*.
 The prison at *Osnabrug* I should entirely omit, did I not entertain
 a hope, that the account of it may possibly engage the notice of an
 amiable *Prince* who is the present *bishop*, and so be the means of
 alleviating the sufferings of the miserable prisoners. The prison and
 the house of correction is one large building, situated in an airy part
 of the suburbs, near a brook. A *Latin* inscription over the gate im-
 plies, that it was erected “ at the public expense, in 1756, for the
 purposes of public justice and utility, by confining and punishing the
 wicked.” — There are seventeen chambers for criminals, which have

no light but by a small aperture over each door. I was happy to find here no more than one prisoner. He had been confined three years, and had survived the cruelty of the torture. In another part of the house I found many miserable and sickly objects, men, women and children, almost all without shoes and stockings. They were spinning in different rooms, which were dirty beyond description. These rooms open into a passage, which a gentleman in office in the city, to whom I was recommended, durst not enter. I enquired of the keeper, concerning several particulars in the diet, &c. but the misery expressed in the countenances of the prisoners, made me totally disregard the information given me by words.

O. 2 APRIL

At Brunswick I visited the habitation of the slaves, who lay on barrack bedsteads without beds. They had heavy irons, and their countenances were unhealthy.

BRUNSWIC

The prison for capital offences is over one of the gates. It consists of three rooms, but none of them had been occupied for a considerable time. It was about eleven years since the last execution.

At Magdeburg the Prussian slaves were at work on the fortifications, serving the masons, digging sand, &c. Their daily allowance is two pounds of bread, and on the days they work, they have also in money, half a *grosche*, about three farthings. Their number was only fifty-one, for many had been taken to recruit the army.

MAGDE-
BURG.

In the other two prisons, nothing seemed worthy of observation: but in the house of correction (which was formerly a convent) was a mill to grind or beat the logwood that the men rasped, and two or three large chambers of silk-worms, on which the women attended.

BERLIN.

AT BERLIN, in the city prison, called *Calandshof*, were eighteen men and thirteen women in fifteen rooms, in each of which was a stove. The men and women have the use of the court-yard at different hours. The allowance to each is one *grosche* and twelve *pfennigs*, about two pence three farthings, a day. There is a chapel. There is no torture room in any of the prisons in the *Prussian* dominions, for the present king has set the example in *Germany* of abolishing the cruel practice. In one of the rooms of this prison are alphabetically digested, the names and descriptions, with the sentences, of all who have been confined in that prison, in order that if they are found there a second time, they may suffer a much severer punishment.

IN another prison, called the *Haus-vogtey*, are sixteen rooms, eight for criminals, and over these the other eight for debtors and smugglers: these rooms look into a court, to which the prisoners have access two hours in a day. All the rooms have stoves. The allowance here to criminals is one *grosche* (seven farthings) a day; but debtors have two *grosche*, and in winter, one besides for firing.

MAISON
DE
TRAVAIL.

THE *Maison de Travail*, is a spacious building in the suburbs: it was erected about twenty years since: the front is two hundred and twenty feet, the sides a hundred and sixty. It has a court in the centre. The number of inhabitants were about four hundred and fifty, including fourteen children. Beggars and idle persons of both sexes are sent to this house. Those who can work are employed, fed, and cloathed; and proper care and attention paid to the aged and infirm. Each time I was there, I was pleasingly struck with the cleanly appearance of all the inhabitants. Old and young, men and women, were spinning and carding wool, in rooms about

about seventy-five feet by twenty-four.* All have clean linen once a week; and I observed a towel hanging up in each room. The apartments are all white-washed once a year: this gives freshness and neatness, and also light to the work-rooms. Here is a chapel with two galleries, one for each sex; and an apartment for the chaplain. The hall for meals is spacious: the hours, seven, twelve, and seven. I was present at dinner-time: after ringing a bell, in ten minutes all were seated at about twenty tables, eighteen to each table. Four separate tables were at a little distance for criminals. A servant having called out, *Silence*, the school-master prayed at the desk, in the middle of the room. And after all had helped themselves with barley soup,† while they were eating, he read part of a chapter in the *Bible*; then sung an hymn, in which the children, who were all at one table, joined: after which, all went out and fetched their *cans*, each containing about a quart, and they were filled with small beer. After spending about half an hour at dinner, they had half an hour for recreation. The whole was conducted with the greatest regularity.

IN this hall are morning prayers, at which all must attend clean, and then they take their bread for breakfast.

* MY minutengs with respect to measurements and other circumstances relative to the construction and government of these buildings, will require no apology with those, who consider, that in the formation of new establishments it is of use to be acquainted with many things which, though apparently trivial, are frequently of material consequence to the purposes intended to be answered.

† I TASTED the barley soup, the bread, and the beer, which were wholesome and good, and they had enough. They have butter or cheese, with their bread, for supper.

BERLIN
MAISON
DE
TRAVAIL.

THIS house resembles the old rasp^{or} work-house at *Amsterdam*. It is exceedingly neat, and such great attention is paid to all confined in it, as prevents every ground of complaint. The strict and good police preserves the city of *Berlin* entirely free from beggars.*

SPANDAU.

AT *Spandau*, about ten miles from *Berlin*, are two prisons. In that in the town, there were about a hundred and fifty persons, spinning, knitting, and carding wool. Forty-seven of these were men, committed for small offences. They have meat only on Sundays in this and some other houses of correction. Here were some rooms with silk-worms, on which the female prisoners attended. Neither this, nor any foreign houses of correction which I have seen, are without a chapel.

THE other prison, in the fortress or castle, is surrounded with water. Thirty-six state prisoners were confined in it, and a hundred and five criminals. Some few of the latter were rasping logwood; the task for each thirty-six pounds a day: but most of them were spinning. The criminals are badly lodged, and there seems to be little attention paid to them. Here are none but men, for no women are ever permitted to continue a night in the castle. They had a light chain to each foot, and such as were taken after an escape had a collar of

* THAT it is indeed strict and extensive I had some evidence by weighing the bread from various parts of the city; all which exactly agreed with the assize or standard. In June 1778, the fine white bread was something above three halfpence a pound; and there was just double the weight of rye bread for the same money.

· If I may judge, by what I saw of the *state prisoners* here, and at *SPANDAU*, *Magdeburg*, and of the few prisoners in the spacious areas, all their apartments are not so dreadful as some imagine, nor are the persons confined in them unhealthy and miserable objects *

· THE *house of correction* for *Lusatia* at *Lukau* is a spacious prison. *LUKAU*. The men were treading in a large wheel to grind corn, five and five by turns. Some of them had iron collars, as at *Bern*, but no irons on their feet. The prison for the women was a distinct building, their employment was spinning

· AT *Dresden*, the apartments for the slaves being under the fortifications, must be unhealthy. I saw four sick, and yet they had their irons on. Among those that were at work, one had an iron collar, by way of punishment, for making an escape, besides the broad iron about his leg. Another was sitting, and endeavouring somewhat to alter the place of his iron. He told me, that the weight was marked on it *twenty-one pounds*, and that he could not have it changed to the other leg without paying a smith. *DRESDEN*.

· HERE are two other prisons. The *house of correction* has ten or twelve rooms, each about ten feet square, with one window, and an aperture over the door, and barrack beds. There were ten prisoners, five of each sex. Three of the men were rasping logwood in a room down twenty steps; and the other two were employed as la-

* THEY are not all confined to a small quantity of bread and water, in cells of four feet square and six feet high, and loaded with seventy-eight pounds of iron, as the ingenious and intrepid *Trenck* was six years at *Magdeburg*.

DRESDEN. labourers in building a chapel. This prison and the *orphan-house*, is, very improperly, *one* building.

THE other prison for the *bainnage*, contains nineteen chambers, in which were twenty-six prisoners; most of whom had a chain (some on one foot, some on both), fastened to a staple in the wall. The prison was dirty; and the gaoler's pan of charcoal and frankincense (which his negligence rendered necessary) could not prevent its being very offensive. Here was one debtor, who had from his creditor six *grofche* (ten pence halfpenny) a day. The criminals allowance is one *grofche* (about seven farthings) each

PRAGUE. THERE was nothing very remarkable in the two prisons at *Prague*. The *men* at the *Maison de Force*, work out, with a guard, sawing wood, &c. for twelve *creutzers* † a day, which is less than the common wages of labourers. The prisoners themselves receive only four for a day's work, the rest is paid to the house. Many were thus employed, with chains to *one* or *both* legs, according to the different terms of their confinement.

* ON paying my acknowledgments to the *grand bailiff* for permitting me to see the gaol, I took the liberty to observe, that I had seen prisons cleaner. I mentioned also the severity of chaining women, which is very uncommon in other countries. To this he answered, that "the gaoler chained them for security, being often obliged to be absent in fetching prisoners from the country." In return, I gave my opinion that the attention to a prison ought to be the *sole* work of a gaoler, without which, little regard will be paid to cleanliness or humanity.

† A CREUTZER is near a halfpenny.

I VISITED

AT VIENNA I visited all the prisons, and most of the hospitals. VIENNA.
The prisons are old buildings, and afford no instruction.

THE front of the great prison, *La Maison de Bourreau*, is remarkable for a very striking representation of the crucifixion of our *Saviour* and the two thieves on mount *Calvary*. In this prison are many horrid dungeons.*

IN the *Maison de Force*, or *house of correction*, were a hundred and sixty-nine men, and a hundred and forty women. The women were employed in carding, spinning, and knitting. I was present on a Monday morning, when they brought their week's work, for which,

* HERE, as usual, I enquired whether they had any putrid fever, and was answered in the negative. But in one of the dark dungeons down twenty-four steps, I thought I had found a person with the gaol fever. He was loaded with heavy irons, and chained to the wall: anguish and misery appeared with clotted tears on his face. He was not capable of speaking to me; but on examining his breast and feet for *petechia* or spots, and finding he had a strong intermitting pulse, I was convinced that he was not ill of that disorder. A prisoner in an opposite cell told me, that the poor creature had desired him to call out for assistance, and he had done it, but was not heard. This is one of the *bad effects* of dungeons.

I HAVE been frequently asked what precautions I use, to preserve myself from infection in the prisons and hospitals which I visit. I here answer once for all, that next to the *free goodness* and *mercy* of the *Author of my being*, temperance and cleanliness are my preservatives. Trusting in *Divine Providence*, and believing myself in the way of my duty, I visit the most noxious cells, and while thus employed, "*I fear no evil.*"—I never enter an hospital or prison before breakfast, and in an offensive room I seldom draw my breath deeply.

after

after it had been weighed, they received their pay. They have all that they earn for themselves. A few received twenty-six *creutzers* each, others less. The master was employed in putting the name on the work of each prisoner, and setting down the money that was paid, and the cotton delivered. The prisoners saw the cotton weighed, and took as much as they could spin in that week.* At dinner time, several large pans of soup and beer were brought in, and the prisoners bought what they thought proper,

THE prison was too much crowded,† the house not being built for the purpose to which it is applied. In several rooms the men were carding and spinning. In one room, some of them, who were taylor, were making cloaths for the soldiers: in another, some were weaving coarse linen at eight looms: and in another room, they were making thick blankets for the convents. Two more rooms were warehouses for cloth, stockings, coverlids, &c. manufactured in the house for sale. They were then white-washing the house.‡

* IN the holidays, when the prisoners are not permitted to work, each has an allowance of four or five *creutzers*.

† ONE or two of the women were crying, and charging others with rising in the night and stealing some of their cotton. The *mistress* believed the complaint, but said she was not able to prevent such frauds, because there was not the convenience of *separate apartments*.

‡ IT is the general rule in *Dutch* and *German* houses of correction, to white-wash them once or twice a year. I seldom neglected to enquire about this practice, as we have a clause relative to it in a late act for *preserving the health of prisoners in gaol*.

VIENNA.

In the chapel is a proper separation of men and women. Here, and at *Prague*, and in some other parts of *Germany*, they have iron grate doors, which do not prevent the circulation of air, so salutary and necessary in houses of confinement. Too little attention is paid to the lodgings of the prisoners, for they have no coverlids.

THOUGH I could not mention with commendation the prisons of this city, yet I must acknowledge, I was greatly pleased with the public buildings for the *indigent*, the *aged*, and *infirm*; which do honour to the *citizens* in general, and especially to the *Empress Queen*.

THE great *alms-house* in the suburbs consists of three courts. The front of this spacious building is six hundred and thirty-seven feet; the side, eleven hundred and fifty-three. The inhabitants are near three thousand, including the military invalids. It was agreeable to observe their order, neatness, and cleanliness. Here poverty and old age appeared with a smiling aspect. Many of them were seventy or eighty years of age. They were cheerfully spinning, because whatever they could gain was to be their own.

ALMS-
HOUSE.

Les Freres de Charité have not only wards for the sick in their convent, but these friars have also another airy and commodious house with gardens, to which they remove their patients when they begin to recover. In this were two wards up stairs, and each ward has fourteen beds.

THE noble *Hospital* for bringing up *children*, was the plan of one person, whom I left engaged in the improvement of his liberal design. In sixteen rooms for boys, were five hundred and thirty-nine beds, and two hundred and forty-one in eight rooms for girls. The extent of the front is six hundred and sixty-two feet.

VIENNA. IN the great alms-house, and in several prisons and other public buildings, the rooms are all arched, to prevent danger and confusion in case of fire.

BEFORE I leave this city, I would just mention that every month, an account of the price, weight and measure of *bread* and *flour*, is put up on the gates.*

GRATZ. AT *Gratz* (the capital of *Stiria*) I observed in the *house of correction*, that the prisoners had an appearance far more healthy than those I had seen in a similar house at *Vienna*. They have beds and cover-lids, and the guards ~~see~~ that the men take off their cloaths at night.

LAUBACH. I OMIT particulars concerning the prison at *Laubach* in *Carniola*, as I cannot say a word in favour of it.

TRIESTE. AT *Trieste*, the prison consists of eight or ten very close offensive rooms, each having only one small window. The pale countenances

* THE bills I observed were dated July 1, 1778. Seven sorts of bread were mentioned in them. The finest was (by my weights) exactly one pound for three halfpence of our money. The second sort was one pound and six ounces for a penny. Inferior sorts made of rye were cheaper. I commonly examined the price, and the strictness of this part of the *police*, in most large cities that I visited, to compare them with our own at *London*.

THE bakers at *Vienna* are punished for frauds by the severity and disgrace of the ducking-stool. This machine of terror, fixed on the side of the *Danube*, is a kind of long pole or board extending over the water, at one end of which the delinquent, being fastened in his basket, is immersed. The bakers would gladly purchase a removal of this machine, but the punishment is continued and inflicted by order of the *magistrates*.

of the nineteen prisoners bespoke their own misery, and the negligence of the magistrates and keepers.

BUT in the *Castle* were eighty-five slaves (*Condannati*) who seemed healthy and well. They were confined for three, five, seven, or fourteen years and upwards; and were employed on the roads, in the harbour, &c.* Some of them were at work in a large lighter,* clearing the harbour, just under my chamber window. To prevent their escaping, they were guarded by six soldiers. They did not work harder, than other labourers would in the same employment. Their hours for work were from five in the morning till between five and six in the afternoon; but they had two (from eleven to one) allowed them for rest, and half an hour more sometime before they left work. They appeared healthy, clean, and strong; and laboured cheerfully, because when they were employed, each of them received, as extraordinary pay, three farthings a day. Their common allowance was two pounds and a half of bread and four farthings a day. I heard them called over, and saw them receive their pay, before they entered their chambers in the castle. Their bread was sweet and good, such as I should have been happy to have found in many parts of my tour. They were treated with humanity, though

* Two wheels were fixed in the lighter, one of them to draw back the scoop or bucket, and the other (by the weight of ten men treading in it) to raise the mud, which was then emptied into another lighter managed by the overseer of the work. Three or four times a day, a soldier (with a bayonet fixed on his musket) accompanied a convict, who went to fetch a tub of fresh water; and on his return he supplied each with a tumbler of it while they were at work in the wheel. By the mail of the other lighter; a sail was spread to shade them, the weather being warm, Fahrenheit's thermometer 85°.

TRIESTE. under strict discipline ; were well supplied with food and cloaths ; had two shirts, two pair of stockings, &c. and they lay in good beds * with coverlids, in large airy rooms having opposite windows, and not, like many convicts, in close dirty dungeons under the fortifications. But they were distinguished from other labourers by a light chain on their legs, and a chain supported by a girdle of leather at their waists.

I T A L Y.

I ENTERED ITALY with raised expectations of considerable information, from a careful attention to the prisons and hospitals, in a country abounding with charitable institutions and public edifices.

* MAY not one great cause of the unhealthiness of our prisoners be, the want of proper bedding, which obliges them to lie in their cloaths ? How different did these prisoners appear at the *castle* from many that I have seen in *Prussia* and at *Vienna* ! I was struck with the same good appearance of the women prisoners at several of the spin-houses in *Holland*. This reminds me of what I heard an old general say, “ That he always found his men subject to illness and diseases when they lay in camps, “ not from dampness, but from lying in their cloaths and the want of proper bedding ; for “ at the same time all his officers had been quite healthy and well.” Whatever be the cause of this difference, whether a more free perspiration in bed, taking off bandages, or ventilation of the cloaths, I am fully convinced of the fact.

VENICE.

AT VENICE, the great prison is near the *Doge's* palace,* and it is one of the strongest I ever saw. There were between three and four hundred prisoners, many of them confined in loathsome and *dark* cells for life; executions here being very rare. There was no fever, or prevailing disorder in this close prison. None of the prisoners had irons. On weighing the bread allowance, I found it fourteen ounces. I asked some who had been confined many years in dark cells, whether they should prefer the galleys? They all answered in the affirmative: so great a blessing is light and air! The chapel is only for the *condemned*, who continue there a night and a day before execution.

REGULATIONS were hung up in the prison.—Here is a *charitable society* established for the relief of prisoners both civil and criminal, and rules are published for the direction of the officers who have the management of it, of whom four are appointed *visitors* of the prison. There are likewise rules for the good government of the two infirmaries. These I procured from the *ducal* printer, with the regulations for the galleys and prisons, for many years past.

ONE of the *galleys* was moored two boat's length from the shore, in which were only twenty-seven slaves, who were kept here in order to be sent on board the other galleys. This was clean. Here, and in the *other galleys*, which were dirty and crowded, the slaves were in chains of about twenty-seven pounds weight.†

* THE rooms for the *state prisoners* are over part of the palace on the leads, which renders confinement in the heat of summer almost intolerable.

† I SAW a slave dead on the shore, who I suppose destroyed himself in despair, for he could not hope to escape by swimming, because of his heavy irons.

I VISITED

PADUA. I VISITED the prisons of *Padua* and *Ferrara*. In the former of these cities, none of the confined debtors would sit on the elevated *stone stool** in the great hall; and I was informed that not one had submitted to the ignominy these ten years.

BOLOGNA. AT *Bologna* are three prisons; one of which is for debtors, who are alimanted after four months and three days confinement, at one *paule* (about six pence) a day each.

HOSPITAL. THE hospital, *S. Maria de Vita*, afforded me great pleasure. All was clean; and the wards were lofty, and not in the least offensive. The wards of the men and women were of the same size, each containing thirty-eight beds, nineteen on each side. The bedsteads were of iron, and the coverlids were white and clean. Each ward had fourteen windows, seven on a side, and all had curtains. They had folding wooden casements; and on the outside, wire lattices.†

* THIS is sometimes called the *stone of disgrace*; for if they who are insolvent would avoid imprisonment, at a time fixed they must sit upon it in a disgraceful manner three times.

† THE wards of this hospital were thirty-two feet and a half wide, and the beds were three feet two inches wide, and three feet eight inches asunder. In the middle of each space of the wall between the beds was a cupboard, with a shelf, concealed by a small curtain; and over each curtain was a slip of black marble with the number of the bed. On the sides of all the wards, for the convenience of opening and shutting the windows, was a gallery eighteen feet above the floor, and two feet broad, with a light rail two feet nine inches high. The doors to the wards were iron grates, five feet five inches wide.

IN FLORENCE are two prisons.* In the great prison, *Palazzo degl' Otto*, were only twenty prisoners. Six of them were in the *secrete* chambers, which are twenty-one strong rooms. None of the prisoners were in irons. They had mattresses to lie on. Their bread was good. In the torture chamber, there was a machine for decollation, which prevents that repetition of the stroke which too often happens when the axe is used.

IN the other prison, *Delle Stinche*, there are five doors to pass before you come to the court. The opening of the first is three feet wide, and four feet nine inches high, with an inscription over it, *Oportet misereri*, (We ought to be compassionate.) In this prison are many spacious rooms, in which are small benches, or *cribs* to lie on. The *men's* rooms are below, and look into the court, which is about forty-three feet square. The *women*, entirely separated, are up stairs, and have an hospital joining to their room. A new infirmary for the *men* (forty-four feet by twenty-nine) is contiguous to the chapel. In this prison were forty-two men and fourteen women. Debtors are not separated from criminals. In one room were eight, who paid for their beds. The bread was good: the day's allowance to each fifteen ounces. None were in irons.—The chaplain has apartments, and resides in the gaol.†

* DR. TARGIONI, who had an order from his *royal highness* to inspect the hospitals, and report what beneficial improvements might be made in them, accompanied me in visiting these prisons.

† THIS prison has something similar to the plan I proposed. A wall surrounds three sides of it; but being very high, and only eleven feet and a half distant, it renders the prison too close.

FLORENCE
HOSPITALS.

THE great hospital of *S. Maria Nova* was crowded and too close; though the *men's* fever ward was four hundred and fifty-four feet long, and thirty feet and a half wide. They have separate wards for wounds and fractures. The women are attended by the *Nuns*, who have a passage under ground from the opposite convent. Here are twenty students, who lodge and board in the house for seven years, attend the sick, serve the victuals,* &c. and are distinguished by a long cloak.

BUT the hospital which I most frequently visited, was *S. Giovan di Dio*.† The ascent into the sick ward is by a flight of thirty stone steps. This ward was lofty and clean; and was a hundred and twenty-three feet long, and thirty-three and a half wide. There were in it thirty-three beds, three feet four inches wide, placed on varnished boards, on iron bedsteads.‡

NEITHER the sides nor floors of this, and the other hospitals of *Italy*, were *wood*, that being more retentive of scents or infection than tarras or brick. At one end there are five rooms with single beds for sick priests. Three of them were occupied.

THE hospital *S. Paolo della Convalescenza*, for the reception of recovering patients, has clean and airy apartments, and a spacious

* I SAW a friar or *capuchin* come in form and *blest* the meat or soup for dinner. The numerous patients seemed entirely satisfied with *this*, without any devotion of *their own*.

† THE great attention of this order of friars to the sick, in every country where they have hospitals, does them honour.

‡ THIS is very conducive to cleanliness, and secures patients from vermin.

refectory,

refectory, or dining hall. They continue here four days, and by the change of air and diet their health is confirmed before they go to their several occupations.

HERE I would just mention an alms-house, *S. Bonifazio*, for infirm persons of advanced age. It has eighty beds for each sex, and they are sitting up twenty more. The wards are (thirty feet wide) all clean, and shew the care of the *Nuns* who attend on this charity.*

IN the prison at *Leghorn* were three *debtors*, and eight of those called *prisoners at large*, and in the *secrete* three criminals. I mention this prison because of the infirmary, which, as appears by an inscription over the door, was built at the expence of the present governor, *Philip Borbonio*, in 1761.

THE slaves in the *fortress* † appeared healthy and well; *better*, as the old keeper remarked, since they have *lain on shore*. ‡ Each prisoner had a *ring* round one leg; but when they go out to work, a *chain* is rivetted to two prisoners. Here were seven pontons to clear the harbour; but the weather, when I was there, being stormy, they could not be worked. There were forty-seven slaves employed at

* I CANNOT leave *Florence* without expressing my great obligations to the *Grand Duke* for his permission to inspect the prisons, and making my acknowledgments to *Sir Horace Mann* our ambassador, for his very kind attention and assistance.

† IN this fortress, there were a hundred and thirty-two slaves: at *Pisa*, were eighty-five: and at the *Grand Duke's* salt-works at *Port Ferrara*, seventy.

‡ GALLEYS or hulks ought to be the punishment only for the most atrocious crimes.

LEGHORN the new *Lazaretto*, which is a noble spacious building, with different
FORTRESS. apartments for officers and their men to perform quarantine, and large
warehouses for the cargoes of their ships.

THE old keeper generously ordered his son to copy for me all the
rules, from which I shall here give some extracts.

THREE keepers have their salary from the *Grand Duke*. They receive a copy of the process against every convict, carry it to the government, and register it in the proper book; and when required, they must give an exact account of all proceedings against the prisoners. They make a report of the refractory to government, that they may be punished in proportion to their offences, with severer confinement, irons, and bastinadoes. The principal keeper has power to choose two turnkeys out of the best-behaved prisoners, who are to exhort and instruct the others: but the keeper is to have a strict watch over them. He must order that all prisoners, when they are brought in, have their *heads shaved*,—be dressed in the *uniform* of the house,—and have *irons* on their feet.

THE prisoners are condemned to labour, for thirty, twenty, ten, or seven years, or for a shorter term, according to the nature of their crimes; and are chiefly employed on the publick works. They are sent out every morning, under a guard of soldiers, and are chained two and two-together, with a chain of about eighteen pounds weight. An hour's relaxation is allowed them at breakfast, and two hours in the afternoon: and at an hour before sun-set, they are reconducted to the prison, and must be well searched by the keepers, to prevent their having any thing concealed: and two hours after sun-set, they are ordered to go quietly to rest. When they are employed on the
works

works by his *royal highness*, they are paid two *crazzies* (about three halfpence) a day ; but if employed by other persons, they are paid four or six *crazzies*, according to the nature of the work. At day-break, the turnkeys ring the bell to awake them : and a report is made by them to the keepers, if any have been guilty of irregularities during the night. • Their daily allowance is a loaf of thirty ounces (which is made two thirds of flour, and one third of bran,*) and soup made from four ounces of pease boiled in water, with salt and oil. On each of the two *Easter* holidays they are allowed a pound of meat, and three ounces of rice. Every two years they have a coat of gray cloth, a waistcoat of red cloth, and a red cap, every year a pair of shoes ; and every six months a shirt, and a pair of drawers or breeches. Their drawers are shifted once a month, their shirts every week. For lodging, they have a mattress filled with straw, and a coverlid : the straw is changed, and kept in good order.—If one attempts to desert, and be taken before sun-set, he must wear a ring, and a chain of eighteen pounds weight ; and he must pay half his future earnings, till it amounts to a *zechin*,† to those that apprehended him. If they who are condemned for five years desert, when retaken, their term again commences : and for repeated desertions, they are more severely punished, and sometimes tortured.

THE chaplain must *instruct* the prisoners.

IN the *hospital* there must be all proper provisions for the sick and infirm, *viz.* veal, mutton, rice, fine bread, broth, good wine, &c.

* THEIR bread was very good. I preferred it to that which I met with at my lodgings.

† A ZECHIN is about 9s. 3d.

1763 OR
1078.

A physician attends, and the diet and medicines must be according to his prescription. On entering, the patients have clean linen, shirts, night-caps, and cloaths. And the keepers and turnkey must examine their victuals and soup, to see that they be good, and that the quantity be according to the physician's orders.

ROME.

At the great prison at Rome, called the *New Prison*,* at the back of which runs the *Tiber*, on a stone tablet over the door, is this inscription :

JUSTITIÆ ET CLEMENTIÆ
SECURIORI AC MELIORI REORUM CUSTODIÆ
• NOVUM CARCEREM
INNOCENTIUS X. PONT. MAX.
POSUIT
ANNO DOMINI
MDCLV.

*To Justice and Clemency,
For the more secure and better custody of criminals,
Pope Innocent X. erected this New Prison,
In the year of our Lord
1655.*

ON the ground floor, on *one* side are the *slaves* for the galleys at *Casita-vecchia* : on the *other* side is a sort of *cook's shop*, and a tap-room, over which are the *women's* apartments, five of whom were in the

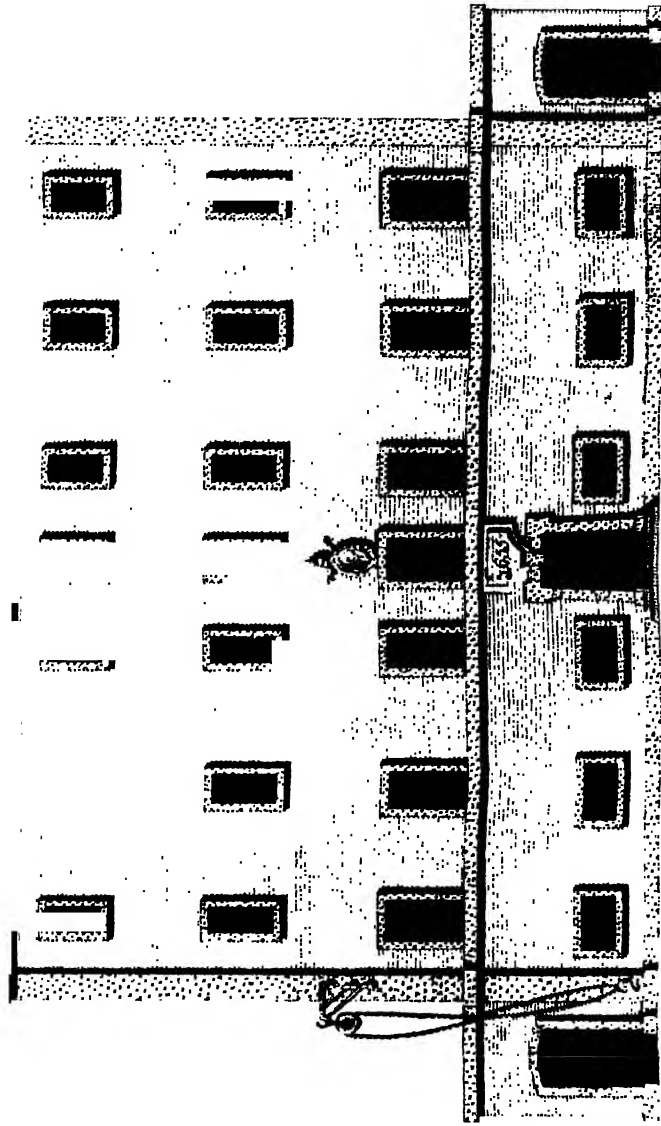
THE elegance and simplicity of the front of this prison occasioned me to give a plate of it.

secrete

Academia della Pagine.

ROME

Front of the Library



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secrete chambers, and twenty more at large.—There are eighteen of these strong rooms for the *men*, which are close and offensive, each of them having but one window for admitting light and air. These rooms are never opened without an order from the *governor* of the city. There were sixty-eight prisoners. They are not permitted to go out of their rooms at any time, but for examination.—Some having been confined there many years, appeared with pale sickly countenances; but none were in irons.

HERE is a chamber for distracted prisoners, in which were seven miserable objects.

THERE are several chambers with beds for those who are called *prisoners at large*, for which each pays one *paule* and a half (about eight pence) a night. There is a chamber for *priests*, one for *boys*, one for *Jews*, and one for prisoners who have *cutaneous* disorders.

ON the upper floor are two *Infirmaries*: one, appropriated to the prisoners in the *secrete*, in which were four patients. In the other, which is for the rest of the prisoners, were *ten* patients the first time I was there, and the last time only *seven*.* The whole prison is arched with brick, for security in case of fire. The passages are seven feet two inches wide, and light. The ascent to each story, is by two flights of *seventeen stone* steps. These staircases are seven feet three inches wide; the rises five inches: this I mention, as generally, in our prisons (even those that are lately built) the stairs are

* THIS infirmary is a spacious airy ward, seventy-three feet by twenty-three, with seventeen beds three feet three inches asunder; was clean, and had every thing proper for the sick.

ROME.

narrow, the rises high, and the passages dark and inconvenient. with I could say I had seen no torture chamber.'

IN the prison at the *Capitol* are two rooms for poor *debtors*, and for criminals whose offences are not so great as to cause them to be confined in the *secrete*. The prisoners in one of these rooms, had the privilege of asking alms of the passengers. There were five *debtors* in rooms which they paid for, and two *criminals* in the *secrete*. This prison is not offensive. There is a constant current of water through one of the large rooms.

THE state prisoners are confined in the castle of *San Angelo*. The rooms appropriated to that purpose were all empty, except one, in which was a *bishop*, who had been confined upwards of twenty years, and was distracted. Here were also eighteen *condannati* who work in the fortress, and had each a light chain. They seemed healthy and well.

ON the death of the *Pope*, the prisoners are brought hither from the great prison, for upon such occasions the prisons are thoroughly cleaned.

I CAN give but little information respecting the prison of the inquisition. It is situated near the great church of *St. Peter's*. On one

* THERE is a table of regulations by the authority of the magistrates hung up in this prison, ordering the exact times, of opening the prison and the court, of saying mass daily, and of distributing the alms. The times vary twice in a month, according to the different length of the days. In the same table, the physician is ordered to visit the sick in the infirmary every morning, and in case of extraordinary illness, in the evening.

side

ROME.

side of the court round which it is built, is the inquisitor general's palace. Over the gate is an inscription importing "that it was erected by Pope *Pius V.* in the year 1569." The windows of the prison have wooden blinds, and at a small distance is a high wall.*

IN this City, and many others in *Italy*, is a *Confraternita della misericordia*, called *S. Giovanni di Fiorentini*.† It consists of about seventy, chiefly nobles, of the best families. After a prisoner is condemned, one or two of them come to him the *midnight* before his execution, inform him of the sentence, and continue with him till his death. They, with the confessor, exhort and comfort him, and give him his choice of the most delicious food. All the *fraternity* attend the execution, dressed in white. When the prisoner is dead, they leave him hanging till the evening; then one of the *fraternity*, generally a *prince*, cuts him down, and orders him to be conveyed to the burying-place which they have appropriated to malefactors. I was there the twenty-ninth of August, the only day in the year when this burying-place is opened to the public.—Adjoining an elegant church is a chapel, which makes one side of a court, and on each of the other three sides, is a portico supported by Doric pillars.

* THE chambers of this *silent* and *melancholy* abode were quite inaccessible to me; and yet I spent near two hours about the court and the priests apartments, till my continuance there began to raise suspicion.

† MANY of *Florentine* extraction were the founders. This institution is ancient, for the church of *S. Gio. Battista Decollato* belonged to them in 1450.

In

ROME. In the middle of the pavement* of the front portico the *women*, and in one of the side porticos the *men* are buried. The latter are interred in the same dress in which they were hanged; for in *Italy*, coffins are not in general use.

S. MICHELE. THE hospital of *S. Michele* is a large and noble edifice. The back front is near three hundred yards long. It consists of several courts with buildings round them. In the apartments on three sides of one of the most spacious of these courts, are rooms for various manufactures and arts, in which boys who are orphans or destitute are educated and instructed. When I was there, the number was about two hundred, all learning different trades according to their different abilities and genius. Some were educated for printers, some for bookbinders, designers, smiths, carpenters, taylor, shoemakers, and barbers; and some for weavers and dyers, a cloth manufacture being carried on here in all its branches. When the boys arrive at the age of twenty years, they are compleatly clothed, and a certain sum is given to set them up in the business they have learned. In the middle of the court is a noble fountain, and there are several inscriptions to the honour of the founders of this excellent institution.

JOINING to another court are apartments for the aged and infirm, in which were two hundred and sixty *men*, and two hundred and twenty-six *women*. Here they find a comfortable retreat, having

* HERE are marble squares, in which are circular apertures for the interment of those that are executed. Round these stones is inscribed,

“*Domine, cum veneris judicare,*

“*Noli nos condemnare.*”

O Lord, when thou shalt come to judge,
do not condemn us.

clean

clean rooms and a refectory. I conversed with some of them, and they appeared happy and thankful.

ROME
S. MICHELE.

ANOTHER part of this Hospital is a prison for boys or *young men*. Over the door is this Inscription :

CLEMENS XI. PONT. MAX.
PERDITIS ADOLESCENTIBUS CORRIGENDIS
INSTITUENDISQUE
UT QUI INERTES OBERANT
INSTRUCTI REIPUBLICÆ SERVIANT
AN. SAL. MDCCIV. PONT. IV.

*Pope Clement XI.
For the correction and instruction
Of profligate youth:
That they, who when idle, were injurious,
When instructed, might be useful,
To the State.
1704.*

In the room is inscribed the following admirable sentence, in which the grand purpose of all civil policy relative to criminals is expressed.

PARUM EST
COERCERE IMPROBOS
POENA
NISI PROBOS EFFICIAS
DISCIPLINA.

*It is of little advantage
To restrain the Bad
By Punishment,
Unless you render them Good
By Discipline.*

ROME HERE were fifty *boys* spinning, and in the middle of the room *
S. MICHELE. an inscription hung up,

S I L E N T I U M .

IN this hospital is a room also for *women*. On the outside is an inscription, expressing, that it was erected by *Clement XII.* in 1735, for *restraining the licentiousness and punishing the crimes of women.*

THERE are in *Rome* many hospitals for the sick, but they were in general crowded, yet none of them had more than one patient in a bed. In the great hospital of *San Spirito in Sassia*, † there were, the first time I visited it, a thousand and fifteen patients; the second time, eleven hundred and three. ‡

THE hospital of *S. Gio Laterano* was also crowded and offensive; and that of *S. Giacomo degl' Incurabili* was worse: § but that called

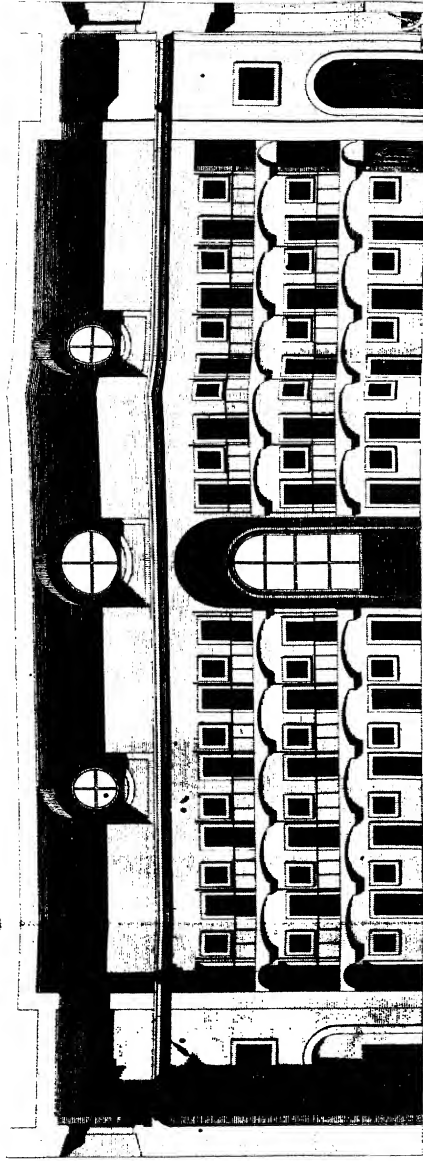
* THIS room being different from any I had before seen, I had a plan taken, which may give a clearer idea of it than a verbal description would do.

† FORMERLY many nations founded hospitals in this city. This was founded by one of our *Saxon* kings. Some others continue to the present time entirely national, as the *Milanese*, *Florentine*, and *Spanish* hospitals.

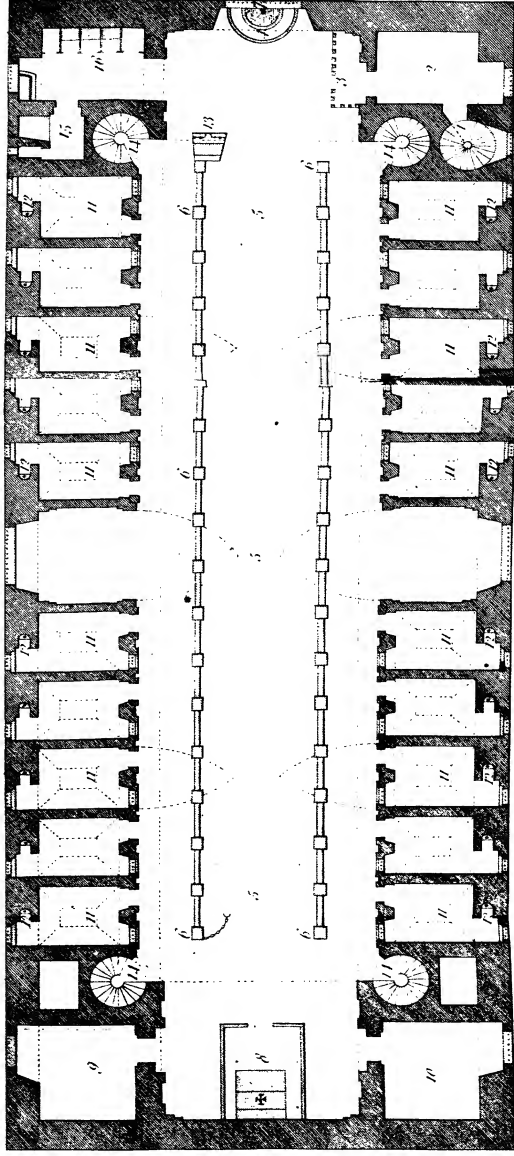
‡ HERE is a *staircase* remarkable for its ascent being very easy, for valetudinarians, and for carrying up the sick in a kind of chairs or *enclosed beds*. It is seven feet wide, and has a rail on each side. Every step is an inclined plane of three inches ascent, one foot eight inches wide, and the *rise* from one step to another is only three inches. These steps are of bricks, set edgeways, and fronted with stone.

§ INDEED I saw the hospitals under great disadvantages, it being a very sickly time, occasioned by the long continuance of drought, and the extraordinary heats of the summer 1778.

Benfratelli,



Section of the Gallery.



- 1 Stairs from the Street
- 2 Reception Room
- 3 Wooden Ballo for
Security
- 4 A Kitchen
- 5 The Hall where
they Work
- 6 Branches with Chains
- 7 A large Window
- 8 The Altar

- 9 The Entry
- 10 The Accommodations Room
- 11 Lodging Rooms
- 12 Stairs
- 13 Place of Confinement
- 14 Stair Cases to Prison
- 15 Reception Rooms
- 16 A Small Room
- 17 Rooms for food etc.

Scale of Feet
0 10 20 30 40
English Feet

Benfratelli, that for the *Florentines*, that of *S. Maria della Consolazione*,* were clean, and perfectly free from any offensive scents. In this last-mentioned hospital, no patients are received except such as have wounds or fractures. The *Gallicano*, another hospital in this City, is solely for *cutaneous* disorders.

ROME
HOSPITALS

BEFORE we take our leave of *Rome*, it may be proper just to mention the *Hospital* for pilgrims and *convalescents*. Recovering patients, when dismissed from the other hospitals, may enter into this, and reside here *three days*, lodge in airy wards, dine in the refectory, and be well attended.

THE *Pope's galleys* are at *Civita-vecchia*. The slaves condemned to them are confined for different terms, according to the nature of their crimes: but the shortest time is three years for vagabonds, who are generally employed on board the pontons in clearing the harbour. For theft, the term is never under seven years. Persons convicted of forgery are always confined for life; and if found guilty of forging bank-notes, or any instruments by which large sums have been lost, they are punished with an *iron glove*. Prisoners for life are chained two and two together: those for *limited terms* have all a single chain, and, at their first arrival, of the same weight; but when they have no more than one or two years to serve, they have only a ring

CIVITA-
VECCHIA.

* AT night, two chains are put across the street over-against this hospital, by an order of Pope *Alexander VII.* in 1661, for the purpose elegantly expressed in the inscription,

*Ne prætereunte strepitu Quies Amica silentii
Omnino ab ægrotantibus exularet.*

CIVITA-
VECCHIA.

round their legs, which is lessened as the end of their term approaches. For escapes, they are obliged to finish their *first* condemnation, and then receive a fresh one for the same time as the former; but if the first was for life, the same is renewed, and they receive from a hundred to two hundred lashes a day, for three days after their arrival. *None are sent to the galleys under the age of twenty*: criminals of a younger age are kept at the hospital of *S. Michele* in *Rome* till they are of age; and are there employed in spinning, and fed on bread and water.

THE allowance to each slave is three pounds of bread a day; and fifty-five pounds of beans or *calavances* to each galley, with which they generally make a kind of soup once in two or three days, and they are allowed two pound and a half of oil to boil with their beans. At *Easter*, *Christmas*, and *Carnival*, they are allowed one pound of beef and half a pint of wine a man, and twenty-five pounds of rice to a galley.

FOR their cloathing, they have once in two years, a striped woollen *capotto* and waistcoat, two shirts, two pair of canvas breeches, and a woollen cap; and every year, two feet and a half of woollen cloth to wrap round their legs instead of stockings.*

THE slaves here are constantly employed, and have what they earn for themselves, being paid according to their abilities and the nature

* THE yearly expense of each slave for maintenance, cloathing, and chains, is computed at fifteen *Roman crowns* and eighty-seven *baïocs*, about £3 : 13 : 9.

AT the time of my being at *Civita-vecchia*, three of the galleys were out on a cruize, and two only remained. Through the whole night there was great silence, though about four hundred were chained in each of the galleys.

CIVITA-
VECCHIA.

of their work. For *sawing* in the arsenal, they are ~~paid~~ two pence a day each; for *working as masons*, two pence halfpenny; for carrying stones and mortar, only a penny. Such as work at the *canvass and callico manufactories* are paid from two pence to eight pence, according to the quality of the work, &c. At the public works they are allowed an hour for dinner, and in summer-time an hour for breakfast.*

HERE is a spacious hospital on *shore* for the slaves. None were in irons. All was clean. In the centre of the great room in this hospital was an altar for public worship. A particular room was appropriated for such as had cutaneous disorders, and another for *consumptive* patients.†

THE principal prison in the great and populous city of NAPLES‡ is *La Vicaria*, under the courts of justice. It contained when I was there, according to the gaoler's account, nine hundred and eighty prisoners. In about eight large rooms communicating with one another, there were five hundred and forty sickly objects, who had access to a

NAPLES.

* FOR the preceding account I am indebted to our countryman Mr. *Denham*, who has the superintendence of the Pope's galleys.

† IN this country, the physicians are persuaded that the *consumption* is a contagious disorder. Patients afflicted with it in hospitals have a separate ward. The same precautions are used to prevent infection as in the plague. When this disorder has been in private houses, the furniture is removed, and the rooms are scraped and fumigated, before they are again inhabited.

‡ AN account is taken every year of the inhabitants of this city; and at Easter 1777, their number was 350,061; of whom 164,545 were males, and 160,071 females, besides 3303 priests, 4231 monks, and 6311 nuns.

COURT

A P P E N D I X.

court surrounded by buildings so high as to prevent the circulation of air. In this court was a recess, under arcades like those under the chapel at *Newgate*. Some of the prisoners were employed in knitting, and others in making shoes, but most of them were entirely without employment. In six chambers, which opened into a spacious hall, were many beds for such as could pay for them. Adjoining was a chapel, and an airy infirmary for the whole prison.* In seven close offensive rooms were thirty-one prisoners, almost without cloaths on account of the great heat: and in six dirty rooms communicating with one another were fifty *women*. Of all the prisoners, one *man* only was in irons, in a dungeon, near a small chapel which is allotted to the condemned before execution.

THE bread was good: the daily allowance to each was twenty-two ounces.

THERE were three other prisons: one contained eighty prisoners, another near sixty, the other but eleven.

THE *galleys* were moored about ten feet from the shore. In the *first* were two hundred and sixty slaves; in the *second*, two hundred and ninety-eight; in the *third*, two hundred and seventy; and in the *fourth*, four hundred; most of them stout and healthy. All were chained two and two together. Their bread was hard, but sweet.

* THERE were *forty* persons in this infirmary, in single beds, with sheets, coverlids, &c.

IN visiting the prisons of *Italy*, I observed, that in general great attention was paid to the sick; but I could not avoid remarking, that too little care was taken to prevent sickness.

FROM the heat of the climate, one might imagine the *gaol fever* would be very likely to prevail; but I did not find it in any of the prisons.

About

About twenty-six ounces a day was allowed them, and when employed in the arsenal and other public works, they have an extraordinary allowance of near a penny a day. After escapes, if they are retaken, their whole term is doubled. *Each galley has a chaplain,* and public worship on Sundays and Holidays.

IN the *Serraglio*, or great alms-house,* there were about five hundred and fifty prisoners *condannati* in eight or nine rooms. Many of them work as labourers on this great building, with chains varying according to the terms of their confinement; and have the *extra* allowance just mentioned, with five ounces of flour for soup. In these rooms were shoemakers at work, as in some of the galleys; but most of the prisoners had no employment.†

THIS great building is to be a receptacle for the aged and infirm; and for beggars and idle persons. There is a great number of the former in some rooms that are finished, and which have windows into a court, where they were digging a foundation for a very large church, by which the numerous inhabitants will be deprived of the salutary effects of the circulation of air.

THE galley slaves have an hospital on the *shore*‡ fronting the bay, entirely appropriated to them and their guards. It has four or five

* THE front of this building already extends near thirteen hundred feet, and probably it will be enlarged.

† As no regular plan had been settled for the employment of these slaves, the king lately made a present of three hundred of such of them as had been condemned for life to the *Maltese*.

‡ On my telling the surgeon, that in some countries a *part* of each galley is made an hospital; he replied, "that must soon make the *whole* an hospital."

NAPLES. spacious and airy wards, cleaner than most of the other hospitals in this city. One of these rooms is only for the *guard* of the marine. The patients are distinguished into three classes, sick—very ill—and recovering. Great attention is paid to them, and they are allowed good bread in sufficient quantity.

HOSPITALS. THE great and crowded hospitals of *S. Apollini* and *L. Annunziata*, have wards appropriated to the cure of wounded persons.*

THE hospital of the *Benfratelli*, or *S. Gio. di Dio*, is clean and elegant. It consists chiefly of one lofty ward,† at one end of which is an altar and a room for poor priests, and at the other end a table on which were placed the patients' victuals. Near this table was inscribed a reference to the apposite words of Scripture, *Matthew* xxy. 35, 36. *For I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat: &c.*

* THE frequency of assaults and assassinations in Italy is generally known. Many of the common people seem to be insensible of the atrociousness of the crime of murder. I have heard criminals in prison express, with seeming satisfaction of mind, "that though they stabbed, they did not rob." If we consider that wards and even hospitals appropriated to the wounded are filled with patients, that the prisons are crowded, and that many are continually taking refuge on the steps of churches, and examine our accounts in *Janſſen's Lists* and the *Judges' Returns*, we may reckon that there are more murders committed in a year in the city of *Naples* or *Rome*, than in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. Does not this prove, that the *English* are not naturally cruel? And might not arguments be derived from hence, for the revival and repeal of some of our sanguinary laws? The Marquis *Beccaria* justly remarks, in his *Essay on Crimes and Punishments*, chap. 28. "That the punishment of "death is pernicious to society, from the example of barbarity it affords."

† IN many of the *Italian* hospitals, and in all that I have seen belonging to this order of friars, there are no rooms over the sick wards, so that they are as lofty as our churches or chapels.

AT

At *Lucca*, they formerly sold their *condannati* to the *Genoese* or *Venetians*, but now they keep them in prison without any employment. LUCCA.

At *Genoa*, besides a prison for *debtors*, and a prison for *female criminals*, there is a great prison for *male criminals*, consisting of thirty-five rooms. I saw none of the prisoners in irons. Their daily allowance was thirteen ounces of good wheaten bread for each. To this prison belongs an hospital and a chapel, with a large room to which the condemned are brought four days before their execution.—The instructions formed for this prison by the *supreme syndics*, are hung up in it, and contain good regulations, as will appear from the following account of a few of them. GENOA.

THE keeper shall have under him six assistants:—and the said keeper is to be responsible, and liable to punishment, if any of the assistants shall be guilty of the least fraud or neglect in their employment.—The advocate fiscal is once a week, at any time he shall think proper (*but when he is least expected*) to visit the cells of the prison, and to enquire diligently how the prisoners are treated by the keeper and assistants, in order to give information to the most *serene senate*, &c.—When any prisoner is condemned to death, he is immediately to be put into chains.—The keeper is always to keep the chapel shut, except at the time of celebrating mass, confession, or *administering consolation* to the unhappy.—He is also to take care that the prisoners do not play at any *games*, particularly *cards*. The last order is, that this table of regulations be fixed up in the criminal court of justice, in the chancery, and in the apartments of the criminals.

IN one of the *galleys* just returned from conveying some noblemen to their country seats, I found about three hundred stout fellows, GALLEYS.

GENOVA
GALLEYS.

clean and healthy: for the old and infirm had been left in the galleys at home, of which there were only two, the other two being out on a cruize.

THE hospital for the galleys is on ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~side~~ ^{side}, and in it are hung up the regulations, which consist chiefly of such orders as the following:

THAT five superintendents shall be appointed by the magistrates, who every month shall draw lots, to determine which of the galleys they are to inspect.—That exact lists of the crews, and of the sick in the infirmary, with an account of the time of their admission, shall be taken and kept, with the assistance of the physician, chaplain, and surgeon.—That the secretary shall keep a register of all things necessary to be provided; bread, wine, meat, pease, beans, rice, &c. &c.—That four caldrons of broth shall be allowed weekly to a galley, besides kettles of broth statedly given them in the three winter months.—That when the superintendents discontinue the allowance of meat, cheese, oil, and stockfish, the chaplain shall see that each of the slaves be served daily with half a pint of wine.—That the physicians shall keep exact accounts of their orders of meat, wine, pastry, &c.—That the captains and midshipmen shall take care that all the regulations be exactly observed.

HOSPITAL.

IN the *great hospital* there were about three hundred men and six hundred women. All sick persons of any nation are admitted into it; and it is one of the best and least offensive of the public hospitals of *Italy*. Here was a room and ward for *foundlings*, crowded and close; and the poor infants were cruelly bound hands and feet with bandages.

THERE

THERE were also in this hospital apartments for the *insane*. These apartments were close and dirty; and the *calm* and *quiet*, I found in- humanly confined in the same room with the *noisy* and *turbulent*. GENOA HOSPITAL

THE *Albergo* hospital, situated on an eminence within sight of the harbour, is an asylum for boys and girls. There were in it a hundred and seventeen of the former, and four hundred and eighty-two of the latter. It is something similar to the noble and well-regulated hospital of *San Michele* at *Rome*. Over the door of the great room, where numbers were spinning and weaving, is this inscription:

Silentium et Obedientia.

IN *Milan*, besides the great prison in which are twenty *secrete* chambers; *—the prison for debtors,† &c.—there are two prisons called *L'Argastro*, and *La Casa di Correzione*, which do honour to the country. Both are for criminals, condemned either for a term of years, or for life. The *most atrocious*, work in chains in the streets; the *others* only in the house. MILAN.

* THE general size of these rooms is eleven feet by twelve to fifteen. In some were only one or two persons, but in others six or eight: the windows are towards a high wall eleven feet distant. These are some of the strongest and most retired rooms in the *Italian* prisons, which the most atrocious offenders, and those who are imprisoned for life, are confined. They are inaccessible but by a special order. The entrance is guarded by two doors, between which is a narrow space, just sufficient to admit two persons. Into this you are locked before the turnkey opens the inner door, for fear these desperate criminals should attempt to rush out and murder the keeper for the keys.

† IN this great trading city, there were only four persons confined for debt.

MILAN
HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

IN *L'Argatro* there were three hundred and fifty-nine prisoners, healthy and strong. A considerable number of them were at work in public : * but in the house there were at work shoe-makers, tailors, smiths, wheelwrights, cabinet-makers, turners, nailers, rope-makers, leather-dressers, painters on gauze, spinners and weavers. In one room eleven looms were employed. †

THEIR dormitory is a spacious room, with three stages in it on which they lie. In the centre of the ceiling are four large apertures and sixteen small ones. ‡

THERE is a large court and a pump, and running water for washing § the linen of the prisoners, which they shift once a week. The daily allowance to each is thirty-five ounces of good bread, || and a mess of good vegetable soup. They have two hours for dinner and repose.

* THEY water the streets and public walks (at the expense of the city) there being nineteen small four-wheeled waggons for that purpose ; six men draw, and one attends behind chained. Others repair the pavements, &c.

† MANY learn several trades ; so that there is a probability, that when their term is finished, they will become *useful members* of society ; which should be the *grand object* in all such houses. They receive for themselves *one third* of what they earn, and *two thirds* go to the house.

‡ A PRISONER, whose employment was drawing designs and patterns, gave me a plan of the rooms and courts in this prison.

§ I OBSERVED to one of the prisoners that they were cleaner than most working men : he replied, “ or else the confinement would be intolerable.”

|| ONE loaf was equal to the daily allowance of two prisoners, and it was divided into two equal parts with an engine, and *each* received *his own* portion every day.

MILAN.

All had a chain to each leg. If any escape and ~~be~~ retaken, the whole term is renewed, and half as much more.

IN this house there is an hospital, a chapel, and an apartment for the chaplain.

HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

THE *Casa di Correzione* is now building, on a noble and spacious plan.* The dormitory and the work-rooms for the men are finished and occupied.† In one of these work-rooms there were forty looms employed weaving linen, cotton, and diaper: in which also, and in two others opening into it, were *warping* and *twisting-mills*, and *winding-wheels*. Under these was a calendar: and some were employed in *beating* (not carding) cotton. In a detached temporary building I saw a prisoner employed in weaving gauze; who (as I conjectured from the great resort to him) was reckoned curious in this art. With the assistance of some whom he employed, he kept four looms at work. Other prisoners were bleaching the cloth manufactured in the house. And some were employed as labourers and masons in this great building.

OVER the work-rooms is the great *hall* or *dormitory*, the room for boys, and the infirmary. The dormitory is lightsome, airy and clean, and appears evidently to be an improvement on that of *San Michele* at

* THE *Count de Firmian*, governor of *Lombardy*, whose amiable character is well known to our *English* travellers, not only honoured me with the plan, but favoured me with every advantage for examining the prisons.

† THE two work-rooms for the women, (just finished) are large and lofty, and in each there are five large windows, placed high above the floor. At one corner of these rooms are stone basins, with water laid in to them.

Rome.

MILAN.

*Rome.** It consists of a great room, (one hundred and twenty-four feet by thirty-one) † near the end of which there is an altar with a cupola over it: on one side of the altar is the dormitory for boys, and on the other the infirmary; and all together make the figure of a cross, which is the form of many hospitals in *Italy* and other *Roman Catholic* countries.

THERE were near three hundred prisoners in this house; twenty of whom were chained to two benches in the dormitory, but at the same time employed in spinning, making and mending clothes. There are two or three rooms, adjoining those in which they work, occupied as warehouses. All the prisoners work in irons.

HOSPITAL.

IN visiting the great *hospital*, my expectations, which had been too much raised by the accounts of travellers, were disappointed. Most of the wards are on the ground floor and not lofty, as there are rooms over them. They are also dirty and offensive, though provided with spacious drains. They have a middle row of beds, and in many of the beds were two persons: but care was taken to separate the patients in fevers from those who were attended by surgeons.‡

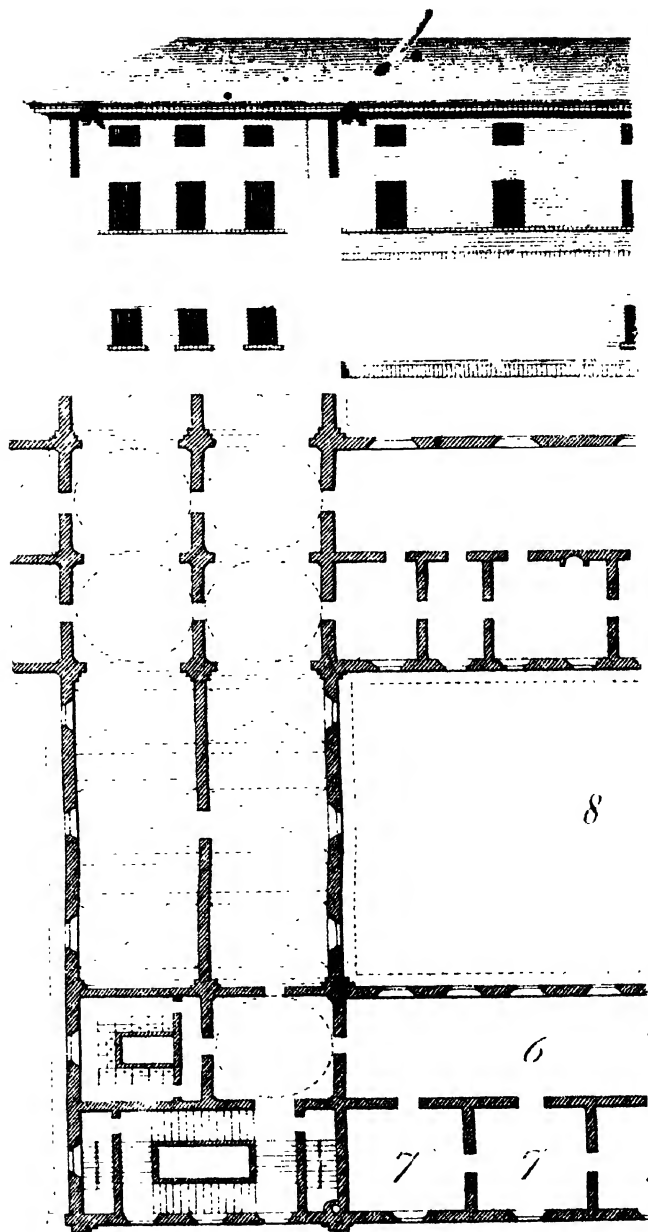
* I THEREFORE insert the plan of this also.

† ON each side of the hall are three stone galleries, two feet eight inches wide, with iron rails. The chambers are all numbered, amounting to one hundred and twenty: these are all similar, nine feet two inches by eight feet two; they have one window outward, three feet by two: and one towards the great room, two feet five inches by one foot five: they are furnished with a bed and bedding, a stool, and a vault. In the infirmary, and the dormitory for boys, as well as in the great hall, there were stone sinks and water laid in.

‡ MOST of the *chirurgical* patients had been wounded in sudden quarrels or assaults.

THE

La Casa di Correzione



1. Great Hall. 3. The Altar.
2. Lodging Rooms. 4. Hall for Boys

THE hospital of *S. Gio di Dio* exhibits that cleanliness and attention, which this fraternity always discovers.

MILAN
HOSPITALS.

IN the hospital for orphans called *La Stella*, the *work* and *bed rooms* were spacious, neat and agreeable. There were three hundred girls in it; whose employment was making lace on round pillows.*

IN the prison at the Citadel of TURIN there were one hundred and seventy in irons; some had the half-chain, others were chained two and two together. These prisoners continue always unemployed, till they are sent to the galleys at *Villa-Franca*. Their unhealthy countenances plainly shewed the little attention paid to them.—In this prison there was a chamber for convalescents, who not being fit for labour, are continued here forty days before they are sent to the galleys.

TURIN
CITADEL.

IN the great hospital of *San. Giovanni* there were a multitude of old men and women, whose apartments had a very improper communication with the wards of the sick and dying.

HOSPITALS.

IN the hospital of *La Carita*, there were about two thousand inhabitants, mostly boys and girls.

HERE also is an *hospital for lunatics*, where with pain, I saw wards crowded with beds, and in some of them miserable creatures chained and raving.

AT *Chamberry* I found that the salutary practice of washing the prison was adopted. Besides the stated allowance of good bread, the

CHAM-
BERRY.

* I WISHED them a more healthy employment, and that they had used the *square* pillows of *Flanders*; for constantly stooping must be prejudicial. Such as are thus employed are generally of a pale and sickly complexion.

CHAM-
BERRY.

prisoners are often supplied with bread and soup, and in winter with clothes and coverlids, by a charitable society of ladies. In one of the rooms I saw chains; but was told they had not been used since the walls had been built high. A dismal torture chamber, into which day-light never enters, makes a part of this prison.

GENEVA.

AT *Geneva* I revisited the prison which was formerly the bishop's palace. There were in it two debtors, and five other prisoners; to whom great attention was paid, as they were then laying new floors, lest the rooms should be damp and injurious to their health. *

IN the *house of correction* there were no prisoners.

S W I T Z E R L A N D.

IN ENTERING SWITZERLAND from *Geneva*, a traveller will be surprised to meet frequently with a gibbet on the road, if he be not informed that almost every *seigneurie* or bailiwick has a prison, and possesses the power of trying criminals and capitally convicting them. I visited one of these prisons. It belonged to Mr. *Baron de Prangins*,

* I HOPED to have found here no torture chambers, but I had only the pleasure to hear that none had suffered in them these twenty five years. They are thus restrained by the thirty second article in the *Reglement de l'illustre Mediation pour la pacification des troubles de la Republique de Geneve*, published in 1738, "*Les accusés et criminels ne pourront être appliqués à la Question ou Torture, que préalablement ils n'ayent été par jugement définitif, condamnés à mort.*"

and consisted of four rooms at the top of his castle. * It was empty : and this is commonly the case with the prisons in this country, in consequence of the virtuous education and industry of the inhabitants.

AT *Freyburg* there were no prisoners except a few in the house of FREYBURG correction. The men convicts are employed abroad in cleaning the streets, &c. •

THERE were none confined in all the prisons at *Bern*, except in the BERN. two houses of correction. In that for the city, the men and women were spinning. In the other, called the *Scallenbaus*, there were a hundred men and forty-one women, who were in separate apartments, and three different rooms assigned to each sex according to their different crimes and the terms for which they were condemned. † They were all employed either in the house or abroad, except fifteen, who seemed miserable for want of employment. ‡

* I OBSERVED the same thing at the castle in the isle of *Gorgona* in *Italy*, where were two rooms at the top of the building for prisons. This is different from the ancient cruel mode of confining prisoners in pits and dungeons of castles.

† AN old keeper having left the door of one of the men's wards unlocked, twelve prisoners forced the outer door and walked off. The people, who happened to see them, suffering them to pass, because they supposed they were going to work in the streets. When four or five of them some time after were retaken and carried to their old lodgings, the magistrates ordered that they should *not be punished*, considering that every one must be desirous of gaining liberty. As they had *not been* guilty of assault or violence in making their escape, the punishment fell on the *keeper* for his negligence.

‡ WHERE the crimes are of such a nature as to allow or require *indulgence*, it should be given them by shortening their term of confinement, or in some other way, instead of allowing them to be idle. I have seen this *false indulgence* to prisoners in several places.

BERN
HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

SOME of the women were employed in spinning. I saw them bring in their week's work, and after it was examined, receive twenty-seven pounds of flax for the following week. At that time some of the town's people came and purchased the flax that had been spun, and paid for it to an *inspector* who lives near the prison.

As the employment of the *male* convicts out of doors is here somewhat similar to that at *Milan*, I give a representation of it from a draught taken by a painter in this city; I have also given a view of the employment of the *women*, though I detest the custom of daily exposing that sex to such ignominy and severity, unless when they are totally abandoned, and have lost all the softer feelings of their sex.*

ZURICH.

AT *Zurich* there is a *prison*, situated in the middle of the river, for capital crimes,† and a *house of correction*. In the latter, which is convenient and spacious, there were about sixty prisoners. Nine-

* WILL it need an apology if the mode of publishing the *affixe of bread* in this *City* be just mentioned? It is better than that at *Vienna* and several other cities. In the middle of the window of every baker's shop is hung up in *full view*, the bill on pasteboard, specifying the *weight* and *price* of three different sorts of bread, and, at the bottom, that of the *fine rolls*. The bills are signed by the magistrates' secretary. If the price continues the same the following month, the secretary notes it on all the bills. I copied one of these bills, and purchased the different sorts of bread, which I found to be *full*, or rather *over* weight.

† HERE was only one prisoner. The first room was for examination; in it were five different weights for torture, and if we may depend on tradition, the heaviest, which is one hundred and twenty pounds, was used in torturing a burgomaster of this city.



James Taylor sculp.



James Taylor sculp.

teen of the *men* worked abroad for the citizens, who paid them for their work, but not so much as other labourers. • The rest were spinning within doors or working at some trade. I observed one woman colouring botanical prints. They have a chapel in which they attend divine service, and are catechised every friday. Three times a day, • such of them as do not work abroad walk under arcades in a large square court, during which time, by the advice of one of the physicians in this city, their rooms are thoroughly aired, the doors and windows being thrown open. They have good bedding; and they are well supplied with bread and soup every day, but no meat.

ZURICH
HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

THE prisoners on entrance have the *house* clothes, and their own are hung up, with their names, and the time of their commitment, noted upon them.

THERE were no prisoners at *Schaffhausen*, except three in the *house of correction*.

SCHAFF-
HAUSEN.

FROM *Switzerland* I returned into *Germany*, to visit some prisons which I had not seen, particularly those in the *free or imperial Cities*.

G E R M A N Y.

AT *Augsburg*, the prison is on the side of a hill, at the back of the town-house. It consists of many *cachots* or small rooms on three different floors. There is one for examination, and there are two for the

AUGSBURG.

AUGSBURG. engines of torture.* The condemned are brought three days before their execution into two light rooms, which open into a Roman catholic chapel: where, however, if a prisoner be a protestant, a Lutheran minister is permitted to attend him.

THE *house of correction* consists of buildings on two sides of a spacious court; one side for those of the Roman catholic religion, and the other for protestants, with a chapel for each. The rooms were all clean, and are white-washed every year. Opposite to the front windows in most of the rooms, were high windows, of a semi-circular form, which were designed for promoting a circulation of air.

MUNICH. AT *Munich* or *Munchen* there are two prisons for criminals. One in the town-house had in it six men and two women prisoners.† In a dark damp dungeon down seventeen steps were the instruments of torture.

THE other, called *Lá Prison de la Cour*, consisted of about fifteen cells, twelve feet by seven, and a black torture-room.‡

IN

* THERE are also two dark dungeons for such as have been convicted of witchcraft: but they are in a very ruinous condition, and seem to have been a long time without inhabitants.

† ONCE a year, viz. on *All-saints day*, any persons are permitted to enter and see the prison. There is a custom similar to this in *Holland*, at the Fair and other fixed times.

‡ IN this room there is a table covered with black cloth and fringe. Six chairs for the magistrates and secretaries covered also with black cloth, are elevated two steps above

IN the *house of correction* were about forty men and thirty women; some *weaving* wide cloth, but most of them *spinning*, *The keeper ordered his servant to attend me with charcoal and frankincense; a certain sign of negligence and inattention, which the countenances of the prisoners confirmed. MUNICH.

I WAS agreeably relieved from the pain excited by these scenes, with the view of the two hospitals of *Les Freres* and *Les Sœurs de Charité*. In the former were about forty beds; in the latter, twenty: the wards were about twenty-six feet wide. All was neat and clean, still and quiet; and the great attention paid to the patients was every where apparent. I saw the operation of bleeding performed by the *nuns* with great dexterity and tenderness. Over the foot of each bed a text of scripture was inscribed; as in some *Italian* hospitals. HOSPITALS.

THE prison at *Ratisbon* or *Regensburg* is in the town-house. Many of the chambers are airy, and most of them have stoves. There are RATISEON.

above the floor and painted black. Various engines of torture, some of which are stained with blood, hang round the room. When the criminals suffer, the candles are lighted; for the windows are shut close, to prevent their cries being heard abroad. Two crucifixes are presented to the view of the unhappy objects. But it is too shocking to relate their different modes of cruelty. Even women are not spared.—This room seems very much like the torture-room in *Spain*, described in *Limberch's History of the Inquisition* translated by *Candler*, vol. II. p. 221, 4to. edit. "It was a large underground room, arched, and the walls covered with black hangings. The candlesticks were fastened to the wall, and the whole room enlightned with candles placed in them.—The inquisitor and notary sat at a table, so that the place seemed as the very mansion of death, every thing appearing so terrible and awful."

RATISBON. no dungeons, but three dark cellars for torture, at which two senators, their secretary, and the hangman with his valets assist. At *Munich* and some other places, a surgeon also attends; but I heard of no such custom here.

At the back of the orphan-house is the *house of correction*, in which were only two women.

NUREN-
BURG.

At *Nuremburg* the prison is under the town-house. There are fifteen steps down to the goaler's kitchen. The apertures for admitting light into the passages of the dungeons are level with the ground. This is one of the worst prisons I ever saw. The dark unhealthy dungeons, and the dismal torture-chamber,* do no honour to the magistracy of this city.—The goaler makes use of a low trick to prevent the escape of his prisoners, by terrifying them with the apprehensions of falling under the power of witches. †

In one of the *city-towers* in which lunatics are confined, there are three or four rooms for criminals of higher rank.

* In this chamber on the wall is inscribed a ginging verse, which I here insert, as perhaps no traveller but myself has ever seen it:

Ad mala patrata, sunt atra theatra parata. 1753.

† In several of the *German gaols* there are dungeons for those that are guilty of witchcraft, but they seem to have been long disused: and I hope increasing light and good sense will soon intirely banish the *fears* of witches, and consequently the *witches themselves*.

THE prisoners in the *house of correction** were employed in grinding spectacle-glasses. The surplus of what they earn above forty *creutzers* or eighteen pence a week each, they are allowed for themselves.† Some of the women were working gold and silver lace on cushions.

NUREN-
BURG.

AT *Schwabach*, in the margraviate of *Anspach*, is a large *house of correction*, in which were ninety-three prisoners. Some men here also were grinding glasses in two large rooms, and others, in different apartments, were employed in polishing steel buttons for clothes, wire-drawing, and making spinning wheels: and I was informed that twelve were at work on the road. The women were spinning.

SCHWA-
BACH.

THIS house was clean and well regulated. The goaler readily supplied me with a book containing an account of the regulations, &c.; in which are some liberal and sensible remarks that appear worth transcribing.

* OVER the gate of the house is this inscription:

Hic criminum frequentia
Mortalium dementia
Compefcitur clementia
Salva fori sententia.

† THE men grind seven glasses in each hand. Some grind four hundred in a week, by which they earn fifty-two *creutzers* at thirteen for a hundred, and consequently each earns for himself twelve *creutzers* a week.

THAT this is a very unhealthy business is evident from the countenances of those whom I saw thus employed, and from the disagreeable sensations I always received from the dust in the rooms where they were grinding. The medical gentlemen prescribe bleeding and physick to these persons, two or three times a year.

IT

A P P E N D I X.

SCHWA-
BACH
HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

It is observed, “that there is great error in expecting that a house of this kind should be able to *maintain itself*; since with the strictest œconomy, a *considerable annual sum* will be found necessary for its proper support.”

THE greatest attention to *cleanliness* is inculcated; bathing rooms are provided for the prisoners; and the expense of *washing* for them is reckoned an object not to be regarded.

THE necessity for *sick wards* for both sexes is pointed out.

It is remarked, “to be a very false notion, that a man who lives upon *bread and water* can work hard and be kept in health;” accordingly, as will be seen in the table subjoined, a daily allowance of *hot provisions* is ordered for the criminals.

It is mentioned as an essential point in order to preserve order and prevent abuses, “that *one of the city magistrates* should every week in rotation visit the house, and closely inspect every thing relative to its management.”

SUCH prisoners as have been publicly whipped are called *infames*, and are distinguished from the rest, by having a particular place appropriated to them in the chapel, and by being made the last in receiving the sacrament. The chaplain resides in the house. The account of the daily allowance* to the prisoners was hung up in the dining room.

IN

* REGULATIONS of the daily *hot provisions* for those prisoners in the house of correction who are set to *hard labour*.

SUNDAYS. In the *summer* months, half a pound of beef with half a pint of greens.

And in the evening, a pint of soup with eight ounces of bread.

In the *winter* months, half a pound of meat with a pint of four kroust.

And in the evening, a pint of soup with eight ounces of bread.

MONDAYS.

In a large *house of correction* near *Bayreuth*, in *Franconia*, the men BAYREUTH. were all working on marble,* which is found in the neighbouring mountains. † Many were employed at the polishing bench, two on each slab. Others were variously engaged, in finishing, filing, or

MONDAYS. • In *summer*, dumplings of wheaten flour.

And in *winter*, pease.

TUESDAYS. In *summer*, pease and peeled barley.

In *winter*, turnips.

WEDNESDAYS. In *summer* and *winter*, boiled millet.

THURSDAYS. In *summer*, butter soup.

In *winter*, sweet cabbage.

FRIDAYS. In *summer*, dumplings of wheaten flour.

In *winter*, potatoes, and in the evening, soup with flour.

SATURDAYS. In *summer*, pease.

And in *winter*, pease and peeled barley.

Further. Unto each of the said prisoners in the evenings, butter; and daily two pounds of bread and half a measure of beer.

For those who are *put to slight labour* the diet is similar, except that each has only a pound and half of bread daily, and no butter or beer: and on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, they have frumenty gruel, instead of dumplings.

To *vagrants*, and those who *earn their bread by slight labour*.

SUNDAYS, Dumplings and soup for supper.

WEDNESDAYS. Millet boiled in milk.

On the other days, no hot victuals.

To each daily, one pound and three quarters of bread.

* MY ingenious friend and colleague, Dr. *Fethergill*, has proposed a scheme of this kind for the employment of our convicts, and pointed out many of the advantages which might attend the execution. It was printed in the *Gazetteer*, September 30, 1776.

† SOME specimens of several sorts of the marble I brought home.

BAYREUTH carving; or in cutting proofs or samples at the wheels; or in working
HOUSE on tobacco-boxes, snuff-boxes, &c. A large warehouse contained
OF the goods they had finished. In summer, many of them are
CORREC- employed in sawing without doors; but in winter, they work in
TION. rooms: for were they to attempt this work abroad, a sudden frost might endanger the materials, but would certainly render it impossible to use the saw. The pale countenances of the prisoners were a sign that their work was laborious, and that the keeper had the whole profit.

THE women were spinning worsted, and appeared objects of compassion. Their dirty rooms, sickly looks, and cutaneous complaints, evidently bespoke inattention and neglect.*

WURTS- IN the house of correction at *Wurtzburg* were fifty-four men and
BURG. thirty-six women, employed in a well-regulated woollen manufactory. In *one* part of the house they were spinning; in *another*, picking and carding wool; and in *another*, weaving wide cloth for the soldiers,† and also stocking and waistcoat-pieces.—The women were all spinning or carding in one large room. As their spinning was of various kinds,

* I HAVE their book of regulations: but of what advantage are the best rules when not enforced?

† THE wheels were larger than *our* spinning-wheels, the diameter being four feet.

HERE, and at most houses of this sort, are large looms (six feet seven inches wide) and two persons work at each loom. In a warehouse, the manufacturer (for all such houses have a manufacturer) shewed me several pieces of cloth for the under officers, the artillery, the soldiers, and the hospital or poor-house.

there

there was a room with cupboards, where each person's work was laid up separately. The task for each man or woman was eight *creutzers*, or three pence half-penny, a day. Here is a Roman catholic chapel, and the priest lives *in the house*.*

WURTE-
BURG.

At *Frankfort* (on the *Maine*) there are five prisons. One is for debtors, where I found only three, who were alimanted at ten *creutzers*, about four pence, a day, payable by their creditors.

FRANC-
FORT.

The prison called *Lá Tour de Ste. Catharine* was empty. Here is a light room, to which criminals are generally brought from the great guard prison, just before their execution. The men are hanged, and the women beheaded; but executions are very rare in this city.

In the *house of correction* (near the work-house) were three prisoners, two women and a man. The man was at work with two or three others in the court, beating to powder a porous stone, which is worked up with water, and makes, when dry, a hard cement or coat of platter. The two women were employed in the work-house.

In the tower at *Cologne* there were no prisoners either for debt or for capital offences. In this and many other cities, the magistrates will not permit a *debtor* who has *no effects* to be *confined*. This city has not the power of executing criminals, but when they are condemned they are delivered up to an *high officer* of the *elector's*, and confined in a

COLOGN.

* ROMAN catholic prisoners are sometimes sent hither from other countries, for their term of confinement, as those of a different persuasion are sent to *Bayreuth*.

COLOGN. *dungeon* in his house. I saw one thus confined when I was here three years ago.

In the *house of correction*, the men were beating stone to powder with small wooden mallets, as is practised at *Francfort*.—The women were spinning, or knitting stockings.

AIX-LA-
CHAPELLE.

THE great prison at *Aix-la-Chapelle* was unoccupied.

In the guard prison near the *Maison de Ville* there were two prisoners; one of whom was a very old man with irons on his hand, who was confined on suspicion, and had twice suffered the torture to force a discovery of his confederates.

EXECUTIONS are not frequent in this city.* *Citizens* are always executed by *decollation*, which is performed by the broad sword, as at *Hamburg*, *Bern*, &c. and not by a machine, as in some parts of *Italy*; nor by the axe, as in *England*, *Denmark*, &c.

LIEGE.

THE two prisons (distinguished by the names of the *old* and the *new*) near *La Porte de St. Leonard* in *Liege*, are on the ramparts.—In two rooms of the *old* prison I saw six cages made very strong with iron,† four of which were empty. These were dismal places of confinement; but I soon found worse. In descending deep below ground from the gaoler's apartments, I heard the moans of the miserable

* IN this and many other cities, the convict knows not of his execution, till three days before the time. Then he is constantly attended by his confessor, and indulged in the choice of food.

† THE dimensions were seven feet by six feet nine inches, and six feet and a half high. On one side was an aperture of six inches by four, for giving in the victuals.
wretches

wretches in the dark dungeons. The sides and roof were all stone. In wet weather, water from the *fossés* gets into them, and has greatly damaged the floors. Each of them had two small apertures, one for admitting air, and the other, with a shutter over it strongly bolted, for putting in food for the prisoners. One dungeon larger than the rest was appropriated to the sick. In looking into this, with a candle, I discovered a chimney, and felt some surprize at this little escape of humanity from the men who constructed these cells.

THE dungeons in the *new* prison are abodes of misery still more shocking; and confinement in them so overpowers human nature, as sometimes irrecoverably to take away the senses. I heard the cries of the distracted as I went down to them. One woman, however, I saw, who (as I was told) had sustained this horrid confinement forty-seven years without becoming distracted.

THE cries of the sufferers in the torture-chamber may be heard by passengers without, and guards are placed to prevent them from stopping and listening. A physician and surgeon always attend when the torture is applied; and on a signal given by a bell, the gaoler brings in wine, vinegar and water, to prevent the sufferers from expiring.—“*The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.*” Thus in the *Spanish* inquisition, the physician and surgeon attend to determine the utmost extremity of suffering without expiring under the torture.*

I WILL only add, that in this prison there are rooms appropriated to prisoners *en pension*; that is, to such as are confined by the magis-

* See Chandler's Translation of Limborch's *Hist. of the Inquisition*, vol. II. p. 222.

LIEGE. trates, 'at the desire of their parents, guardians or relations. A shocking practice! which prevails also in some of the neighbouring countries.

IN the *Maison de Force* there were ninety prisoners, ranged in four rooms, and employed in a woollen manufactory of linings for soldiers clothes. Persons live in the house who well understand the business, and instruct the prisoners in sorting, carding, spinning, twisting and weaving. None of them were in irons. All had separate beds, and were supplied with good rye bread,—meat three times a week,—two quarts of beer, for each, every day,—and soup every other day.*

F L A N D E R S .

BRUSSELS. AT BRUSSELS I revisited the prison *La Porte de Halle*, which consists of twenty-four chambers, distinguished by the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, and each prisoner had a separate room.

THE *house of correction* is an old building, and the prisoners are soon to be removed to that at *Vilforde*. They are all employed; for at

* THE *chaplain*, who lives in the house, favoured me with his company through the work-rooms, lodging-rooms, and the refectory. He entered into the true spirit of this institution, and lamented the inconvenience of the house, as not being built for the purpose to which it is applied. He took notice of the propriety of solitary confinement for those that were riotous and refractory at their first coming; for generally, he said, "in four or five days they would become very tractable and submissive."

F L A N D E R S.

présent they have a careful and attentive keeper. Some tailors and shoe-makers were at work; but most of the *men* were occupied in the manufacture of paper-hangings; carving the moulds, grinding the colours, and staining the paper. The *women* prisoners were entirely separated from the *men*, and were employed in making lace. All the prisoners have clean linen every week.

BRUSSELS.

At Ghent I went over the *house of correction*, or *Là Maison de Force*, with one of the magistrates, and found that they were still carrying on a well-regulated manufactory. There were two hundred and eighty *men* prisoners, and one hundred and seventeen *women*. These latter had on the *house* clothes, and were at work. Most of them were spinning or knitting, ranged in proper order, attentive and quiet. I was informed that all the prisoners are allowed one fifth of their earnings for themselves. I brought home specimens of the *cloth*, as I did of the *paper* from *Brussels*; which I mention, because I know an idea has prevailed, that no manufactory can be carried on by convicts to any valuable purpose.

GHENT.

In the prison at *Antwerp* there are two rooms for citizens; and up stairs there is a cage, about six feet and a half square, into which criminals are put before the torture.—A criminal, while he suffers the torture, is cloathed in a long shirt, has his eyes bound, and a physician and surgeon attend him: and when a confession is forced from him, and wine has been given him, he is required to sign his confession; and about forty-eight hours afterwards he is executed.

ANTWERP.

In a small dungeon is a stone seat like some I have seen in old prison towers, in which it is said that formerly prisoners were *suffocated by brimstone*, when their families wished to avoid the disgrace of

of

ANTWERP. of a public execution. No person here remembers an instance of this kind; but about thirty years ago there was a *private* execution in the prison.—In this prison there were only two prisoners.

HOUSE
OF
CORRECTION.

THE river runs under the *House of correction*. At the entrance, on *one* side are the keeper's apartments; on the *other*, the warehouse and the *room* for the magistrates.* On three sides of a paved court there are thirteen cells for the *men*, and over them are the rooms for the *women*. On one side of the court are the *young women* who are put in by their parents or relations; and on the other, the *criminals*. All the *men* were employed in spinning cotton, so were some of the *women*, and the rest in making lace. A pound of cotton at a time is delivered to each; for spinning which, thirteen *sous* † are paid. I found, by the books, that at first coming, some did not earn more than seven or eight *sous* in a week, but soon after they earned from twelve to fourteen. Rye bread (to the value of half a stiver each meal) and water, is their *allowance*; and whatever they have more than this, they are required to pay for out of their earnings. They are obliged to put on clean linen every week, towards washing which each pays a *sous*. The stoves are heated twice a day, and candles and lamps are provided, at the expense of the magistrates.

THERE are three rooms for the ungovernable. One of them has a floor made of triangular pieces of wood a few inches asunder. The prisoner is chained in such a manner in the middle of this floor, that he can move but a few steps; and being allowed no shoes, whether

* In foreign *houses of correction* there is a room appropriated to the use of the regents or magistrates, that they may the more conveniently inspect and transact the affairs of the house.

F L A N D E R S.

he stands or lies down, he must be in a very uneasy posture.—This room therefore is dreaded by the prisoners. The other rooms are abodes so dark and solitary as to be almost equally dreadful.

ANTWERP
HOUSE
OF
CORREC-
TION.

THE *men* are never suffered to go out, except on Sundays and other holidays, when they go to the chapel, in which they have seats below. The *women* sit in a gallery with a lattice of wood before them. Here, and also in the prison, a table of *regulations* is hung up, which is read in public by the *chaplain* the first Sunday after the entrance of every prisoner.—These regulations consist of thirty-six articles, from which I have taken the following extracts.

THE prisoners must be submissive to the keeper and to his wife; and if they think themselves injured, must complain to the regents.—The times fixed for rising are, at half after six in the morning from December 1st to February 15th, and all the rest of the year at five, or half after five; but on Sundays and holidays at six.—The times of meals are fixed at seven, twelve, and seven.—The prisoners are allowed, at their own expense, at breakfast a pint of tea; and at dinner soup or broth, or a pint of tea or small beer, and at supper the same quantity of tea or beer; and on Sundays and other holidays a certain quantity of boiled meat: and every week, a pound of butter, and fruit to the value of half a *stiver*.*—Every day the keeper is obliged to prepare two sorts of soup or broth, and at seven in the morning to give the prisoners their choice of either sort, or none.—After service on Sundays, the *men* are permitted to walk in the court, and the *women* in the gallery half an hour, under the inspection of the keeper and officers.—They forfeit half a *stiver*, every time they curse or swear, or make a disturbance in the chapel; and also every time they are not up in half an hour after they are awaked by the keeper, and for every hour they sleep longer.—If they persist in insulting the

A STIVER is about a penny.

L

keeper

ANTWERP keeper or his wife after admonition, they pay a stiver, and are also
HOUSE punished by having their doors or windows fast closed up.—If they
OF make any noise or disturbance after nine at night to break the rest of
CORREC- their fellow-prisoners, they are ordered to forfeit a *schilling*, and to be
TION. punished at the discretion of the regents: who are likewise empowered
to make such alterations as they think proper in the rules; and in
case of sickness or old age to give indulgences to the prisoners, with
respect to their diet, times of rising, &c.

LILLE. AT LILLE, *Lá Prison Royale* is under no proper regulation. And
the unhealthy countenances of the prisoners at the citadel, intimate the
pernicious effects of lying in damp rooms, under the fortifications.*

THE two hospitals *Lá Comtesse* and *St. Sauveur* are lofty buildings,
designed only for the admission of *men*; for in this city there are no
hospitals for sick *women*.† The patients are distinguished into three
forts, viz. wounded—very sick—and recovering: they have different
wards assigned them accordingly. Every patient has a bed to him-
self. Here cleanliness is the agreeable effect of the great attention
given to the patients by the *Nuns*. ‡

* I OBSERVED this, because there was reason to apprehend, that some of the
English prisoners at *Dinman* would be removed hither.

† L'HOPITAL GENERAL indeed admits both sexes, but that is on a different
foundation, and is somewhat similar to the houses of industry in *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and
the *Isle of Wight*.

‡ WHEN a sick person arrives at either of these hospitals, his bed is immediately
threwed him. Then one of the sisters brings warm water, washes his feet, and dries
them, and kisses one foot. Another brings clean sheets and a clean towel. A man-
servant makes and warms the bed, and the patient goes directly into it.

R A N C E.

AT AMIENS are two prisons; one for *Les Bourgeois et La Libertinage*; the other, *La Conciergerie*.—In the town-house I saw great numbers attending the trial of a woman for confining her son. He was then about thirty-two years of age, and had been confined sixteen years, with a severity which had almost deprived him of his intellects. The prosecution was carried on by his father's relations, who had been long solicitous for his release. AMIENS.

AT PARIS is *L'Abbaye*, a prison for the military or guards, and for such debtors as are of rank.—In the debtors rooms, a partition of lath and plaster detached from the brick-wall, is an expedient to prevent escapes. For if the smallest perforation be made in the partition, it is immediately discovered, by the mortar falling between that and the wall into the keeper's court, through the aperture which was left for that purpose. PARIS.

I REVISITED the other prisons here.—The exemplary *charity* established for giving *clean linen* to prisoners is of great utility, and well conducted. The supplies are regularly brought to the prisons every Saturday.

THE infirmaries are supported by charitable contributions: a decent old prisoner is chosen to be keeper; and the turnkey of the women's wards having less to do than others, has the immediate care

PARIS. of them. The physician and surgeons are appointed and paid by government: but the fuel, broth, drugs, linen, and all necessaries, are amply supplied by the charity.

PRISONERS are not properly separated. Though one turnkey walks in the court to prevent combinations, yet it is difficult to keep such as become king's evidence apart from the rest; and the gaoler of *Le Petit Chatelet* was obliged to fit up a separate room for that purpose.

IN this country, when prisoners have received their liberty from the king, or their creditors, they cannot be detained a moment for fees, hire of rooms, debts contracted in prison, or on any pretence whatever.

A PRISONER of rank, a very sensible man, to whom I was speaking concerning gaolers, said, "They pay nothing to the crown, and their revenue is not small; at the *Conciergerie*, it is about fifteen thousand *livres*; at the *Grand Chatelet*, twenty thousand; at *Fort L'Eveque*, twenty thousand; at the *Petit Chatelet*, twelve thousand; at *L'Abbaye*, ten thousand. And all things considered," he added, "prisoners have no just reason to complain of this class of men in *France*."

THE nomination of a gaoler belongs to the magistrates. When he has been nominated, he is proposed to the *Procureur general*; and if, after a careful enquiry into his character, it appears that he has the reputation of a man of probity, he is fixed in the office, and takes an oath of fidelity. The office is freely given him without any expense whatever.

IN the *Sal Petriere*, or great hospital, there were but few of the female convicts employed.

PARIS.

I WAS two mornings at the *Bicêtre*, where I saw in the two halls above two hundred prisoners. Such a number confined together in idleness, must produce a great corruption of manners. Many at their unhappy end have ascribed their ruin to the flagitious examples they have *here* seen, and the instructions *here* given them.

BICETRE.

THE *French* now seem to be sensible of the bad *police* of confining persons here in idleness; for within the two last years they have set some of their prisoners to work. In one room I saw thirty-six employed in polishing plate glasses: and they are erecting a mill for grinding corn, which is to be worked by sixteen men at a time.

THERE were sixty-three in the infirmary, most of them ill of the *scorbut*. They contract this distemper in a year or two from their confinement, which is extremely close, since they are never suffered to go out of their rooms. Many lose the use of their limbs by it. I saw several such miserable objects at *St. Louis's* hospital, where they are often admitted at the expiration of their term at the *Bicêtre*.

AT the gate of *St. Bernard* is the prison for those who are condemned to the *galleys*: there were only fifteen prisoners, who were chained two and two together. Their daily allowance is one pound and a half of good bread, and half a pound of meat, and soup. On *meagre* days they are allowed pease in their soup. On their journey they have daily two pounds of bread, half a pound of meat, a pint of wine, and about a quarter of a pound of cheese, or eggs.—They are sent from hence to *Marseilles*, *Toulon*, *Brest*, &c. on the 25th of May and the 10th of September, and are joined by many other convicts

GALLEY
SLAVES.

PARIS. victs from the provinces. I was informed that in May 1778, one hundred and sixty-three went off from this prison.

HOSPITALS. L'HOPITAL DE ST. LOUIS for the sick, and *L'Hotel de Dieu*, are indeed the two worst hospitals that I ever visited. They were so crowded, that I have frequently seen four or five in one bed, some of them dying. In one of my visits at *L'Hotel de Dieu*, I observed the number of patients written up to be three thousand six hundred and fifty-five.*

BUT though these two hospitals are abominable, and a disgrace to *Paris*, it has many other charitable foundations which do honour to it; and from which this country may derive useful information.—This is a subject foreign to my chief purpose, and I have perhaps already enlarged too much upon it. I cannot help, however, just mentioning a few of these foundations.

IN the *Hopital de la Pitié* there were about one thousand four hundred and twenty boys, who are clothed, and taught to read, spin, &c. These boys are admitted at about four years of age, and put out apprentices at thirteen or fourteen.

L'HOPITAL DES INCURABLES is designed for the aged, infirm, and distorted, who are here clothed in a neat uniform, the *men* in gray, and the *women* in black. The *Nuns* attend upon them.

LE QUINZE VINGT HOPITAL is appropriated to blind persons.

* OVER one of the gates of this hospital is the following inscription, which, from its application to *such a place*, has an air of ridicule and even of profaneness.

“ *C'est icy la Maison de Dieu, et la Porte du Ciel.* ”

L'HOPITAL.

PARIS.

L'HOPITAL *des petites Maisons et des Insensés* is situated in a spacious garden or court, containing a number of small houses for the aged and infirm of both sexes, and a hospital for the *insane*. Here are also infirmaries for the sick, which the *Nuns* kindly superintend. The neatness and cleanliness I observed in them gave me such pleasure as engaged me to repeat my visit. Each person of the insane has a separate room; and they also are taken care of by the good sisters.

BASTILLE

IN my last tour I had the good fortune to procure an extremely scarce pamphlet, published in 1774, written by a person who had long been confined in the *Bastille*. It is reckoned to contain the best account ever made public of this celebrated structure; and the sale of it is forbidden in *France*, on the severest penalties. I have copied from it the most material circumstances of the description, and have added the plate given in the work.

“ THE *Bastille* is a state prison, consisting of eight very strong towers, surrounded with a *fossé* about one hundred and twenty feet wide, and a wall sixty feet high. The entrance is at the end of the street of *St. Antoine*, by a draw-bridge, and great gates into the court of *L'Hotel du Gouvernement*, and from thence over another draw-bridge to the *corps de garde*, which is separated by a strong barrier constructed with beams plated with iron, from the great court. This court is one hundred and twenty feet by eighty. In it is a fountain; and six of the towers surround it, which are united by walls of free-stone ten feet thick up to the top. At the bottom of this court is a large modern *corps de logis*, which separates it from the court *du Puits*. This court is fifty feet by twenty-five. Contiguous to it, are the other two towers. On the top of the towers is a platform

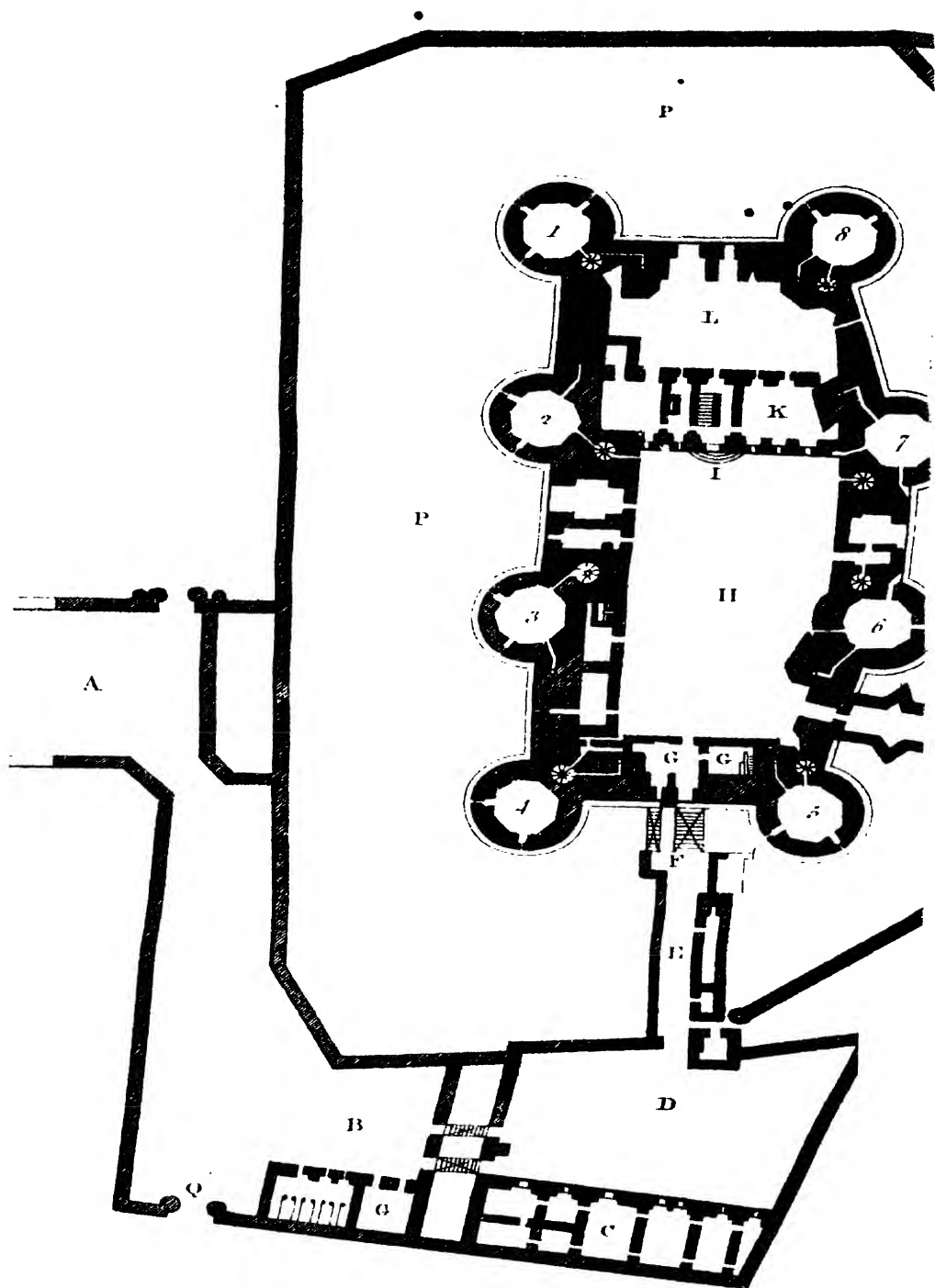
BASTILLE. form continued in terraces, on which the prisoners are sometimes permitted to walk, attended by a guard. On this platform are thirteen cannons mounted, which are discharged on days of rejoicing. In the *corps de logis* is the council chamber, and the kitchen, offices, &c. above these are rooms for prisoners of distinction, and over the council chamber the king's lieutenant resides. In the court *du Puits* is a large well for the use of the kitchen.

“ THE dungeons of the tower *de Liberté* extend under the kitchen, &c. Near that tower is a small chapel on the ground floor. In the wall of it are five niches or closets, in which prisoners are put one by one to hear mass, where they can neither see nor be seen.

“ THE dungeons at the bottom of the towers exhale the most offensive scents, and are the receptacles of toads, rats, and other kinds of vermin. In the corner of each is a camp-bed, made of planks laid on iron bars that are fixed to the walls, and the prisoners are allowed some straw to lay on the beds. These dens are dark, having no windows, but openings into the ditch: they have double doors, the inner ones plated with iron, with large bolts and locks.

“ OF the five classes of chambers, the most horrid next to the dungeons are those in which are *cages of iron*. There are three of them. They are formed of beams with strong plates of iron, and are each eight feet by six.

“ THE *Calottes*, chambers at the top of the towers, are somewhat more tolerable. They are formed of eight arcades of free-stone. Here one cannot walk but in the middle of the room. There is hardly sufficient space for a bed from one arcade to another. The windows, being in walls ten feet thick, and having iron grates within
and



and without, admit but little light. In these rooms the heat is excessive in summer, and the cold in winter. They have stoves. BASTILLE.

“ ALMOST all the other rooms (of the towers) are octagons, about twenty feet in diameter, and from fourteen to fifteen high. They are very cold and damp. Each is furnished with a bed of green serge, &c. All the chambers are numbered. The prisoners are called by the name of their tower joined to the number of their room.

“ A SURGEON and three chaplains reside in the castle. If prisoners of note are dangerously ill, they are generally removed, that they may not die in this prison.—The prisoners who die there are buried in the parish of *St. Paul*, under the name of domestics.

“ A LIBRARY was founded by a prisoner who was a foreigner, and died in the *Bastille* the beginning of the present century. Some prisoners obtain permission to have the use of it.

“ ONE of the centinels on the inside of the castle rings a bell every hour, day and night, to give notice that they are awake: and on the *rounds* on the outside of the castle they ring every quarter of an hour.”

IN inserting so particular an account of this place, my principal intention is to excite in my readers a strong detestation of despotism, and a love for the laws which are the foundation of our liberty.

AT *Lá Prison Royale*, or the new prison, at *St. Omer's*, the daily allowance is a pound and a half of bread, and soup. ST. OMER'S.

BERGUES. provisions were not so good. There were twelve on their *parole* in this town, nine at *Bourbourg*, and two at *Ardres*, who told me they had procured bondsmen for their security.

ENGLISH
PRISONERS.

CALAIS. THE common prison at *Calais*, being smaller than that at *Dunkirk*, was much crowded; for it contained one hundred and twenty-seven
English

A R T. VII.

THE prisons shall be kept clean and neat by the sailors, every man in his turn as shall be regulated, and whatever sailor shall refuse this service in his turn, his food shall be withheld from him till he submit to it.

A R T. VIII.

THE prisoners are to inform the commissary of the clothes or other necessaries they may want, and can pay for, and the commissary shall not only allow them to be provided with such things, but shall also take care they be not imposed upon in the price.

A R T. IX.

IN every prison the prisoners may appoint three or five of themselves, and change them at their pleasure, in order to inspect their victuals and see if they be good, and if they have their share or portion whether in weight or measure according to the following victualling table; and if there arise any reason for complaint, either of dressing, serving them up, or otherwise, they are with decency to apprise the commissary of it, who finding such complaint well grounded shall give immediate redress and do them justice.

A R T. X.

IT shall be allowed to tradesmen or sellers of ware (except such as deal in things that are not fit to be sold to prisoners) to wait at the great gate of the prisons from ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, in order to sell their ware to such prisoners as have wherewithal to pay for them on the spot.

A R T. XI.

WHATEVER prisoner shall dare by this means to take or bring in strong liquors or other things that are not fit for prisoners, or shall receive or deliver any letter, shall be punished for the abuse he has made of this facility.

A TABLE

English prisoners. Seventeen sailors lay in one room* on straw, without coverlids; a few had not even straw: on my complaining of this to the *Commissary*, he said, he would send to *St. Omer's* for coverlids. After informing him farther, that I had found *captains*, *passengers* and *mates* confined in *France*, but that I supposed persons of this description in *England* were on their *parole of honour*; he replied, and desired I would note it down, that “a *parole* could not be granted without security; a hundred guineas for captains,

A TABLE OF VICTUALLING.

Days of the Week.	Middling Beer or Cider.	Bread.	Beef.	Butter.	Cheese.	Pease or Beans.
	A Pot containing a quart and half Paris measure.	Pounds Avoirdupois Weight.	Pounds Avoirdupois Weight.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Half a Pound Avoirdupois Weight.
Monday	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-
Wednesday	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-
Friday	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	or 6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-
Sunday	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Pots, or $10\frac{1}{2}$ Qu.	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	2

IN such where beer or cider cannot be had, there shall be delivered to each prisoner three quarters of a quart of wine *per day*, *Paris* measure.

* THAT room was nineteen feet by twelve. In another smaller room, in two tiers, were twenty-three hammocks belonging to the sailors; for sometimes their hammocks were given them. The court of this prison was only twenty-five feet by fourteen and a half.

“ seventy-

CALAIS.
ENGLISH
PRISONERS.

“seventy-five for mates, sixty for sailors, and twenty-five for boys.” Passengers, I afterwards learned, were on the same footing with captains. On the second day of my being there, the *rules* (the same with those at *Dunkirk*) were hung up, both within and without this prison.

MANY of the prisoners in this and other prisons had no change of linen, and some were almost entirely destitute of clothes, being the crews of vessels shipwrecked in the great storm of Dec. 31, 1778.

I FOUND twenty-six of our people in a spacious ward in the military hospital, to whom great attention was paid. Each had a bed and sheets: and their bread and meat were good. But most of them having a disorder which did not break their spirits, they would have been better pleased if their allowance had been equal to that in the prison.

FRENCH PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

FRENCH
PRISONERS.

WHEN I visited my countrymen confined as prisoners of war in *France*, some of the *Commissaries* and other gentlemen informed me, that they had received great complaints from the *French* prisoners in *England*. On my return in January 1779, I waited on the *Commissioners* of the sick and wounded seamen, and gave them an account of the *English* prisoners in *France*, and of my intention to visit the *French* prisoners. In order to assist me in this business, they very readily and kindly favoured me with letters to their agents at several prisons.

HAVING

HAVING determined to take another general view of *English* prisons, to see what improvements had been made, in consequence of two late acts of parliament,* and of the charges given by the *Judges* in their circuits to the grand juries, I chose to begin my tour in those parts where most of the *French prisoners* were confined; and of them, therefore, I shall first give some account.

IN the *Mill-prison* near *Plymouth*, Feb. 3, 1779, there were three hundred and ninety-two *French* prisoners. The wards and courts in which they were confined, are not so spacious as those appropriated to the *American* prisoners, nor were they so well accommodated with provisions. The hospital, which had fifty patients in it, was dirty and offensive, and I found there only three pair of sheets in use.—Here a new prison was building.

IN the ship *Cambridge* there were three hundred and ninety-six prisoners; and the next day, two hundred and fifty more were coming in. The bread was heavy, and the meat bad; and too little attention was paid to the sick. An hospital ship, called the *Tiger*, was fitting up for an infirmary.†

AT *Bristol*, in a prison which had been a pottery, there were a hundred and fifty-one *French* prisoners, Feb. 9, 1779. The wards were more spacious and less crowded than those of the prison near

* 14th Geo. III. Cap. XLIII. and 16th Geo. III. Cap. XLIII.

† I SUPPOSE this was to be an infirmary only till the hospital which they were building in *Mill-prison* was finished. The wards in this new hospital will be too low and close.

BRISTOL. *Plymouth.* There were two day rooms, in which many shoemakers, tailors, &c. were at work: an advantage which the prisoners at *Plymouth* desired, but could not obtain.—The bread was good.—There being no infirmary, the sick were attended and victualled at a small house near the prison, where seven shillings a week was paid for each patient. There were five in that house, in a dirty and offensive room.

WINCHES-
TER.

THERE were one thousand and sixty-two confined in the prison at *Winchester*, March 2, 1779. The wards are lofty and spacious. The meat and beer were good: but the bread (being made with leaven and mixed with rye) was not so good as that at *Bristol*.—If two or three of the rooms were to be used as work-rooms, the health of the prisoners would be promoted, and they would not be indolently lying in their hammocks in the day-time; as I observed they were, both here and at *Mill-prison*.

SEVERAL prisoners were confined here in the dark hole.—Forty days confinement on half allowance, in order to pay ten shillings to those that apprehend them after escapes, seems to be too severe a punishment. On such occasions, the observation of the worthy magistrates at *Bern* always occurs to my mind, “that every one must be “desirous of regaining liberty.”

THE hospital wards here are lofty, and upwards of twenty feet wide. Each patient had a cradle, bedding and sheets; and the surgeon paid them great attention.*

* MR. SMITH the agent also was assiduous in his department. He mentioned to me, that he thought it would be an advantage if one of their priests (two of whom were at a little distance on their *parole*) were permitted to attend the prisoners. This, he said, would be the means of comforting some, of aweing others, and of giving information whenever there was any *just* reason for complaints.

IN

IN a prison not very convenient at *Forton* near *Gosport*, there were a hundred and seventy-seven *French* prisoners, March 2, 1779. On that day the meat was very bad, and had been killed, as the butcher's servant said, that morning: but it was returned, and Mr. *Newsham* the agent procured them good meat instead of it.—Most of the six pound loaves wanted weight. I saw the bread weighed for a hundred and forty-two prisoners, and observed a deficiency of three pounds.—The straw, by long use, was turned to dust in the mattresses, and many of them here, and at other places, had been emptied to clear them of vermin. The floors of the bed-rooms and hospitals could not but be dirty and offensive, the boards having been laid rough. I took notice of this kind of bad policy in all the floors of the new prison which was then building here, and almost finished.

FORTON.

FRENCH
PRISONERS.

THE regulations are in the *French* language, and are the same with those published last war. They are evidently the original from which those printed in page 90 are translated. For the sake of greater accuracy, they will be given at the end of the book. I was informed both here and at *Winchester*, that they had been hung up, but were torn down.—Would it not be better, to paint them on a board, which should be fastened in some conspicuous place in every prison?

ON the prisoners complaining that the bread was too light and the meat bad, I referred them to the ninth article of the regulations, by which they are directed to apply to the agent, and (if not redressed) to the *Commissioners*. One of them pertinently replied, "How is that possible, when every letter is examined by the agent?"*

* I COULD have wished, that the gentlemen concerned for the *American* prisoners, had extended their regards also to the *French*, and by their attention and visits had obliged the *contractors* to be more careful in discharging their duty.

DEAL. THERE is a new temporary prison at *Deal* for *French* prisoners. It has an airy and spacious room below, and another above, and a large and convenient kitchen.—The regulations were hung up, and the provisions of all sorts were good. I made my first visit (as I do always) without the agents or contractors, and I had the pleasure of hearing the prisoners express their satisfaction.

FRENCH
PRISONERS.

THE prison adjoins to the naval hospital, in which the sick and wounded prisoners have the convenience of a ward, similar to that which the *English* prisoners have at *Dunkirk* and *Calais*. There were seventy-three in the prison, and fifteen in this ward, April 17, 1779.

CARLISLE. IN the county gaol at *Carlisle*, in one large room in the debtors ward, there were twelve *French* prisoners, May 10, 1779. They were not supplied with hammocks, as at *Plymouth*, *Winchester*, &c. but lay on straw without coverlids.—Their allowance, six pence a day.

PEMBROKE. ON the 5th and 6th of June 1779, I visited the prisons at *Pembroke*. There were fifty-six *French* prisoners in an old house adjoining to that in which the *Americans* were confined. Most of them had no shoes or stockings, and some were also without shirts.—They had no victualling table, nor did they know what was their allowance. There were two or three who had their allowance in money, which should have been three shillings and six pence a week each for their aliment, but six pence was deducted.—The common men, besides their allowance, received a penny a day each, by order of the *French* court.—They lay, in general, on the boards without straw; for there were but four hammocks in two rooms, each of which contained eighteen prisoners. Here was a court-yard, but no water or sewer.

IN the two rooms of the town gaol there were twenty *French* prisoners. They had some straw, but it had not been changed for many weeks. Having no supply of water in the gaol, and not being permitted, as they are at the other prison, to fetch water for themselves, they are often neglected. On Sunday at noon, no water had been brought to them from Friday evening.—They walked in a field, with a guard, about an hour every day.—Their bread was tolerable, but their beer very small, and their allowance of beef so scanty, that they preferred an allowance of cheese and butter.

PEMBROKE
FRENCH
PRISONERS.

AT a house appropriated for an hospital, there were nine *French* prisoners, besides five of the crew of the *Culloden* man of war, and three *Americans*. These lay in three or four rooms on straw with coverlids, but without sheets, mattresses or bedsteads.

SUCH observations as these have convinced me, that *humanity* and *good policy* require that an *inspector* of the prisoners of war should be appointed, who should be obliged to report quarterly their state as to health, provisions, &c.

AT CHESTER *Castle*, Aug. 27, 1779, there were twenty-three *French* prisoners of war. They were healthy and well, and made no complaint.

CHESTER.

AT LIVERPOOL, on Nov. 30, 1779, were five hundred and nine prisoners of war, all *French*, except fifty-six *Spaniards*, who were kept separate on account of the animosities between the two nations. These were all confined in four or five rooms crowded with hammocks three tier high; but they had a spacious airing ground. There were thirty-six sick in some small dirty rooms of a house at a

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL.

FRENCH
PRISONERS.

distance from the prison. These had no sheets; but much attention seemed to be paid them by the surgeon, and they made no complaints. At the prison the bedding wanted regulation. No table of rules or victualling was hung up, or ever had been. The prisoners rejoiced at the discharge of the late *agent*; and from the character of the *present*, have every reason to expect all due attention and humanity. Their meat was fine and good; the beer good; the bread heavy.

HERE, as well as at all the other places throughout the kingdom where *French* prisoners are confined, I found that there was an allowance from the *French* court of one penny *per* day to all sailors and boys; two pence to boatswains, carpenters, &c.; and three pence to those of superior rank; which is regularly paid them every month. There is besides a supply from the same court of clothes, linen, and shoes to those who are destitute of these articles: a noble and exemplary provision, much to the honour of those who at present conduct public affairs in *France*! *

FRENCH PRISONERS IN SCOTLAND.

EDIN-
BURGH.

I FOUND in the *Castle* at EDINBURGH, July 6, 1779, sixty-four *French* prisoners, in two rooms formerly used as barracks for the soldiers. In one of the rooms they lay on straw, two and two, in boxes against the wall, with two coverlids to each box: in the other

* I HAVE since heard that a bounty is paid by the *Court of England* to their prisoners in *France*, at the following rates, *viz.* captains, mates, sailing masters, surgeons, and stewards, three pence *per* day each; common sailors, boys, and passengers of inferior rank, three halfpence *per* day each; which payment is made every twenty-eight days.

room

room they lay on mattresses in hammocks.—The regulations as to diet, &c. were hung up. Their bread was excellent, and all other provisions good; nor was there any thing of which they made complaint.—They received every month, the allowance from the *French* court.—There were fourteen in the hospital, which was a house at some distance in the city, where they had bedding and sheets, and great attention was paid them by the humane surgeon and agent.

EDIN-
BURGH.
FRENCH
PRISONERS.

FRENCH PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

ON the 13th of July 1779, there were seventy-seven *French* prisoners at *Belfast*, who had been brought there the beginning of May.—There was no table of regulations, and they seemed to be very much neglected. Sixteen of them were in the hospital, including three attendants. Many others were sick, but in the hospital there was neither room nor accommodations for them.

BELFAST.

AT DUBLIN, July 22, 1779, there were twenty-two prisoners of war, in a good room fitted up for a temporary prison. Their bread and other provisions were very good; and they were treated with all the humanity and kindness that could be expected.

DUBLIN.

AMERICAN PRISONERS.

IN the *Mill-prison* near *Plymouth*, there were two hundred and ninety-eight *American* prisoners on the 3d of February 1779. Their wards and court were spacious and convenient, and their bread, beer, and meat good.

PLYMOUTH.
AMERICAN
PRISONERS.

THE

FORTON. THE *Americans* were equally well accommodated at *Forton* near *Gosport*, where I found two hundred and fifty-one prisoners, March 2, 1779.

AMERICAN
PRISONERS.

THE table of regulations is almost the same with that for the *French* prisoners. The principal difference is, that in the victualling table, the bread allowance is but one pound a day.

PEMBROKE. AT PEMBROKE, June 5, 1779, there were confined in an old house thirty-seven *American* prisoners. Some of them were without shoes and stockings.—There was no victualling table, or table of regulations; nor did they know what the allowance ordered by government was, except only that it was the same with the allowance for the *French* prisoners.—They lay on straw on the floor, and their straw had not been changed for six or seven weeks.—By liberal subscriptions, ample provision has been made for the other *American* prisoners: I was sorry to find that these had been entirely overlooked.

IN a house appropriated for an hospital, in which were some *Englishmen* and *French* prisoners, I found also three *American* prisoners very poorly accommodated.

BEFORE I leave this subject, it will be but justice to mention the care and assiduity of the *Commissioners of the sick and wounded seamen, &c.* in *London*, who have themselves visited many of the prisons in *England*, and dismissed such agents as had abused their trust; and who are ready to receive any information which may be for the benefit of those committed to their inspection.

SCOTLAND.

S C O T L A N D.

IT may not be improper, before I enter on a particular account of SCOTLAND
English prisons, to mention what further occurred to me worthy of
 observation, in a journey into *Scotland* and *Ireland* in the summer,
 1779.

THE prisons which I saw in *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, *Perth*, *Stirling*,
Jedburgh, *Air*, &c. were old buildings, dirty and offensive, without
 court-yards, and also generally without water. They are not visited
 by the magistrates: and the gaolers are allowed the free sale of the
 most pernicious liquors.

IF a prisoner for debt declares upon oath that he has not where-
 withal to maintain himself, the creditor must aliment him within
 ten days after notice is given for that purpose, with at least three
 pence a day,* but generally the magistrates order six pence.—By the
 process of *Cessio bonorum*,† a debtor after being a month in prison,
 may obtain his liberty, and be secured against execution for any
 previous debts, by making a surrender of all his effects to be divided
 among his creditors: though if he afterwards comes into better
 circumstances, his effects may be attached for the payment of those

* BY act of king *William's* first parliament, 1696, sixth session, Chap. XXXII.

† SEE the *Principles of the Law of Scotland*, 5th ed. 8vo. *Edinburgh*, 1777.
 p. 462 and 3.

SCOTLAND. debts. This compassionate law prevents a creditor putting his debtor in prison, unless he has good reason to believe he is acting fraudulently.

PERJURY is not frequent in *Scotland*. The oath, and the form of administering it, are very solemn. The witness, holding up his right hand, repeats the following words after the judge:—"By God himself, and as you shall answer to God at the great day of judgment, you shall declare the truth, and nothing but the truth, in so far as you know, or shall be asked at you."—The depositions are read over by the clerk, and signed by the witnesses and the judge.*—It is enacted by the 20th of George II. that "the circuit-courts shall be regularly held twice in every year, within that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, and the Judges thereof shall continue by the space of six days at the least, at each town or place where the circuit-courts shall be held, for the dispatch of business."†

THERE are in *Scotland* but few prisoners; this is partly owing to the shame and disgrace annexed to imprisonment; partly to the solemn manner in which oaths are administered, and trials and executions conducted; and partly to the general sobriety of manners produced by the care which parents and ministers take to instruct the rising generation. ‡

I AM

* *Louthian's Form of Process, Edin. 1752. p. 109.*

† THIS good act is similar to one enacted for the counties of *Wales* in 34 and 35 of Henry VIII. Cap. XXVI. "That every of the said sessions shall be kept and continued by the space of six days in every of the said shires, at either of the said times, as is and hath been used within the said three shires of *North Wales*."

‡ It is provided by statute in the sixth session of king William's first parliament, 1696, Chap. XXVI. "That there be a school settled and established, and a schoolmaster appointed

SCOTLAND.

I AM indebted to *Andrew Crofbie*, Esq. for an account, from the Clerk of the Justiciary, of the executions from January 1768 to July 1779, which shall be inserted in a table at the end of the book; from which it will appear, that in ten years and a half there have been only thirty-nine executed, and eighteen pardoned.

IN *Scotland*, executions are not delayed after conviction or sentence; a delay which is often equally injurious to the criminal and to society. Here, the punishment of the offender is made to appear the immediate consequence of his crime.*

ALL criminals are tried out of irons; and when acquitted, immediately discharged in open court.

IN the *Tolbooth* at *Edinburgh*,† July 6, 1779, there were thirteen debtors and nine felons; and in the *Canongate Tolbooth*, there were five

EDIN-
BURGH.

“in every parish” in *Scotland*, and the presbytery has the superintendence of the execution of this act, which has been carefully attended to. Many schools are also settled by donations and legacies, and by the society for propagating christian knowledge; so that *no parish* is without a school, and in some there are four or five. In the southern parts of *Scotland*, it is very rare that you meet with any person that cannot both read and write. It is scandalous for any person not to be possessed of a Bible; which is always read in the parochial schools.

* BY the act made in king *William's* first session, 1695, Chap. IV. all capital crimes are restricted to the trial and sentence within three Suns; and the “Execution, which is hereby left to the discretion of the Judge, not exceeding nine days after sentence.”

† I HERE give the table of fees from the *Tolbooth* in this City, which is the only one I saw in the prisons in *Scotland*.

EDIN-
BURGH.

five debtors and one felon : and in the *house of correction* there were fifty-three women, crowded into dirty and offensive rooms.

IN

ACT OF COUNCIL regulating the Fees payable to the Jailor and Clerk of the *Tolbooth of Edinburgh*.—*Edinburgh*, Seventeenth July, Seventeen Hundred and Twenty-eight. The which Day the Lord Provost, Bailies, Council, Deacons of Crafts, ordinary and extraordinary, being convened in Council, and taking into Consideration the present State of their *Tolbooth*, and particularly the Fees that have been in Use to be exacted by the Jailor and Clerk of the said Prison, both from Creditors at Incarceration of Prisoners, and from the Debitor or Person himself imprisoned; and judging it highly reasonable, that these Fees should for the future be publicly ascertained by Authority of the Council for the Benefit of all concerned; therefore the Council do tax and settle the same as follows, *viz.*

FEES payable to the JAILOR.

THE incarcerator of any debtor for any sum of money shall pay at incarceration one half-penny sterling for each pound *Scots*, and another half-penny sterling of each pound *Scots* to be paid by the debtor at his liberation; and this in place of one penny sterling of each pound *Scots* in use to be paid by creditors at incarceration, and of the like sum of one penny sterling of each pound *Scots*, usually paid by the debtor at liberation as relief money.

	<i>Scots.</i>
£.	S. D.
Item, Each person imprisoned for a civil debt or otherwise not being a burghs, shall pay to the jailor of house dues each night attour what is above	0 : 6 : 8
Item, Each burghs imprisoned for a civil debt or otherwise, shall pay also to the jailor of house dues each night attour what is above	0 : 3 : 4
Item, The incarcerator of any person or persons by the Lord's letters of Laburrows shall pay at incarceration	3 : 0 : 0
Item, The incarcerator of any person or persons on Laburrows by a magistrate, sheriff, or justice of peace, shall pay at incarceration	
Item, The incarcerator of any person for exhibition of papers, or for implementing of writs (captions for reproduction of processses before the inferior courts excepted) shall pay at incarceration	1 : 10 : 0

THE

IN the *Tolbooth* at *Glasgow*, July 9, 1779, there were thirteen debtors and seven felons; and in the *house of correction*, seventeen women were spinning, decently clothed. GLASGOW.

I DID

THE Council ordains and declares when any gentleman or other person shall be incarcerate in the *Tolbooth*, and shall desire to have a room in the prison by him or herself, such persons shall be liable for the conveniency of such room to pay to the jailor ten shillings sterling weekly in place of prison fees, or such as they and the jailor shall agree, but not to exceed ten shillings.

THAT all prisoners shall be liable to pay the under-keepers, and the woman who cleans the house, as prisoners were in use to do before the act of council the 17th day of July 1728; but if any dispute shall arise thereanent, the magistrates for the time being shall have the full power of determining the same.

FEES payable to the CLERK of the TOLBOOTH.

	<i>Scots.</i>	£. S. D.
Imprimis, Each person incarcerate upon any Laburrows, shall at his liberation pay — — —	}	0 : 12 : 0
Item, Each person incarcerate by warrant from the magistrates, shall at his liberation pay — — —	}	0 : 6 : 0
Item, Each person incarcerate by warrant from sheriff or justice of the peace, shall at liberation pay — — —	}	0 : 12 : 0
Item, All government prisoners shall pay each at liberation — — —	}	2 : 0 : 0
Item, For each petition by a prisoner for the benefit of the act of grace, and for the clerk's declaration thereto subjoined shall be paid — — —	}	0 : 6 : 0
Item, For the borrowing or delivery up of any diligence by which prisoners are incarcerate (all magistrates warrants at or within ten merks excepted) shall be paid — — —	}	0 : 4 : 0
Item, All persons incarcerated or arrested for a sum or sums at or below £120 <i>Scots</i> , shall pay to the clerk at liberation four pennies for each pound <i>Scots</i> ; and for sums above £120 <i>Scots</i> , shall pay at liberation to the clerk two pound <i>Scots</i> and no more.		
Item, All persons incarcerate for exhibition of papers, or for implementing of writs (captions for reproduction of processess before the inferior courts excepted) shall pay to the clerk at liberation — — —	}	1 : 10 : 0

SCOTLAND. I DID not find above four or five prisoners in any of the other prisons which I visited, either in this or my former tour.

I R E A N D.

DUBLIN. I WAS happy in finding at *Dublin* a new gaol (*Newgate*) almost ready for the removal of the prisoners into more airy and convenient apartments, in which the shocking intercourse of the two sexes which took place in the old prison, will be avoided. This new prison is one hundred and seventy feet in length, and has separate courts for men and women. The cells on the first and second floors are about twelve feet by eight, and on the upper floor twelve by four, all arched with brick, to prevent danger from fire.* Besides these

Item, All creditors or incarcerators of prisoners for civil debt or otherwise shall be free of all fees to the clerk at incarceration.

AND the council statutes and declares, that if any fees shall be demanded or exacted in time coming, by the jailor or clerk of their *Tolbooth*, other than these above set down, they shall incur the deprivation of their respective offices; and ordain their presents to be printed and published, that none may pretend ignorance.

AND the council hereby ordains *James Cleland* principal jailor and his successors in office, to affix a copy hereof in the *Tolbooth*-hall, and in his own office, under the penalty of £5 Scots, *roties quoties*.

Extracted (signed) GEORGE HOME.

EDINBURGH, the Sixth Day of July, Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine Years. These do certify by me *William Gilles* clerk to the *Tolbooth* of *Edinburgh*, that the above is a true and exact copy of the act of council of the city of *Edinburgh*, by which the keeper of the said *Tolbooth* and me as clerk thereof are governed.

WILLIAM GILLES.

* IT would have been much better if the same precaution had been used in another *Newgate*.

DUBLIN.

there are dungeons, but I hope they will never be used. It might be best to convert the chapel at the top of the house into an infirmary; for the sick rooms are too small, and likely to produce infection.

IN the men's court there is a pump which supplies good water, and I suppose the women's court will be provided with another. Great attention should be paid to air and cleanliness in the stair-cases, and the narrow passages* leading to the cells, to prevent them from becoming offensive and infectious.

THE criminals in the gaols of *Ireland* are very numerous; one reason of which may be, that in this country there are no houses of correction;† and another, that acquitted persons are continued in confinement till they have discharged their fees to the clerk of the crown, or peace, the sheriff, gaoler and turnkey.‡ Even boys almost

* THEY are three feet and a half wide, and the staircases only two feet one inch.

† IT may be an exception, that in a house adjoining to *Nerogate* there were several *finns*, &c. and in another small house adjoining to the work-house in *Dublin*, I found eleven young creatures who for small offences were confined with outrageous lunatics of both sexes. The magistrates seem to have overlooked a compassionate clause of their legislature the 3d of *George III.* Chap. XXVIII. "that persons of insane mind "and outrageous behaviour" are not to go in common with the other prisoners.

‡ THERE is an act "for discharging without fees persons who shall be acquitted "of offences for which they are or shall be indicted, and for making a compensation "to sheriffs, gaolers, clerks of the crown, and clerks of the peace, for such fees," by a presentment on the respective counties. But many that are acquitted receive no benefit by it, because the presentment must be made by the foreman of the petty jury to the grand jury, and confirmed by the Judges of assize; and the sum presented at one assize must not exceed "ten pounds if it be a county at large; "or five pounds, if it be a county of a city or county of a town." 3d *George III.* Cap. V. p. 100, 101.

naked,

DUBLIN. naked, and under the age of twelve, are sometimes confined two years for these fees, though amounting to no more than about forty shillings. How surprising is it, that any kingdom can endure such injustice! It is a particular aggravation of it, that the prisoners thus confined generally lose, at the same time, their allowance of bread. I have heard that Mr. Justice *Aston* always ordered the acquitted prisoners to be discharged.—Some boys were lately released from the county gaol at *Kilmainham*, paying half fees; and others from *Newgate*, the sheriffs of *Dublin* generously relinquishing their fees. But as those boys had been associated with the most profligate and abandoned felons for many months, I did not in the least wonder to find that some of them returned to their former habitation in a few days.

ON passing this prison frequently, I could not avoid observing officers from the recruiting regiments waiting at the doors and windows, to receive either the offenders who were permitted to enlist, or any of their associates. When the excessive profligacy and daring wickedness of this set of people is considered, the most melancholy apprehensions must be entertained, of the dreadful consequences likely to result from their mixture with those who may have had a sober education, and have entered voluntarily into the service of their country; and likewise of the danger to society in general, from turning loose such a set of wretches at the close of a war.

OUR *English* prisons have also contributed their share towards recruiting the army, enlisting being the condition on which many have obtained their release from confinement, or immunity from some other punishment. I shall make no farther remark on this practice, but

but that if it be a necessary one, the legislature may receive some satisfaction from the effects of their late salutary laws, respecting the health of prisoners. If this mode had been adopted while prisons were in their former state, it would have been the occasion of carrying the most fatal diseases into the midst of our seamen and soldiers. DUBLIN.

THERE is a new *Marshalsea* prison in *Dublin*. The first stone was laid, as appears by the inscription, July 3, 1775. Here were about sixty prisoners.—In the city *Marshalsea*, which is a very old building, there were fifty-five debtors. Many debtors in this and the other prisons, being not alimented, are objects of compassion. But the most needy of them are relieved by the care of a humane society at *Dublin*, similar to that called the *Thatched-House Society* in *London*.—Such societies deserve the highest praise. I wish however to recommend to compassion other prisoners, who though they seem to deserve assistance less, yet need it more, to save them from the ruin to which the bad state of the *Irish* prisons exposes them.

I AM sorry to mention the common and pernicious use of spirituous liquors in the *Irish* prisons.—In *Newgate*, and in the county gaols that I visited, there were no tables or lees hung up.

THERE is an *Irish* act for preserving the health of prisoners, passed in the 17th and 18th of *George III.* Chap. XXVIII. similar to the *English* act* for the same purpose. But I did not find it “*hung up*” in

* THIS differs from the *English* act in one important circumstance. The *English* act requires “the walls and cielings of the several cells and wards, both of the debtors “ and the felons, and also of any other rooms used by the prisoners in their respective “ gaol

A P P E N D I X.

DUBLIN. in any of the prisons.—There is also an act of the same year, similar to the *English* act, for “the punishment, by hard labour, of offenders who, for certain crimes, are or shall become liable to be transported.” But the *hulks* on the *Thames* having cruelly destroyed many healthy and robust young men, their cries probably reached the *Irish* shore, and prevented any proceedings in consequence of that act.

H U L K S O N T H E T H A M E S.

HULKS. IN my former work, p. 75, I ventured to pass some censures on the management of convicts committed to hard labour on the *Thames*; and in a subsequent visit I was still more convinced of the faults I had observed. The effects of these became so alarming, as to attract the notice of Parliament. A public enquiry was instituted, by which it appeared, that from August 1776, when the convicts were first put on board the vessels, to March 26, 1778, out of six hundred and

“gaols and prisons, *where felons are usually confined*, to be scraped and white-washed, “once in the year at least, to be regularly washed and kept clean;” &c. whereas the *Irish* act requires the same precautions in the cells, wards, and rooms of gaols and prisons without restriction; for the clause “*where felons are usually confined*” is omitted. I have known it pleaded as an excuse for not white-washing and keeping clean prisons in *England* where only debtors or petty offenders have been confined, that they were not obliged to it by the act of parliament.

thirty-two prisoners who had been received, one hundred and seventy-six had died. It is with pleasure that I can now give an account, which will shew in a striking light the beneficial effects of this parliamentary interference, and the obligations the public are under to the Committee appointed on this occasion, and particularly to its chairman, Sir Charles Bunbury.

HULKS.

At my last visit, Nov. 16, 1779, there were at *Woolwich*, for the reception of convicts, an old *India* man, called the *Justitia*; and a frigate, the *Censor*. In the former were two hundred and fifty-six; and in the latter, two hundred and fifty. That which was first called the *Justitia*, is now converted into an hospital ship, in which were twenty patients.—Another, called the *Reception*, was empty: in this, convicts are examined by the surgeon, and continue four days, before they are sent either to the hulks, or to the hospital ship.*

THE prisoners on board the *Justitia* looked healthy and well; the decks were clean. They had bedding; their provisions were good of the sort; and there were not any (as at my former visits) without shoes and stockings.—I found the *Censor*, below deck, cleaner than the *Justitia*; yet, on carefully viewing the convicts, they had not so healthy and contented an aspect as those in the other; and a much greater proportion of this ship's company was sent to the hospital. This created in me a suspicion that something was wrong. I examined all their provisions, bedding, &c. and found that they were the same as on board the *Justitia*. It would be highly proper that a table of their stated allowance should be hung up, and scales, weights, and measures assigned them,† to check the purfers who give out their

* By the late act 19th Geo. III. Cap. LXXIV. p. 1418.

† SEE a good regulation for the prisoners of war, Article 1x.

HULKS. provision.*—In the *Hospital* ship, on the two decks (one of which is for recovering patients) were twenty-five cradles with beds similar to those in the *Royal Hospitals* at *Haslar* and *Plymouth*, where all lie single. Of the few who were very sick, I found their irons were off. The cleanliness and quietness of the hospital do honour to the conductor. It is to be wished that the patients had better nourishment, as that in many cases would be more salutary than medical prescriptions.

THERE were about one hundred and fifty at work in the *Warren*; most of them clothed in a brown uniform.

THE situation of these unhappy people is greatly altered for the better. Yet their bread allowance should be half a pound more; for one pound a day is too little, especially for those who work, although they have an *extra* allowance of beer. There should also be to each bed, in winter, an additional blanket.

**GAOL
FEVER.**

I SHALL take the liberty here to subjoin a few additional remarks on the *Gaol fever*; in which, if I shall appear to have invaded the province of the gentlemen of the faculty, I hope to be pardoned, from the consideration that my *experience* in this matter may in some respect supply my want of other means of knowledge.

If it were asked, what is the cause of the gaol fever? it would in general be readily replied, "the want of fresh air and cleanliness." But as I have found in a few prisons abroad, cells and dungeons as offensive and dirty as any I have observed in this country, where, however, this distemper was unknown, I am obliged to look out for

* PURSERS weights are known on board ships to be two ounces in a pound short, their measures in proportion.

some additional cause for its production. I am of opinion, that the sudden change of *diet* and *lodging* so affects the *spirits* of new convicts, that the general causes of putrid fevers exert an immediate effect upon them. Hence it is common to see them sicken and die in a short time, with very little apparent illness. Convicts are generally stout robust young men, who have been accustomed to free diet, tolerable lodgings, and vigorous exercise. These are ironed, and thrust into close offensive dungeons, some of them without straw or other bedding; in which they continue, in winter, sixteen or eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, in utter inactivity, and immersed in the noxious effluvia of their own bodies. On this account, the gaol distemper is always observed to reign more in our prisons during winter than summer; contrary, I presume, to the nature of other putrid diseases. Their diet is at the same time low and scanty; and the powers of life soon become incapable of resisting so many causes of sickness and despair.

AFTER the gaol fever has prevailed in a prison, nothing, probably, will be so effectual in destroying all remains of infection, as the mode of *fumigation* practised by the ingenious Dr. *Lind* for infected *ships*. I shall therefore extract some of the most important particulars of this process from the account with which the doctor favoured me.

“ CHARCOAL fires should be lighted in the morning, and allowed
 “ to remain till evening, and half a pound of brimstone thrown upon
 “ each, their smoke in the mean time being closely confined. They
 “ may be made in iron pots.—This fumigation should be repeated
 “ every day for a fortnight. Every evening after the fumigation,
 “ the ports and hatchways should be opened, and the inside of the
 “ ship washed with warm vinegar: and after the last fumigation,

GAOL
FEVER.

“ before the men return to the ship, the decks should be thoroughly
 “ scraped and cleaned. If the infection has been very violent, the
 “ parts of the ship most exposed to it may also be white-washed.—
 “ Every thing ragged and dirty should be destroyed, as also the
 “ clothes and bedding of such as brought the infection into the ship,
 “ the bedding of such as have died of the fever, and unless the infec-
 “ tion has been very mild, the bedding of such as have had the fever
 “ though recovered. The remaining clothes and bedding should be
 “ purified by being exposed twice a week to the steams of the brim-
 “ stone and charcoal; or when the brimstone might be supposed to
 “ injure the clothes, they may be hung up in a close place, exposed
 “ to the smoke of tobacco strewed on charcoal fires. Linens, and
 “ such articles as will admit of being wet, should after the first
 “ fumigation be steeped for several hours in cold water or leys, be well
 “ washed, and then dried in the open air.—If, during the fortnight
 “ of this fumigation, any person is taken ill of the fever, the fortnight
 “ should again commence from the day on which such person leaves
 “ the ship.—Strict attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the
 “ men both in their persons and apparel: such as are sluggish and
 “ dirty should be made to bathe and clean themselves; and a sufficient
 “ quantity of slops should be issued, that every man may have a
 “ change of clothes.”*

* I HAVE observed in prisons abroad a very cheap and pleasant fumigation, which
 surprisingly corrects the bad air. I suppose it is the same as is used in *Roman* catholic
 churches, *viz.* juniper berries thrown upon burning coals in a chaffing-dish.

ENGLAND.

E N G L A N D.

L O N D O N.

THE TOWER is a strong fortress, and the only prison in LONDON.
England for state delinquents of rank. The care of it is committed to an officer called the *Constable* of the Tower, who has under him a lieutenant, deputy-lieutenant called the *governor*, and many other officers, among whom are forty *warders*, whose uniform is the same with the king's yeomen of the guards. Nineteen of these warders have separate houses well furnished, in any of which, as the governor is pleased to order, the state delinquents may be confined; and the custom has been to assign them two of the best rooms on the first floor. Sometimes they are committed to close confinement; but in general they are at liberty to walk in the area of the Tower, attended always by a warder.

THERE have been no prisoners here for a few years past; and when there are any, their fate is soon determined by a legal trial, and consequently their confinement can never be long. Six shillings and eight pence a day is allowed by government for their subsistence, but they seldom accept this allowance.

IN this fortress, besides the houses just mentioned, there are several public offices and store-houses; such, particularly, as the office of Ordnance, the Jewel-office, the Mint, and buildings for holding artillery and arms.

NEWGATE.

LONDON.

N E W G A T E.

EVERY part of the gaol was clean, and free from offensive scents. On the felons side there were only three sick, in one of the upper wards. An infirmary was building near the condemned cells.—Of the one hundred and forty-one felons &c. there were ninety-one convicts and fines,* who had only the prison allowance of a penny loaf a day: Mr. *Akerman* generously contributes towards their relief.—In the felons court, the table of fees painted on a board was hung up.†

1779, Aug. 16, Debtors 51. Felons &c. 141.

T H E F L E E T.

No alteration.

1779, Aug. 13, Prisoners,	In the House.	In the Rules.
	147.	37.

N E W L U D G A T E.

No alteration.

1779, Aug. 12, Prisoners 15.

P O U L T R Y C O M P T E R.

No alteration.

1779, Aug. 6, Debtors 46. Felons &c. 5. Impressed Men 3.

*. THERE should be a separation in all prisons of those called *fines*, who are committed for a term, from those who are only committed on suspicion either of felony or misdemeanors.

† Mr. *AKERMAN* was so good as to copy for me a table of all the executions for *London* and *Middlesex* during eight years past; for which see the tables at the end.

W O O D.

WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

LONDON.

No alteration,

1779, Aug. 6, Debtors 58. Felons &c. 45.
 Nov. 15, — 38. — 11.

B R I D E W E L L.

Regulation has been lately made, that every person who is
 second time to this prison shall have only half the allow-
 ance. A proper check where the allowance is so ample.

1779, Aug. 12, Prisoners 13.

To this prison were committed,
 In the year 1776, Prisoners 983.
 1777, — 544.
 1778, — 1027.

NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

I FOUND the men's side very clean.—The fines have only the prior
 allowance.—The king's evidence are put into the women's ward, to
 secure them from the resentment of the other prisoners.—The act for
 preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. Goaler now
Samuel Newport.

1779, Aug. 7, Prisoners 60.
 Nov. 15, — 45.

CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

A SMALL close room is used as an infirmary for the men: and
 two of the night-rooms are now made into one for an infirmary for
 the women.

THIS

LONDON. THIS prison was clean, but it is much too small for the number of prisoners.—Of the one hundred and seventy-one prisoners, twenty-two men and boys, and fifty-eight women were convicts. These were employed in picking oakum, the women in two rooms below, the men up stairs.—A warehouse and a shed for drying have been lately erected on some ground at the back of this prison.—The convicts here are allowed three pence a day. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

1779, Aug. 13, Prisoners 171.

WHITECHAPEL PRISON.

No alteration, but in the number of prisoners, since the late act for extending the Provisions of an Act, to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests; 19 Geo. III. Cap. LXX.

1779, Aug. 11, Prisoners 5.

TOWER HAMLETS GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Aug. 10, Prisoners none.

ST. CATHARINE'S PRISON.

1779, Aug. 11, I found the house inhabited, but no prisoners.

T H E S A V O Y.

WEST-
MINSTER.

• THE prisoners were in health; the rooms made more airy, and some adjoining fitted up for an infirmary.

• 1779, Aug. 13, Prisoners 98. viz.
64 Deserters, 21 Impressed Men, 13 of the Guards.

T O T H I L L - F I E L D S B R I D E W E L L.

THIS prison clean, as usual. There is a work-shop with hemp-blocks, and a room over it. Two of the women's night-rooms are appropriated to female convicts, who have also a separate court, with water, &c. The women's court is also enlarged, the garden-pales being set farther off.—As I have seen several sick objects on the floors, the Gentlemen, who are so ready to relieve the sufferings of their fellow-creatures, will forgive the intimation that an infirmary might be made over the women's ward.

1779, Aug. 5, Prisoners 74. Impressed Men 10.

W E S T M I N S T E R G A T E - H O U S E.

THIS prison being taken down, another is erected in *Totbill-Fields*, adjoining the Bridewell, but not yet inhabited, Aug. 5, 1779. There is to be a proper separation of debtors and felons; and in the court of the latter are four small rooms for the refractory. The pulpit is contrived to have both debtors and felons in view, though they will not be in sight of each other. The keeper from thence can

Q

easily

WEST-
MINSTER.

easily overlook them when they are locked up.—The court-yards will be plentifully supplied with water, by pipes from the *Main*.—The outer walls are too low, so that tools, &c. may be easily conveyed over.

S O U T H W A' R K.

SOUTH-
WARK.

THE KING'S BENCH PRISON.

SOME of the old buildings are taken down, and a chapel and many rooms are added to the new buildings, and another wing similar to that which has been already mentioned, but *no infirmary*.—This spacious prison is enclosed with a strong wall about thirty feet high, with a *chevaux de frise*.

Two excellent rules have been lately hung up and enforced.

Farther RULES and ORDERS, &c.

Monday next after three weeks from the day of the Holy Trinity
in the 19th year of King *George the III.*

King's Bench Prison. UPON full and mature consideration had here in court, It is ordered by the said court that any man may lawfully be turned out of his chamber for the following causes (that is to say) If such person lets his chamber to another, or does not reside there himself, or if such person might have taken the benefit of any insolvent act or the lords act; or if he be charged by a friendly or collusive action where there is no real debt.

By the COURT.

Friday

Friday next after fifteen days from the day of the Holy Trinity
in the 19th year of King *George* the III. *

SOUTH-
WARK.

King's Bench Prison. It is ordered that all prisoners who have been or shall be in the custody of the Marshal of the *Marshalsea* for the space of six months after they are supersedeable altho' not superseded shall be forthwith discharged out of the prison of the Marshal of the *Marshalsea* by the said Marshal as to all such actions in which they have been or shall be supersedeable. And that no prisoner shall be entitled to any room in the said prison by reason of seniority except from the time of his being charged in the actions in which he is not supersedeable.

By the COURT.

1779, Aug. 11,	In the House	511.	In the Rules*	75.
Oct. 26,	—	438.	—	60.

M A R S H A L S E A P R I S O N .

No alteration.

HERE the chambers want regulation. For in several rooms where four lie in two beds, and in some dark rooms where two lie in one bed, each pays 3*s.* 6*d.* a week for his lodging.

* THE Rules, or Bounds belonging to this prison are extensive, including *St. George's Fields*, one side of *Blackman-street*, and part of the *Borough High-street*, of which a plan is published.

SOUTH-
WARK.

THERE are sundry small legacies, besides the county money which is £4 : 10 : 0 every month, and Mrs. *Margaret Symcott's* (*Eleanor Gwynn's*) bread, which is sixty-five penny loaves every eight weeks; but no table hung up.

1779, Aug. 10, Prisoners, 88 Men, 4 Women.

B O R O U G H C O M P T E R.

No alteration.

THE act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up, and no regard paid to it. The allowance a penny loaf a day each, weight in Aug. 1779, twelve ounces.

THIS prison might be made more commodious, by building on a piece of ground at the back of it, forty-one feet by twenty, which the keeper now uses as a garden.

1779, Aug. 10, Debtors 16. Felons &c. 2.

C O U N T Y G A O L A T H E R T F O R D.

H E R T F O R D -
S H I R E.

THE new gaol has separate wards and courts for debtors, men-felons and women-felons; and the whole is now surrounded by a wall fifteen feet high.

IN mentioning the gaol fever I should have added, I was well informed that a prisoner brought out as dead, from one of the dungeons, on being *washed under the pump*, shewed signs of life, and soon after recovered. Since this I have known *other* instances of the same kind.

1779, Sept. 27, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 17. Defenter 1.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

HERTFORD. No alteration. 1779, Sept. 27, one prisoner.

HITCHIN. No alteration. 1779, Oct. 21, no prisoners.

BERKHAMSTEAD. No alteration. 1779, April 23, 1 prisoner.

BUNTINGFORD. Two rooms; one for men, eighteen feet by eight; the other a new one for women, thirteen feet by ten. No water: no court-yard. The keeper has a large garden. Salary £9.

1779, Sept. 27, one prisoner.

ST. ALBAN'S BOROUGH GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, April 24, Debtors 0. Felons &c. 0. Defenter 1.

LIBERTY GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, April 24, Debtors 0. Felons &c. 1. Deserters 2.

BRIDE-

HERTFORD-
SHIRE.

BRIDEWELL AT ST. ALBAN'S,

• • For the LIBERTY and BOROUGH.

No alteration.

IN the work-room were two soldiers, and a girl who was sentenced for a year's imprisonment, locked up all day together.

1779, April 24, Prisoners 3.

E S S E X.

ESSEX.

COUNTY GAOL AT CHELMSFORD.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Morgan*.

Salary now £50.

THE new prison is occupied. The felons apartments are entirely out of sight from the gaoler's house. I beg leave to observe, that a window might be made in the gaoler's kitchen, which would overlook the felons court-yard: and that the window in the debtors apartment toward the street is highly improper, as an avenue for introducing at all times spirituous liquors, tools, &c.

1779, April 7, Debtors 34. Felons &c. 7.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

CHELMSFORD. No alteration. The county has all the profits of the prisoners work, which is spinning.

1779, April 7, Prisoners 27.

COLCHES-

COLCHESTER CASTLE. No alteration. I have remarked that there is no water. A well of fine water at the castle was lately arched over.

ESSEX.

1779, April 7, Prisoner 1.

COLCHESTER TOWN GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

No alteration, but two rooms added to the bridewell.

1779, April 7, Debtors none. Felons &c. 4.

NEWPORT. No alteration. 1779, Sept. 26, Prisoners 9.

HALSTED. No alteration. The house is rented of the trustees of *Martin's* charity. The prisoners are employed in spinning, but are not allowed any part of what they earn.

1779, April 6, Prisoners 5. Impressed Men 2.

BARKING. No alteration. 1779, April 8, Prisoner 1. Impressed 5.

HARWICH TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms towards the fleet. No chimneys. One back room with a fire-place; another called the dark gaol. No court; no water; no sewer. Allowance, three halfpence a day. Gaoler's salary, £2 : 8 : 0. Fees, 6s. 8d. No table.

1778, April 18, Prisoners none.

A P P E N D I X.

K E N T.

KENT.

COUNTY GAOL AT MAIDSTONE.

No alteration.

I FOUND the gaoler attentive to cleanliness and regularity. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors are hung up.

THE felons apartments are the better for not having glass windows. The wall being three feet and a half thick, in some measure breaks the force of the wind. The felons five night-rooms have double doors; if one of them was an iron-grate door (as at the new gaol at *Horsham*) and locked up in the day-time, the rooms would freshen and be better ventilated.

1779, April 16, Debtors 15. Felons 23, including 14 Convicts.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

MAIDSTONE. THE new prison dirty and offensive. It is necessary to choose keepers who are attentive to cleanliness and neatness. The county allowance is three pence every day but Sundays. They were at work, but have no part of what they earn. Fees, 3*s.* 6*d.* No table. I saw two with the small-pox, lying on loose straw, and their only covering was common mats.

1779, April 16, Prisoners 13.

CANTERBURY. No alteration, but a partition in the women's court to keep them more private.

1779, April 16, Prisoners 4.

CANTER-

CANTERBURY CITY GAOL.

KENT.

No alteration. No regard is paid to, the clause enjoining that "once in the year at least" the gaols shall be white-washed.

1779, April 16, Debtors 2. Felons 2.

DARTFORD. Now there are two courts from the keeper's garden, one for each sex, with pumps and sewers, and a room in the men's court for the sick. But the women had no mats, or any sort of bedding.

1779, April 15, Prisoners 5.

ROCHESTER CITY GAOL.

THE court-room was built, as appears by the date, in 1687; and it is probable, there has been no alteration in the prison since. The room for debtors in the keeper's house, is only for such as can pay for a bed; for I found two in the close offensive room towards the street, who had been locked up there some weeks.

1779, April 15, Debtors 2. Felons 0.

DOVER CASTLE.

FREDERIC Lord *North* is now *Constable* of the Castle; and *Henry Wood, Bodar*. The two rooms were white-washed, and much cleaner than at my former visit.

1779, April 17, Prisoners 3.

DOVER TOWN GAOL.

No alteration; but the new keeper has a salary, £10. No licence. The gaol was much cleaner; and company were not drinking there, as at my former visits.

1779, April 17, Debtor 1. Felon 1.

S U S S E X.

SUSSEX.

COUNTY GAOL AT HORSHAM.

THE new gaol does credit to the Gentlemen that superintended the work: it is every way substantial and strong; and each felon is to have a separate room, ten feet by seven, and nine feet high to the crown of the arch. They are all arched with brick, to prevent danger and confusion in case of fire. To each room are two doors, one of them iron-grated.

1779, March 9, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 6. in the old gaol.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

AT HORSHAM the Bridewell was discontinued, and the keeper discharged.

LEWES. No alteration. The apartments for each sex similar, but separate; a kitchen, five bed-rooms ten feet square, work-shop, &c. Though I found no prisoners at work, it seems, they are sometimes employed in making whiting, as there were chalk, mallets, sieves, &c. in the men's work-rooms. The keeper has all the profits of their work. The county allowance is a two-penny loaf (*the weight was 1 lb. 5 oz.*) The keeper's house is detached, so that he has no view from thence into the prisoner's rooms or courts.

1779, April 19, Prisoners 8.

PETWORTH. THE keeper's salary is now augmented to £30, in lieu of fees. The bread allowance is now a two-pound loaf every

every day, to be weighed by the keeper, with scales and a weight ordered to the house for that purpose by the justices. No alteration in the house. SUSSEX.

1779, March 8, Prisoners 2.

CHICHESTER CITY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

THE alteration is a pump in the court.

1779, March 8, No prisoners.

BATTLE. Two rooms fourteen feet by twelve and a half, in one of which is a chimney, in the other the stocks. Court-yard not secure. No water, but in the keeper's garden. Allowance, seven farthings a day; the same, the old keeper says, in the thirty years of his time, and in the many years of his father's time. Salary, £10. Fees, 3s. 4d.

1779, April 18, No prisoners.

RYE. THE town gaol is an old tower. The lower rooms are, one about seventeen feet diameter, with a fire-place, and two small ones of about six feet; and above stairs are three rooms of the same dimensions. Allowance to prisoners, three halfpence a day. Fees, 3s. 4d. No table. Salary, none. Keeper, a sergeant at mace.

1779, April 18, No prisoners.

U R R Y.

SURRY.

COUNTY GAOL IN SOUTHWARK.

No alteration, The gaol was clean, and none of the prisoners sick.

HERE I would just mention, that all the rags left by the felons after every affize, ought to be immediately buried (the earth absorbs putrid matter) or burnt; as they only serve to harbour vermin, dirt, and infection.

1779, Aug. 9, Debtors 23. Felons &c. 14.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS. No alteration. The fines or convicts are with the other prisoners, and have the same allowance. All are entirely without employment.*

1779, Aug. 9, Prisoners 44.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES. THE act for preserving the health of prisoners was hung up, but little attention paid to it. The prison was dirty, and the prisoners unemployed; the keeper informing me, that they were not committed for hard labour, though one was imprisoned for a year. The three-halfpenny loaf weighed seventeen ounces and a quarter.

1779, March 11, Prisoners 6.

*. At my last visit I observed the convicts were employed, in *Clerkenwell* bridewell, in picking oakum, as I have seen in some houses of correction near the sea shore. This is a salutary employment, as the strong scent of the pitch and tar may counteract any contagious or unhealthy effluvia in the work-rooms.

KINGSTON

KINGSTON TOWN GAOL.

SURRY.

No alteration. 1779, March. 11, Debtors 3.

GUILDFORD BRIDEWELL.

THREE new rooms up stairs were lately added, and the necessary sewers. The act for preserving the health of prisoners painted on a board was hung conspicuously up in the court. None were at work.

1779, March 9, Prisoners 3.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

B U C K I N G H A M S H I R E.

COUNTY GAOL AT AYLESBURY.

BUCKING-
HAMSHIRE.

No alteration.

Two men, sentenced for three years, had continued here two years and a half; one of them was much emaciated by confinement without work.

1779, Feb. 25, Debtors 6. Felons &c. 12.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

AYLESBURY. No alteration. 1779, Feb. 25, Prisoners 3.

NEWPORT PAGNEL. Two cells in the back court of a public house, seven feet by six and a half, and six feet high. The apertures in the doors ten inches by nine. No water; no allowance;

BUCKING-
HAMSHIRE.

allowance; no employment. The keeper lives distant. Salary, £20. He pays rent two guineas.

1779, March 24, } No prisoners. One or two had lately escaped.
Octob, 13, }

WEST-WYCOMB. This prison was lately removed from *High-Wycomb*, and the keeper was dismissed at the *Michaelmas* Sessions, 1778, for inattention. It consists of two garrets in the present keeper's house. The windows are almost closed up, by strong planks nailed across for security. His salary, £20.

1779, April 23, No prisoners.

BUCKINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms below; one of which is the bridewell: the other for felons fifteen feet and a half by twelve. Over these are two rooms for debtors. No water. Gaoler no salary. Keeper's salary, £2.—

OVER the gate on a board is this inscription:

“THE Right Honourable *Richard Grenville Temple* Lord Viscount *Cobham* caused this Edifice to be erected at his own expense for the use of this Town and County: The Summer Assizes being restored to this place and fixed here by Act of Parliament in the year 1748.”

1779, Oct. 14, No prisoners but a raving lunatic.

COUNTY GAOL AT BEDFORD.

BEDFORD-
SHIRE.

No alteration. The prison very clean.

1779, Oct. 16, Debtors 7. Felons &c. 2. Deserters 2.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BEDFORD.

No alteration. This prison also clean.

1779, Oct. 16, Prisoners 2.

BEDFORD TOWN GAOL.

Two new rooms. No apartment for the gaoler : no court :
no water.

1779, Oct. 16, No prisoners.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT HUNTINGDON.

HUNTING-
DONSHIRE.

No alteration, but the gaol not clean as formerly. Clauses of act
against spirituous liquors are hung up.

SURGEON now Mr. Perkins.

1779, Sept. 22, Debtors 11. Felons &c. 14. Deserters 4.

C A M B R I D G E S H I R E

CAM-
BRIDGE-
SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, CAMBRIDGE CASTLE.

No alteration, but the rooms boarded and made more secure.

1779, Sept. 23, Debtors 21. Felons &c. 2.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT CAMBRIDGE.

THERE are now two work-rooms, and two lodging-rooms. Mr. *Saunders* the keeper is attentive and humane. The prisoners have the whole profit of their work.

1779, Sept. 23, Prisoners 7.

CAMBRIDGE TOWN GAOL.

1779, Sept. 23, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 2.

No alteration: but I now give the table of fees.

An Account of the FEES that have been anciently and customarily paid to the Gaoler or Keeper of the *Tolbooth* Prison in the Town of *Cambridge*, viz.

	For every debtor	£. S. D.
The commitment fee	—	0 : 6 : 8
The withdraught or discharging fee which is paid afterwards to the Mayor at every port	—	0 : 1 : 0
For the care of the prisoner and chamber <i>per week</i>	—	0 : 2 : 6

The 17 *January* 1765

At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held for the Town of *Cambridge*—We the Justices—of the said Town—having reviewed the abovefaid Table of Fees, do allow and confirm the same

*W^m Norfolk**W H Ewen**W Whislin, Mayor**Elias Sowster**Edward Leeds**King Whittred*

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE TOWN BRIDEWELL.

CAM-
BRIDGE-
SHIRE.

IN the spring, 1779, seventeen women were confined in the day-time, and some of them at night, in the work-room, which has no fire-place or sewer. This made it extremely offensive, and occasioned a fever or sickness among them, which alarmed the *Vice-chancellor*, who ordered all of them to be discharged. Two or three of them died within a few days. There are now added two rooms, in one of which are five cages about seven feet square: no fire-place.

1779, Sept. 23, Prisoners 6, and 1 Lunatic.

ELY GAOL.

No alteration, but the walls in the debtors court raised.

1779, Sept. 23, Debtors 7. Felon 1. and 1 Lunatic.

ELY BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 23, Prisoners 2.

WISBEACH GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, March 29, Debtors 2. Impressed Men 3.

Octob. 10, — 1. Felons &c. 1.

N O R F O L K.

COUNTY GAOL, NORWICH CASTLE.

NORFOLK.

No alteration, but guard or barrack beds in the dungeon.

SURGEON now Mr. *Brown*. Salary, £40.

S

AT

NORFOLK.

AT *Lent* Assize, 1779, twenty-seven prisoners were carried to *Thetford*, and confined there four nights, most of them in the dungeon.

1779, March 31, Debtors 24. Felons &c. 29.

NORWICH CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

THE prisoners bread allowance *now* twelve ounces: straw, £1 : 6 : 0 a year. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors are hung up.

THE women have still their low night-room, and no separate day-room. The room adjoining, improperly used for a *stable*, would be very convenient.

GAOL-DELIVERY being only *once* a year, three prisoners must be confined from eight to ten months before their trial: as two were committed Nov. 6, 1778, and one woman Aug. 22, 1778.

1779, March 31, Debtors 19. Felons &c. 5.

NORWICH CITY BRIDEWELL.

THE prisoners were at work. The daily allowance is two penny-worth of bread. The keeper's salary, £25. Here is no separate court for the *women*.

I DID not know, till this visit, that here are dungeons down fifteen steps; in one part four for the *men*; and in another part, three for the *women*. In these, as in the other rooms, are cribs. It is to be hoped that Gentlemen who have made many improvements in their gaol, will be so considerate as to order these cells to be barred to all, unless to such as are very refractory and disobedient.

1779, March 31, Prisoners 7.

COUNTY

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

NORFOLK

SWAFFHAM. No alteration, but now licence for beer:— and clauses against spirituous liquors *not* hung up. Straw, 20s. a year. Keeper's salary, £16. Surgeon, Mr. Day: he makes a bill.

1779, March 29, Prisoners 11, including the Lunatic.

WYMUNDHAM. No alteration, but the dungeon arched with brick. It is fifteen feet and a half by eight feet, and six feet high: a dirt floor: has two apertures at the top, of a foot diameter. The Justices seem to have overlooked a clause in a late act of parliament, "to prevent the prisoners from being kept under ground, whenever they can do it conveniently,"* as there is abundant room on the premises.

In the room up stairs were four dirty pale and sick women at work, with padlocks on their legs, though never out in the court except on Sundays. The very small quantity of straw on the floor was worn almost to dust.

1779, March 30, Prisoners 5.

AYLSHAM. In the floor of the work or day-room is a trap-door into a dungeon, which is nine feet and a half by six feet. Above stairs are three rooms not secure. No fire-place: no straw: the court not secure; prisoners in it only on Sundays: no water: no sewer: no implements for work: no allowance, but two pennyworth of bread a day to vagrants. Keeper's salary, £13:6:8.

1779, April 1, Prisoners 4.

* Anno 14 George III. Cap. XLIII.

NORFOLK. ACLE. A DAY-ROOM and a room over it. Down nine steps are two dark dungeons, eight feet by five feet ten inches. This prison is quite out of repair. The date on it is 1633. No court: no water accessible to prisoners: no allowance: no straw. The keeper's salary, £16.

1779, April 2, Prisoners none.

WALSINGHAM. A ROOM fifteen feet by eight in the keeper's court-yard, with two dark lodging-rooms about seven feet square, and straw on the brick floors. The walls of the court not secure. Prisoners in irons. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £13 : 6 : 8. Fees, 2s.

1779, Oct. 10, Prisoners 2.

THETFORD TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 24, Prisoner 1.

YARMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, April 3, Debtors 4. Felons &c. 4.

YARMOUTH TOWN BRIDEWELL,

No alteration.

1779, April 3, Prisoners none.

LYNN REGIS TOWN GAOL.

THERE are proper rooms for debtors, felons, and petty offenders, and three cells for the condemned. The Gentlemen of the Corporation have been so compassionate, as to order cribs in the two rooms for felons, besides straw and two coverlids. The gaoler's salary is now £20.

1779, March 29, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 4.

October 9, — 3. — 2.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT IPSWICH.

SUFFOLK.

I FOUND this prison clean, though full of prisoners.* In the centre of the ceiling of the new chapel is an aperture covered by a small turret, which keeps this room airy and pleasant. All prison chapels should be thus supplied, with fresh air.*

HERE are no alterations, but the water from the pump conveyed through the sewers, which prevents the court-yard, which is small, from being offensive; and there is allowance to the gaoler for conveying prisoners to *Bury*.

1779, April 5, Debtors 24. Felons &c. 23.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

IPSWICH. THIS prison is greatly improved. The work-rooms and chambers are *now* twenty feet by thirteen and a half. The court forty feet by thirty-four.

1779, April 5, Prisoners none.

WOODBIDGE. THIS prison is much improved. The two rooms enlarged, are twenty-eight feet by sixteen: the lower room is nine feet high: to each are three windows and a fireplace. The court is enlarged, and made secure: it is to be hoped the Justices will order a pump.

1779, April 4, Prisoner 1.

BECCLES. No alteration. No pump in the court; no separate apartments for women, which there might be, as the keeper has a large

* SEE Dr. Prießley's Experiments, &c. p. 281. His words are, "I would advise, therefore, that when large rooms are built, provision be made for letting out the vitiated air at the top of them."

garden.

SUFFOLK.

garden. In the room called the *Ward*, is a window to the street which is highly improper, as I have seen numbers of idle persons crowding about it.

1779, April 3. Prisoners, 6 Men, 3 Women.

In this visit the keeper shewed me an old table of fees on parchment, which I here copy.

THE GAOLER'S FEES for the County of *Suffolk* agreed upon 29 of March 1676 by the Justices of the Peace underwritten.

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Inprimis</i> for every person committed in court	—	—	0 : 1 : 8
Item for every person committed out of court	—	—	0 : 3 : 4
Item for every person committed upon warrant or process	—	—	0 : 3 : 4
Item for every person committed upon execution	—	—	0 : 6 : 8
Item to the turnkey	—	—	0 : 1 : 0
Item for every person upon his acquittal for felony	—	—	0 : 6 : 8
Item for every person committed upon outlawry	—	—	0 : 10 : 0
Item for every prisoner lodging in the gaoler's bed for every night	} 0 : 0 : 6		
taking no diet in the house			
Taking diet	—	—	0 : 0 : 4
If he find his own bed and take diet	—	—	0 : 0 : 3
If he take no diet	—	—	0 : 0 : 4
Item for every prisoner that is not a felon that will go into the ward	} 0 : 0 : 2		
and lye there for every night			
Item if two lye in one bed and take diet in the house for both	—	—	0 : 0 : 6
If they take no diet	—	—	0 : 0 : 3
For the two best chambers in the house as they can agree.			

Henry Felton

Anth^y. GawdyTho^s. EdgarRob^t. BrakeTho^s. BaconCh^s. SheltonTho^s. SmithTho^s. Bade

Ex per Ro. Clarke V. C. P. Com.

Since allowed by the Judges at the Assizes at Bury.

LAVENHAM.

LAVENHAM. No alteration. The prison is out of repair: a prisoner lately escaped, for which the *keeper* was fined, though the neglect lay in the *magistrates*. No straw. No proper separation of women prisoners: an old out-house and stable of the keeper's might be made convenient for them. SUFFOLK.

1779, April 6, Prisoners 3. Impressed Men 15.

Sept. 25, — 3.

CLARE. THE three prisoners had each a heavy chain, and the two impressed men had chains and logs. Each prisoner pays a penny a day for straw. No justices have visited this prison for fifteen years.

1779, April 6, Prisoners 3 Women. Impressed Men 2.

Sept. 25, — 1.

MILDEN HALL. Two rooms; the lower eleven feet by ten, and the upper twelve feet by eight. No fire-place: the prison out of repair: court not secure: no sewer. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £10. No fees.

1779, Sept. 24, No prisoners.*

BURY ST. EDMUND'S GAOL.

THEY are now repairing the court-yard, and making it secure by *chevaux de frise*.

1779, April 5, Debtors 18. Felons &c. 5.

* THE work-house, or house of industry for this parish, situated near the church, was the cleanest I ever saw. Here were upwards of forty persons whose countenances bespoke their satisfaction and the attention paid to them. If all the parishes had been as careful to promote cleanliness and industry in their own work-houses, there would have been no occasion for *other* houses of industry, most of which I have visited in this and the adjoining county.

BURY

SUFFOLK.

BURY BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, April 5, Prisoners 2.

SUDBURY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 25, No prisoners.

M I D L A N D C I R C U I T.

W A R W I C K S H I R E.

WARWICK-
SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT WARWICK.

THE Justices of this county have taken the gaol and bridewell under consideration, and propose that debtors and felons, and also men and women, in both, shall be entirely separated. A chapel and infirmary also are designed. May it not be hoped that Gentlemen so considerate will not continue the damp and offensive dungeon, which has only an aperture level with the court, of three feet two inches diameter.

THERE were hung up in the debtor's hall some rules against profaneness, rioting, and drunkenness, with penalties annexed; but I was sorry to find among them that "Every debtor at his or her first coming must pay for garnish 2s. 6d."

1779, March 26, Debtors 22. Felons &c. 28.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WARWICK.

THIS prison is to be enlarged and improved. See the *Remarks* above on the county gaol. The keeper's salary is now £40.

1779, March 26, Prisoners 12.

COVENTRY

COVENTRY CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

WARWICK
SHIRE.

1779, March 26, Debtors 11. Felons &c. 3.

Nov. 25, — 5. — 4. Deserters 4.

No alteration in the gaol, but a table of fees is now hung up. Many rooms might be made for criminals in the adjoining old county-hall; in which case the damp unhealthy dungeons need not be used, and the sexes might be separated.

Coventry. A TABLE OF DEBTORS FEES,

As settled—by his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of *Coventry*—at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at the said City—the 12 day of January 1778 according to—an act of Parliament—the 32 *George the II.*—for the Relief of Debtors.

	£.	S.	D.
Every prisoner that lies on the keeper's side if he has a bed to himself	}	0	2
pays by the week — — —			
Those prisoners on the keeper's side, and have a bed between two,	}	0	1
pays each by the week — — —			
If on the common side each prisoner weekly — — —		0	0
To the gaoler for discharging every prisoner committed or detained in	}	0	13
his custody — — — —			
To the turnkey on every such discharge — — —		0	2
To the under-sheriff for every discharge — — —		0	4
For receiving and entering every declaration — — —		0	1
For a copy of each warrant against each prisoner — — —		0	1
For every certificate of the state of a prisoner being detained in prison	}	0	3
in order for being discharged — — —			

Saml. Vale, Mayor.*John Minister*.*John Clark*.*Thos. L. Smith*.

20 March 1778. I have reviewed the above table of fees, and do hereby establish and confirm the same

W. H. ASHURST.

T

COVENTRY

WARWICK-
SHIRE.

COVENTRY CITY BRIDEWELL.

THE old town-hall is now made into a work-shop, and two lodging-rooms for men; the women have their separate room, and a small court. Water is laid in to both apartments.

1779, March 26, Prisoner 1.

Nov. 25, — 1.

BIRMINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Aug. 23, Debtors 0. Offenders 8.

L E I C E S T E R S H I R E.

LEICESTER-
SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT LEICESTER.

No alteration, but an inscription on a board fixed over the gate,
“That no garnish is allowed to be taken.”

It was remarked in my former work, that “the situation of the
“gaol is so confined, that it cannot be made convenient or healthy.”
But I might have hinted, that the *Castle Hill* is near the Shire-Hall,
and is a fine spot for air and water.

1779, March 27, Debtors 23. Felons &c. 10.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

LEICESTER. THE allowance *now* is two-penny worth of bread
a day after a month's confinement. In the prison is painted on a board:

“By Order of the Court at Easter Sessions 1778, That there
“shall be no Ale or Beer brought into this Prison on a Sunday,
“nor after 7 o'Clock in the Evening on a Week day.”

I beg

I beg leave to suggest, that if a wall were built with brick, instead of the clay wall, there would be no need for a chain and a log, to secure the prisoners in the court. The apartments also would be more airy, and men and women might be separated, if the narrow court were enlarged from the orchard, which is now let by the keeper for £6 *per annum*.

LEICESTER-
SHIRE.

1779, March 27, Prisoners, 4 Men and 4 Women.

MELTON-MOWBRAY. No alteration. 1779, Sep. 21, No prisoners.

HINKLEY. No alteration. 1779, March 28, No prisoners.

LEICESTER TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

1779, March 27, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 2.

No alteration; but a table of fees now hung up.

Borough of Leicester in the County of Leicester.

A TABLE of FEES taken by the Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol for the said Borough.

	£.	s.	d.
For lodging every prisoner <i>per week</i>	—	—	0 : 2 : 4
For a room, of every person who finds his own bed <i>per week</i>	—	—	0 : 1 : 0
For the gaol fees for the discharge of every prisoner	—	—	0 : 13 : 4
For the turnkey	—	—	0 : 2 : 0
A room called the debtors room if they find their own bed to pay			
For the copy of every warrant or commitment	—	—	0 : 1 : 0
For signing a certificate in order to obtain a <i>superfedeas</i>	—	—	0 : 1 : 0
At the delivery of every declaration	—	—	0 : 1 : 0
Attending upon every prisoner to give bail, special bail, habeas or any thing necessary to go out of gaol for every mile travelling	} 0 : 1 : 0		

LEICESTER
SHIRE.

Michaelmas Sessions 1776.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Borough of *Leicester* aforesaid do hereby allow the above Fees to be taken (the 13s. and 4d. above to the gaoler and the 2s. to the turnkey where the prisoner against whom no bill of indictment shall be found by the grand jury, and who, on his or her trial shall be acquitted, or who shall be discharged by proclamation for want of prosecution, only excepted.)

Will. Burleton, Recorder. *Robt. Peach*. *Josh. Johnson*.

WE the Judges of Assize for the Borough of *Leicester* aforesaid have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above Table of Fees. Given under our hands this 22d day of March 1777.

G. NARES.

S. S. SMYTHE.

LEICESTER TOWN BRIDEWELL.

No alteration : but the keeper's salary augmented to £5.

1779, March 27, No prisoners.

D E R B Y S H I R E.

DERBY-
SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT DERBY.

No alteration. The act for preserving the health of prisoners hung up.

1779, May 14, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 6. Impressed 5. Deserters 3.

D E R B Y T O W N G A O L.

No alteration.

1779, May 14, Debtors 0. Felons &c. 0.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT CHESTERFIELD.

DERBY-
SHIRE.

No alteration. This prison is quite out of repair. A court might be made in one of the keeper's gardens.

1779, May 14, Prisoner 1. Impressed Men 3. Deferter 1.

CHESTERFIELD GAOL.

No alteration. I found in this prison a strong bedstead, which had been compassionately left by a poor prisoner, that it might be some relief to his unhappy successors.

1779, May 14, Debtors none.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTING-
HAMSHIRE.

THE felons court is more airy, the wall being now palisaded; and there is an entire separation of debtors and felons. There is a new room for the turnkey, and adjoining, a dark lodging-room for women.

1779, Sept. 19, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 5.

NOTTINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

1779, Sept. 19, Debtors 2. Felons &c. none.

No alteration, but a table of fees hung up.

Town

NOTTING-
HAMSHIRE.

Town of Nottingham;

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol for the Town of *Nottingham*; of Prisoners confined for Debt therein, as settled by us—Justices of the Peace—on Thursday the Tenth Day of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven—as follows:

	£.	S.	D.
For the lodging and board of each prisoner, when he lodges and diets with the gaoler, <i>per week</i> , seven shillings. — —	7	0	0
For each prisoner when such prisoner hath a room and a bed of the gaoler and diets himself, by the week, two shillings. — —	2	0	0
For each prisoner when he hath a room of the gaoler, and finds his own bed and diets, by the week, six pence. — —	0	6	0
For the discharge of each prisoner, thirteen shillings and four pence.	13	4	0
For the turnkey for the same, one shilling and four pence. — —	1	4	0

THE gaoler is to take notice, that if he takes more than the above sums he is liable to forfeit to the party aggrieved for each offence the sum of fifty pounds, (exclusive of the penalties inflicted by former acts).

AND the said Justices do order and direct, that the clerk of the peace for this town and the county thereof, do as soon as conveniently may be, put up a copy of this table in some conspicuous open place within the gaol of the said town, in order that the same may be inspected as occasions may require, and be preserved within the said gaol and resorted to by the said prisoners at all reasonable times in the day-time without paying any thing for the same, after the original table (which is now ingrossed on parchment, and is intended to be filed amongst the records of this court) has been reviewed and confirmed, or moderated by the Judge of Assize at the next Assizes to be holden for this town.

W. H. ASHURST.

Tho. Sands, Mayor.

Rich. Butler, Ald.

John Fellows, Ald.

NOTTING-

NOTTINGHAM TOWN BRIDEWELL.

NOTTING-
HAMSHIRE.

No alteration. Here is a mill for grinding horse-beans.

1779, Sept. 19, No prisoners.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SOUTHWELL.

No alteration. A court for the women might be made out of the keeper's garden.

1779, Sept. 20, Prisoners 17.

NEWARK TOWN GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 20, Prisoners none. Deserters 2.

BASFORD PRISON.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 20, Prisoners 2.

L I N C O L N S H I R E.

COUNTY GAOL, LINCOLN CASTLE.

LINCOLN-
SHIRE.

No alteration. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

1779, May 6, Debtors 22. Felons 14.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

GAINSBOROUGH. No alteration. 1779, May 6, Pris. 5. Lunat. 3.

FOKINGHAM. No alteration. Prison out of repair. A lunatic has been confined here some years.

1779, May 5, Prisoners 2.

SPALDING. No alteration, but a pump in the court, which not being secure, the prisoners have no access to it. The surgeon's salary

LINCOLN-
SHIRE.

salary is £12.—A distracted woman has been confined about three years. In the last nine years the keeper had 387 prisoners.

1779, March 29, Prisoners 13.

Octob. 11, — 2.

STAMFORD TOWN GAOL.

No alteration, but the prison finished at the town hall.

1779, Sept. 21, Prisoners none.

BOSTON TOWN GAOL.

THIS is also the bridewell. Two damp offensive rooms about fourteen feet square, and over them two rooms for women, and two rooms adjoining for debtors. No court: no water. Claufes of act against spirituous liquors not hung up. Salary, as gaoler £10. as keeper £5. Fees, 2s. 6d.

1779, Oct. 11, Debtors none. Felons &c. 2.

LINCOLN CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

1779, May 6, Debtor 1. Felons none.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

RUTLAND-
SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT OAKHAM.

THE whole prison is thatched. There were no rooms proper for the separation of men and women, or of bridewell prisoners from felons, but lately a room is made in the barn for that purpose. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. The surgeon now Mr. Berry.

1779, March 28, Debtors 5. Felons &c. 5. Deserters 3.

Sept. 21, — 3. — 1.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT NORTHAMPTON.

NORTHAMP.
TONSHIRE.

1779, March 25, Debtors 14. Felons &c. 9.

Nov. 24, — 15. — 15.

THE gaol clean, and the gaoler attentive and humane to his prisoners; debtors, felons, and petty offenders at work, spinning, making pegs for shoemakers, &c. Gaoler's salary £30.

TWO PENCE a day is allowed for meat, to each of the felons. The chapel is in a more convenient situation than formerly. The table of fees is now *signed and hung up*. That which the gaoler shewed me on my former visits was neither dated, signed, nor hung up; which occasioned my saying in my former work, "No table of fees."

Northamptonshire, to wit.

AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace—holden at *Northampton*, in and for the said County on Thursday—the Sixteenth Day of January, in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* the Third—before the Reverend *John Hill*, Doctor of Laws; *Ambrose Isted*, Esq. *Brook Bridges*, and *Charles Addington*, Clerks; Justices of our said Lord the King, &c.

It is ordered, by this Court, that the following Rates and Fees be taken by the Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol for the said County; and no other.

	£.	s.	d.
For the lodging of every prisoner for debt, in his house, <i>per week</i>	0	2	0
For the discharge of every such prisoner out of custody for debt	—	0	13 : 4
Ditto to the turnkey	—	0	2 : 0
For the copy of every warrant	—	0	1 : 0
For signing a certificate, in order to obtain a supersedeas	—	0	2 : 0
For registering a declaration	—	0	1 : 0
For attending with every prisoner in order to give bail, or be otherwise discharged for debt, within the town of <i>Northampton</i>	—	0	2 : 0

U.

AND

NORTHAMP-
TONSHIRE.

AND it is further ordered, that the above Table of Fees be laid before the Judges, at the next assizes to be holden for the said county, for their revisal and confirmation; and, if the same shall be so confirmed, that a copy thereof be hung up in some conspicuous part of the prison, and another copy in the grand-jury gallery.

By the Court, '

Morgan, Clerk of the Peace.

WE, the Judges of Assize for the county of *Northampton*, have reviewed, and do hereby confirm, the above-written Table of Fees. Given under our hands, at the Assizes holden at *Northampton*, the fourth day of March, 1777.

S. S. SMYTHE.

G. NARES.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

KETTERING. THIS prison is in the back-court of the keeper's public house. A room for men eighteen feet and a half by fifteen and a half. Down three steps a lodging-room eight feet by five and a half, with an aperture in the floor fifteen inches by eleven. Court nineteen feet and a half square. For women, a separate court, and a room about the same size as the men's day-room: clay floors: windows close glazed. No water: no sewer. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £12. Fees, 2s. 6d. Receives rent of the county £15 : 10 : 0.

1779, Oct. 12, Prisoners 2.

OUNDLE. SEVERAL rooms in a ruinous house rented by the county. Keeper's salary, £12. Fees, 3s. 6d. No table.

1779, Sept. 22, }
Oct. 12, } No prisoners.

NORTH-

NORTHAMPTON TOWN GAOL.

NORTHAMP-
TONSHIRE.

Two rooms for felons, and one for ~~debtors~~^{felons}. The Gentlemen of the Corporation have made a court for the ~~debtors~~^{felons} and felons, with fewers, &c. Felons allowance, two pence a day. The gaoler is a bailiff and sheriff's officer: has no salary: pays rent £3. Fees, 13s. 4d. No table.

1779, March 25, Debtor 1. Felons &c. none.

Nov. 24, — 1. Defenter 1.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 21, Debtor 1.

PETERBOROUGH BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 21, Prisoner 1.

BRACKLEY GAOL.

A room called the *Dungeon*, four feet square, under the stair-case of the town-hall. An oval aperture in the door eight inches by six. The constable is gaoler. No court: no water.

1779, Oct. 13, No prisoners.

A P P E N D I X.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

B E R K S H I R E.

BERKSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT READING.

No alteration. The common-side debtors pay one shilling and six pence, and the master-side two shillings and six pence a week for lodging. No table of fees. The chapel is much too small. The act for preserving the health of prisoners is painted on a board in the debtors court.

1779, April 21, Debtors 9. Felons &c. 9. Impressed Men 19.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

READING. No alteration. The prison is dirty and out of repair. The county pays rent to the corporation. Men and women together in the day-time. Only one prisoner spinning. The wheels and hemp-blocks are the keeper's property. Allowance to petty offenders, two five-farthing loaves each, every Sunday, and one every week-day. Clauses of the act against spirituous liquors hung up: and there were painted on a board, some Orders proper to be observed in the bridewell, approved by J. P. Andrews and Ferd. Collins, Justices, at the Quarter Sessions, April 28, 1778.

1779, April 21, Prisoners 7.

READING TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, April 21, No prisoners.

ABINGDON

A B I N G D O N B R I D E W E L L.

B E R K S H I R E.

No alteration, but somewhat cleaner, as lately white-washed.

1779, April 22, Prisoners 3.

A B I N G D O N T O W N G A O L.

SEVERAL rooms over a gateway. The first floor is for debtors. The rooms for felons &c. are above. No court: no water. Allowance to felons, three pence a day. Keeper, one of the sergeants at mace: no salary. Fees, Debtors 3s. 4d. Felons 6s. 8d. No table: licence for beer.

1779, April 22, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 0.

W I N D S O R C A S T L E P R I S O N.

No alteration. The preamble in the table of fees (for the Honour and Castle of *Windsor*) recites, "that complaint having been made to me " of some abuses and irregularities committed in demanding and receiving fees,-----the table being defaced, so that the words and " figures are hardly legible,"—This table was made, the first year of George II. May 10th, 1728. subscribed, *Carlisle*. There seems the same ground of complaint with respect to the present table being defaced. As the fees are lower here than in most other prisons, the table should be preserved to prevent impositions.

1779, March 10, Prisoner 1.

W I N D S O R T O W N G A O L.

No alteration.

1779, March 10, Prisoner 1.

W A L L I N G F O R D T O W N G A O L.

No alteration.

1779, April 22, Prisoner 1.

Oct. 20, — 0.

COUNTY

O X F O R D S H I R E.

OXFORD-
SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, OXFORD CASTLE.

CHAPLAIN now Rev. Mr. Cotton.

It is very probable, that the rooms in this castle are the same that the prisoners occupied, at the time of the *Black Assize*. The wards are close and offensive, so that if crowded, I should not greatly wonder to hear of another *fatal assize* at Oxford.

1779, Feb. 25, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 15.

July 29, — 13. — 4.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

THAME. No alteration in the *house*, but in February the *prisoners* were carding and spinning. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors not hung up. From midsummer 1778 to midsummer 1779, twenty-six persons were committed to this prison.

1779, Feb. 25, Prisoners 4.

Oct. 20, — 0.

WITNEY. No alteration in the house. The prisoners were at work : the keeper *now* is a manufacturer, and employs them all. He pays them for their work, two pence a pound for the *chain*, and three halfpence for the *shoot*, so that each earns about three pence a day.

1779, February 26, Prisoners 7.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL, WORCESTER CASTLE.

WORCES-
TESHIRE.

THE castle-yard is raised and gravelled. A workman for a guinea a year keeps the hand-ventilator always in repair. A larger and more convenient room is now fitted up for a chapel. I found this prison very clean, especially the debtors apartments. The act for preserving the health of prisoners is *written on paper*, and hung up.

1779, May 18, Debtors 19. Felons &c. 8.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WORCESTER.

HERE I found a new keeper: the prison very clean: and a window in the men's night-room up stairs. The prisoners were employed, beating hemp.

1779, May 18, Prisoners 6.

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration: the keeper does not *now* pay the window-tax. In respect to cleanliness, this is a contrast to the two prisons immediately preceding.

1779, May 18, Debtors 6. Felons &c. 4. Impressed Men 3. Deserters 2.

KIDDERMINSTER TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms called *dungeons* about ten feet by eight, down six steps, under the market-house. No court: no water: no sewer: Debtors from the Court of Requests are cleared in forty days. The cryer is keeper, has a shilling a month for attendance, and a shilling for straw.

1779, August 30, No prisoners.

STAFFORD-

L. S. D.

SHROP-
SHIRE.

To the gaoler for entering in his books every charge upon such debtor 0 : 1 : 0
 For the copy of every sheriff's warrant (if demanded) — 0 : 1 : 0

But the debtors to have recourse to see the book of commitment
 (if demanded) gratis.

To the gaoler for every debtor if detained upon two or more actions,
 fifteen shillings, including the five shillings upon commitment } 0 : 15 : 0
 and no more — — — — — }

For receiving and entering every declaration against debtors in custody 0 : 1 : 0

For every certificate in order for a superfedas, or in order to sue out
 a rule of court — — — — — } 0 : 2 : 6

Fees for the Gaoler for Felons or other Crimes.

To the gaoler for the discharge of every prisoner found guilty of
 felony — — — If at Assizes — } 0 : 13 : 4

To the gaoler for the discharge of every prisoner found guilty of
 felony — — — If at Sessions — } 0 : 9 : 0

To the gaoler for the discharge of every prisoner committed for a
 certain time, or fined and committed until paid, or bailed out of
 gaol, or superfed by a justice or justices of the peace — } 0 : 7 : 8

But if continued in gaol three months or upwards — 0 : 9 : 0

For the copy of every commitment (if desired) — 0 : 1 : 0

For every certificate of commitment, in order to sue out a *habeas corpus* 0 : 2 : 6

The following Articles to be allowed by the County.

To the gaoler for the discharge of every person charged with felony,
 or other crime, or as an accessory thereto, against whom no bill
 of indictment shall be found by the grand jury, or who on his or
 her trial shall be acquitted, or who shall be discharged by pro-
 clamations for want of prosecution—If at Assizes — } 0 : 13 : 4

— If at Sessions — 0 : 9 : 0

Chas. Baldwyn, W. T. Davenport, W^m. Smith, Justices

August 13th 1778. Allowed and confirmed the above Table of Fees,
 by us

J. SKYNNER, G. NARES, Judges of Assize.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SHREWSBURY.

SHROP-
SHIRE.

HERE is a new work-room. Half a *Cwt.* of coals is allowed weekly from Michaelmas to the Lent assize.

1779, May 15, Prisoners 6.

Aug. 24, — 8.

SHREWSBURY TOWN GAOL AND BRIDEWELL,

At the *Castle-gate*, consists of sundry rooms over the gateway. Allowance to criminals, three halfpence a day. Fees, Debtors 5s. 6d. Criminals 3s. 6d. no table. Gaoler's salary, £5.

1779, May 15, No prisoners.

Aug. 24, Debtor 1.

LUDLOW TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 16, Prisoners none. Deferter 1.

July 27, — 2.

H E R E F O R D S H I R E.

COUNTY GAOL AT HEREFORD.

HEREFORD-
SHIRE.

No alteration, but the chapel boarded, and now dry. Here I found several convicts, two of whom had been ordered to the *Thames* at summer assize, 1777.

1779, May 17, Debtors 19. Felons &c. 9. Impressed Men 6.

HEREFORD-
SHIRE.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT HEREFORD.

1779, May 17. The prisoners were in the county gaol, and they were repairing this prison, for the *cross-wall* had fallen in. But the spot on which it is built is so confined, that it cannot be convenient. Only two rooms are designed for work and lodging for both sexes; and as there is no court, the sewers must make these rooms very unhealthy. It might have been better if the Gentlemen had thought of building the bridewell in one of the two very spacious gardens adjoining to the county gaol, and occupied by the gaoler; then, if they had no chapel, the prisoners (as those in *Skrewsbury* bridewell) might have the privilege of public worship in the county gaol.

HEREFORD CITY GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 17, Debtors 4. Felons &c. none.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Mon-
mouth-
shire.

COUNTY GAOL AT MONMOUTH.

No alteration. Ten of the twelve felons &c. were convicts, *four* of them at the summer assize in 1775.

1779, June 2, Debtors 6. Felons &c. 12.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT U S K.

THE rooms that are now building will be some small improvement of this prison. The prisoners have some allowance. The spinning-wheels,

wheels, &c. are not provided by the county. The keeper has all the profit of the work.

MON-
MOUTH-
SHIRE.

1779, June 8, Prisoners 7.

MONMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

A room on the first floor for debtors, and another over it for felons. No court: no water. Allowance to felons, two pence a day. Gaoler's salary, £4.

1779, June 2, No prisoners.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, GLOUCESTER CASTLE.

GLOUCES-
TERSHIRE.

No alteration. Eight prisoners died about Christmas 1778, of the small pox. No proper separation of the sexes, or of the bride-well prisoners from the rest. From the magistrates inattention to this important point, there is the most licentious intercourse; and all the endeavours of the chaplain to promote reformation, must necessarily be defeated, where the most abandoned are daily encouraging the others in vice. Five or six children have lately been born in this gaol.

ELEVEN of the twenty-four felons were *finer* without any allowance. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors, and the act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

1779, June 1, Debtors 16. Felons &c. 24.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

LAWFORD'S GATE, BRISTOL.

No alteration.

1779, Feb. 8, Prisoners 4.

Sept. 1, — 5.

BERKLEY.

GLOUCES-
TERSHIRE.

BERKLEY. No alteration. The keeper pays out of his salary of £20, ° £6 a year to the poor of the parish for ground-rent.

1779, June 9, No prisoners.

CIRENCESTER. No alteration. 1779, June 9, Prisoners 6.

WINCHCOMB. No alteration. The prison quite ruinous. The old keeper is dead, and his nephew (who is now keeper) said, that "he should be obliged to put irons on all the prisoners to secure them."

1779, May 19, Prisoners none.

ST. BRIAVELL'S GAOL FOR DEBTORS.

No alteration.

1779, June 2, No prisoners.

GLOUCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration, but white-washed once a year. The city bridewell at the *East-gate* is now taken down.

1779, June 1, Debtor 1. Felon &c. 1.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

H A M P S H I R E.

HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT WINCHESTER.

THE beds are all on crib bedsteads. The gaol was clean. The act for preserving the health of prisoners was painted on a board, and hung in the court, by order of the justices.

THE chapel is very low and inconvenient.

1779, March 1, Debtors 12. Felons &c. 26.

THE

THE CHEYNEY COURT.

HAMPSHIRE.

No alteration.

1779, March 1, No prisoners.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

WINCHESTER. No alteration. There is only *one day-room* for men and women. There were four *young women* among the prisoners.

, 1779, March 1, Prisoners 11.

GOSPORT. No alteration. 1779, March 6, Prisoners 9.

ODIAM. No alteration. 1779, March 10, Prisoners 5.

NEWPORT in the *Isle of Wight*. The bridewell for twenty-eight parishes, and the town gaol, are now both in the old work-house, four rooms being appropriated to that purpose. There are two keepers, one for the county bridewell, whose salary is £19 : 5 : 0. the other for the gaol, whose salary is £3.—The poor are removed to a house of industry (which I visited); it was lately erected for the twenty-nine parishes, or whole island.

1779, March 5, No prisoners.

S O U T H A M P T O N.

THE BAR GATE. SHERIFF's Ward. Some alteration in the two rooms : but the sewer was offensive.

1779, March 3, Debtors 3.

THE GAOL. No alteration. 1779, March 3, 1 Prisoner.

BRIDEWELL. No alteration. 1779, March 3, 1 Prisoner.

PORTSMOUTH

DEVON-
SHIRE.

SHERIFF'S WARD, EXETER.

No alteration. One debtor, on attachment from the Court of Chancery, has continued here from May 1758, who would not take the benefit of the insolvent acts.

1779, Jan. 31, Debtors 36.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT EXETER.

HERE are some improvements for the separation of men and women : but all were unemployed, and their countenances bespoke misery and neglect. The surgeon and two or three prisoners have died of the gaol fever since my visit in 1775.

1779, Feb. 5, Prisoners 27.

EXETER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration. One woman sick, having been confined three years in the close ward on the felons side.

1779, Jan. 31, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.

PLYMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Feb. 3, Debtor 1. Felons none.

C O R N W A L L.

CORNWALL.

COUNTY GAOL AT LAUNCESTON.

HERE is a new gaol for men felons, consisting of four cells, a day-room, and a court. Over the rooms are the gaoler's apartments. Adjoining is the old gaol, which is to be repaired for women felons, as £500, of the king's bounty of £2500, is appropriated to that purpose.

1779, Feb. 4, Felons 4.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BODMIN.

CORNWALL

No alteration.

1779, Feb. 4, Prisoners 13.

SHERIFF'S WARD AT BODMIN.

THIS prison will soon be discontinued. 1779, Feb. 4, Debtors 13.

A VERY convenient and spacious county gaol and house of correction, with separate and solitary rooms of confinement for each prisoner, has lately been erected. It is built on an eminence, where is a constant current of water. There is a good house for the keeper, a chapel, infirmary, &c. By this spirited exertion, the Gentlemen of this County have erected a *monument* of their humanity, and attention to the health and morals of prisoners.*

S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

COUNTY GAOL AT IVELCHESTER.

SOMERSET-
SHIRE.

No alteration. *Thomas Hayes*, who was committed by order of the Ecclesiastical Court, was released by a clause inserted in the insolvent act. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

1779, Feb. 7, Debtors 33. Felons &c. 15.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

TAUNTON. No alteration. All the prisoners were in irons.

1779, Sept. 2, Prisoners 10.

I beg leave here to pay my acknowledgments to *John Call*, Esq. a worthy magistrate of this county, who has taken unwearied pains in this business, for his present of a very elegant drawing and plan of this prison.

SOMERSET- SHEPTON-MALLET. No alteration, but white-washed twice
SHIRE. a year.

1779, Feb. 7, Prisoners 19.

BRISTOL CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration. The gaoler still attentive with respect to cleanliness.

1779, Feb. 8, Debtors 44. Felons &c. 21.

Sept. 1, — 47. — 9.

BRISTOL CITY BRIDEWELL.

No alteration. The prison dirty: still no employment.

1779, Feb. 8, Prisoners 8.

BATH CITY GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Feb. 10, Debtors 10. Offenders 2.

BRIDGEWATER TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, Sept. 2, No prisoners.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, YORK CASTLE.

No alteration: but as the *grand jury* presented the gaol, and determined, that a separation of felons, and also rooms for the sick were necessary; the ground was marked out for an additional building, opposite to the new shire-hall.

1779, May 7, Debtors 76. Felons &c. 14.

June 28, — 73. — 16.

COUNTY

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

YORKSHIRE.

W E S T - R I D I N G , W A K E F I E L D .

No alteration, but the infirmary finished, consisting of two good rooms arched with brick, twenty-one feet and a half by seventeen.

1779, May 13, Prisoners 20. Impressed Men 4.

N O R T H - R I D I N G , T H I R S K .

No alteration.

1779, June 28, Prisoners 2, and 1 Lunatic.

E A S T - R I D I N G , B E V E R L Y .

No alteration.

1779, May 7, Prisoner 1.

B E V E R L Y T O W N G A O L .

No alteration.

1779, May 7, Debtors 2. Criminals none.

H A L L - G A R T H , F O R D E B T O R S .

No alteration.

1779, May 7, Prisoner 1.

Y O R K C I T Y A N D C O U N T Y G A O L .

WATER is now laid into this prison. There is a new room for prisoners committed on suspicion of felony, thirty-one feet by fourteen, with opposite and lofty windows, and a chimney.

THE act for preserving the health of prisoners, painted on a board, is hung up in the debtors hall. Gaoler's salary now £10.

1779, May 7, Debtors 12. Felons 2.

YORK

YORKSHIRE.

YORK CITY BRIDEWELL.

No alteration. Some prisoners were employed in making *cement* for the bricklayers.

1779, May 8, Prisoners 4.
June 28, — 8.

ST. PETER'S GAOL.

No alteration, only lately white-washed.

1779, May 8, Debtors 2. Felon &c. 1.
June 28, — 5. — 1.

RICHMOND GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 8, Debtors 6. Petty Offender 1.

RIPPON LIBERTY GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 8, Debtors 3.

RIPPON GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 8, Debtor 1. Petty Offender 1.

KNARESBOROUGH PRISON,

For Debtors in the Honour or Forest of *Knareborough*.

THE largest room is *now* boarded, has a chimney, and the window glazed.

1779, May 8, No prisoners.

KNARESBOROUGH PRISON, for Town Debtors.

No alteration.

1779, May 8, No prisoners.

KNARES-

KNARESBOROUGH TOWN GAOL.

YORKSHIRE.

No alteration.

1779, May 8, No prisoners.

DONCASTER TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, June 27, No prisoners.

BRADFORD PRISON,

For Debtors from the Court of Requests, for *Halifax, Bradford, &c. &c.*

A NEW prison, consisting of four rooms, and a work-room. Court not secure: no water. Deputy keeper pays rent £2 : 5 : 0 a year for his house to the gaoler; who pays rent to the clerk of the court, by whom he is appointed. Prisoners are discharged at the end of three calendar months. Fees, 5s. *See the Act.**

1779, May 13, Prisoners 12.

LEEDS TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 13, No prisoners.

KINGSTON UPON HULL TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration, but the act for preserving the health of prisoners painted on a board is hung up.

1779, May 7, Debtors 8. Felon 1.

KINGSTON UPON HULL BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, May 7, Prisoners 11. Lunatics 2; one of them is the raving lunatic whom I found at all my former visits.

YORKSHIRE.

SHEFFIELD PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

No alteration.

1779, May 14, Prisoners 8.

SHEFFIELD TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 14, No prisoners.

BATLEY PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

No alteration, but a new table of fees dated 26th of July 1776, similar to the former.

1779, May 13, Prisoners 18.

HALIFAX PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

No alteration.

1779, May 13, Prisoners 5.

D U R H A M.

DURHAM.

COUNTY GAOL AT DURHAM.

No alteration. Five boys between thirteen and fifteen years of age were confined with the most profligate and abandoned.—The bishop has humanely filed bills in Chancery for the recovery of the legacies of bishop *Creve* and bishop *Wood*.

1779, June 29, Debtors 14. Felons &c. 22. Defenter 1.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT DURHAM.

THE house was clean; the prisoners were at work, and their looks bespoke the attention of a good keeper, who *now* resides in the prison. His salary, £30 a year, and ten guineas from the rents of the adjoining houses.

1779, June 29, Prisoners 9, and 3 Lunatics.

NEWCASTLE

NEWCASTLE TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

NEWCASTLE

THE gaoler has licence for beer and wine. The act for preserving the health of prisoners painted on a board is hung up both on the debtors, and felons side.—A palisaded wall is erected at a little distance from the felons window, to prevent files, &c. being conveyed to them.

1779, June 30, Debtors 13. Felons &c. 4.

A BRIDEWELL AT NEWCASTLE.

A NEW building is now added, consisting of six rooms: three of them on the ground floor, seventeen feet by twelve, and arched with brick. The walls of the court not being secure, no access to it for prisoners. Allowance, two pence a day and firing. Keeper, a serjeant at mace: has no salary but the profit of the prisoners work.—The water is lately brought near the prison. Where prisoners are always locked up, there should be water and a sink in each apartment, as I have seen in foreign houses of correction.

1779, June 30, Prisoners 7.

A SMALL GAOL AT NEWCASTLE, *The Tower of the Clofe.*

No alteration.

1779, June 30, Prisoner 1.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

COUNTY GAOL AT MORPETH.

NORTHUM-
BERLAND.

No alteration; but the act for preserving the health of prisoners, painted on a board, was hung up in the debtors hall or chapel.

1779, July 1, Debtors 10. Felons &c. 6.

NORTHUM-
BERLAND.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MORPETH.

No alteration.

1779, July 1, Prisoners 3.

BERWICK.

BERWICK UPON TWEEDE.

No alteration.

1779, July 1, Debtors 2. Felons &c. none. Impressed Men 8.

C U M B E R L A N D.

CUMBER-
LAND.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARLISLE.

HERE are some improvements. The felons have now a separate court. Two rooms over the felons wards, which have been used as tap-rooms, seem to be intended for the women's ward: but I found that *three men* and *four women* lodged in *one* of these rooms. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

1779, May 10, Debtors 32. Felons &c. 21. *French* prisoners 12.

CARLISLE CITY GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 10, Debtors 2 Men, 1 Woman.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT COCKERMOUTH.

No alteration. The insecurity of this bridewell is the reason (I suppose) that many for small offences are sent to the county gaol.

1779, May 10, No prisoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT APPLEBY.

WESTMOR-
LAND.

No alteration. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

1779, May 9, Debtors 8. Felons 2.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

APPLEBY. No alteration. 1779, May 9, No prisoners.

KENDAL. No alteration. 1779, May 11, No prisoners.

KENDAL TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, May 11, No prisoners.

LANCASHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, LANCASTER CASTLE.

LANCA-
SHIRE.

I HAD the pleasure to find six cells made in the old *stable*, ten feet two inches by six feet eight inches, each having an aperture about two feet by one and a half: and two good rooms fitted up for an infirmary in one of the towers. The debtors' rooms were white-washed, and casements put in their windows: the yard lowered and paved, which being on a descent, may easily be kept clean. The act for preserving the health of prisoners, and the clauses against spirituous liquors hung up very conspicuously. The surgeon's salary is £10 : 10 : 0.

1779, May 11, Debtors 72. Felons &c. 11. Impressed Men 17.

A P P E N D I X.

C H E S T E R C I R C U I T.

C H E S H I R E.

CHESHIRE. COUNTY GAOL, CHESTER CASTLE.

THE county has built two good rooms for the gaoler, and fitted up one room for a chapel. Chaplain now Rev. Mr. *Willan*. Salary, £30. Surgeon, Mr. *Williamson*. Salary, none: he makes a bill.

1779, Aug. 27, Debtors 19. Felons &c. 4.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MIDDLEWICH.

A chaplain is appointed, the Rev. Mr. *Leigh*. Salary, £20. Duty, three times a week.—The prisoners were all without employment.

1779, Aug. 28, Prisoners 5.

CHESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

I found the men felons night-room (very injudiciously, not to say cruelly) sunk several feet.* To prevent the prisoners from being suffocated, for want of air, two leaden pipes of about an inch diameter, are laid in from the gateway.

1779, Aug. 27, Debtors 7. Felons &c. 5.

CHESTER CITY BRIDEWELL.

No alteration.

1779, Aug. 27, Prisoner 1.

* THERE seems to have been the same neglect here of a clause in a late act, that is noted in p. 139; which could scarcely have happened had the act been hung up as therein directed.

NANTWICH PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

CHESHIRE

THIS prison for the Manor or Barony of *Wich-Malbank*, otherwise *Nantwich*, is the property of the Earl of *Cholmondeley*. It consists of two or three rooms in the keeper's public house.

1779, Aug. 28, Prisoners 2.

As the table of fees is of a late date, and so comprehensive, I here give the copy.

A TABLE of FEES, to be taken by Sheriffs, Under-sheriffs, Bailiffs, or other Officers within the County of *Chester*, made, settled and allowed, at the General Quarter Sessions—held at the Castle of *Chester*, in and for the said County, the Fifteenth Day of *April*, 1777, and in the 17th—*George III.* before Sir *Thomas Broughton*, Baronet, *George Heron*, *John Townshend*, *Charles Mainwaring*, *Samuel Barrow*, *Samuel Finney*, and *Henry Offley Wright*, Esquires; *Samuel Aldersey*, *Robert Hill*, and *John Baldwin*, Clerks, Justices—in pursuance of an Act made in the 32d year of *George II.*

To the Bailiff for every Arrest, as under.

	£.	s.	d.
For an arrest on an attachment for contempt	—	—	0 : 10 : 0
For a debt of 10 <i>l.</i> and under 20 <i>l.</i>	—	—	0 : 10 : 0
For a debt of 20 <i>l.</i> and under 30 <i>l.</i>	—	—	0 : 15 : 0
For a debt of 30 <i>l.</i> and under 50 <i>l.</i>	—	—	1 : 1 : 0
For a debt of 50 <i>l.</i> and under 80 <i>l.</i>	—	—	1 : 5 : 0
For a debt of 80 <i>l.</i> and under 100 <i>l.</i>	—	—	1 : 11 : 6
For a debt of 100 <i>l.</i> and under 200 <i>l.</i>	—	—	2 : 2 : 0
For a debt of 200 <i>l.</i> and under 500 <i>l.</i>	—	—	2 : 12 : 6
For a debt of 500 <i>l.</i> and under 1000 <i>l.</i>	—	—	3 : 3 : 0
For a debt of 1000 <i>l.</i> and upwards	—	—	5 : 5 : 0
Travelling charges to make such arrest, in case the arrest be made (except on an attachment for contempt) each mile	—	—	0 : 0 : 6

For

CHESHIRE. For Attendance on Arrest to be taken as follows (except on an Attachment for Contempt.) }

Where the debt does not exceed 100*l.* for each day 2*s.* and each night 2*s.*

Where the debt does exceed 100*l.* and is not 200*l.* for each day 3*s.* and each night 3*s.*

Where the debt does exceed 200*l.* for each day 4*s.* and each night 4*s.*

Nothing to be taken for attendance unless the defendant does not offer good bail in six hours, or is not discharged in that time.

	£. S. D.
For executing every writ of <i>Ca: sa: Fi: fa: Levavi facias</i> , and wait of possession, or other execution, besides sheriff's poundage	} 1 : 1 : 0

Travelling charges as in case of arrest.

For conducting every prisoner to gaol, or so far as such prisoner shall be conducted, in his way to gaol, each mile	} 0 : 1 : 0
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------

- House expences whilst in custody before carrying to gaol (but not on the road) to be allowed after the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* for every twenty-four hours, and so in proportion for a less time, all expences of prisoners and bailiffs included.

For making every distress for rent, under 20 <i>l.</i>	_____	_____	0 : 5 : 0
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For 20 <i>l.</i> and under 100 <i>l.</i>	_____	_____	0 : 6 : 8
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For above 100 <i>l.</i>	_____	_____	0 : 10 : 6
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For attending goods under distress, or taken into execution, for every twenty-four hours, until the sale is finished, one person 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	} 0 : 4 : 0
if two persons	_____

Travelling charges to make such distress, and house expences, as in case of arrest.

No further or other allowance to be taken on account of bailiffs followers, but every bailiff to pay his own followers out of the above fees.

AND it is ordered by the said Court, that this Table of Fees be printed, and immediately dispersed throughout the said County, by the Clerk of the Peace thereof. And to the end that no sheriff, under-sheriff, bailiff, or other officer or minister, may plead ignorance of the law, they may hereby take notice, that none of them are to take any other or greater fee or reward than what is above set forth and allowed, upon the pains contained in the said Act.

By the COURT.

COUNTY

C O U N T Y G A O L A T F L I N T.

FLINT-
SHIRE.

No alteration, only the allowance reduced to a pound of bread a day each. This was occasioned by the prisoners not being satisfied with the former kind allowance of 1*s.* 6*d.* in bread, and 6*d.* in money *per week*. This gaol is also a bridewell.

1779, Aug. 27, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 3.

RULES to be observed within the Gaol of FLINT.

1. ALL prisoners to behave—respectfully to keeper—Whoever—strike or assault any—to be punished by a justice at discretion.
2. No cursing or swearing—No gaming in the hall nor in private.
3. Prisoners to retire to their respective rooms—from Lady-day to Michaelmas at nine—from Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight—To be let out in the morning—from Lady-day to Michaelmas at six—Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight.
4. Friends or relations—to bring necessities,—being—searched for instruments if required---Not to stay long---without leave, except in---sickness---nor after the hours of locking up.
5. The prisoners for felony and misdemeanors shall keep in the upper ward---except leave to the contrary, and then not to intermix with the debtors.
6. No prisoner to remove---the keeper's beds, &c.---nor his own bed---without gaoler's consent.
7. Prisoners may bring their own beds, and take them away. If they choose the keeper's bed---pay two shillings at the end of every week. Upon non-payment the gaoler may take the bed, and put the prisoner to lie in any other room as is usual for prisoners who cannot bring beds or pay chamber rent.

A a

8. That

FLINT-
SHIRE.

8. That the public rooms---be kept and made clean daily---by the prisoners.
9. That no prisoners shall have any offensive weapons---or instruments---that may conduce to their escape.

At the General Quarter Sessions held at *Holywell*---12th July---
33d George II. 1759.

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed his Majesty's Justices of the Peace assembled in open Sessions aforesaid approve of the above Rules to be observed within the Gaol of *Flint*.

Roger Mostyn, John Glynne, David Pennant,
Thomas Hughes, Thomas Thomas.

William Wynne, Clerk of the Peace.

ANOTHER COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT HANMER.

Two rooms in a ruinous thatched house. No court : no water : no employment. Fees, 3s. 6d. No table. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's salary, £10; out of which he pays rent for the house.

1779, Aug. 29, No prisoners.

D E N B I G H S H I R E.

DENBIGH-
SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT RUTHIN.

No alteration, but the glass taken from the windows of the cells, because the prisoners complained that they were too close and offensive. The county has furnished each of the debtors rooms with an iron bedstead, two chairs, a table, and a fender.

1779, Aug. 26, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

DENBIGH-
SHIRE.

WREXHAM. No alteration. 1779, July 26, Prisoners 2.

DENBIGH. A ruinous house. No court: no water: no sewer.
—And under the Town-hall *the Black Chamber*, twenty-four feet
by ten, is used as a prison.—Keeper's salary, £6; out of which
he pays to the parish £3 rent for the house.

1779, Aug. 26, No prisoners: one distracted man: two *paupers*.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT MONTGOMERY.

MONTGO-
MERYSHIRE.

A large brewhouse is built for the gaoler. There might be a room
over it for a chapel, much more convenient than that now used.

1779, May 16, Debtors 4. Felons &c. 3. Impressed Man 1.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MONTGOMERY.

No alteration. Keeper's salary, £13:13:4. No fees. No
allowance. No materials for work.

1779, May 16, Prisoner 1.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

ANGLESEY.

COUNTY GAOL AT BEAUMARIS.

ANGLESEY.

No alteration.

1779, July 24, Debtors 4. Felon &c. 1.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

CARNAR-
VONSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARNARVON.

THIS gaol, which is also the bridewell, in a ruinous condition.

1779, July 24, Debtors 5. Felon &c. 1.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

MERIO-
NETHSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT DOLGELLY.

ALLOWANCE now 3s. a week for each prisoner, paid to the gaoler. A chaplain and surgeon are appointed: and the windows have casements.

1779, Aug. 25, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 2.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

DOLGELLY. Two rooms under the town-hall. No court: no water: no employment. Keeper, the county gaoler. Salary, £6.

1779, Aug. 25, No prisoners.

BALA. Two rooms adjoining to the town-hall, eleven feet square. Allowance, 3s. a week each, paid to the keeper. No court: no water: no employment. Keeper's salary, £2.

1779, Aug. 26, No prisoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT CARDIGAN.

CARDIGAN-
SHIRE.

No alteration. Very dirty, and abounds with vermin, as is often the case where there is no water.

1779, June 4, Debtors 2. Felons &c. none.

P E M B R O K E S H I R E.

COUNTY GAOL AT HAVERFORDWEST.

PEMBROKE-
SHIRE.

No alteration, but clean and lately white-washed. An act is passed for building a new gaol; which, I am informed, is to be where the old castle now stands.

1779, June 5, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 2.

HAVERFORDWEST TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

No alteration for the convenience of prisoners.

1779, June 5, Debtor, one Woman.

P E M B R O K E T O W N G A O L.

Two rooms; no court, no water, no sewer. (*See French Prisoners, p. 99.*)

C A R M A R T H E N S H I R E.

COUNTY GAOL, CARMARTHEN CASTLE.

CARMAR-
THENSIRE.

No alteration. At two of my visits, here were a number of idle and profane people playing at tennis. This is one of the bad effects of licences in gaols.

1779, June 4, Debtors 14. Felons &c. 8.

C O U N T Y - B O R O U G H - G A O L.

No alteration; probably never was washed: abounds with vermin.

1779, June 4, Debtors none. Felon &c. 1.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

RADNORSHIRE.

RADNOR-
SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT PRESTEIGN.

No alteration. The gaol ruinous, and the walls propped up.
Gaoler's salary now £5 : 5 : 0.

1779, May 17, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.

BRECONSHIRE.

BRECON-
SHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT BRECON.

A new gaol and bridewell now building out of the town near the river. The situation is too low, so that sometimes it may be exposed to floods.

1779, June 3, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 3.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BRECON

Discontinued, and the Prisoners sent to the county gaol.

BRECON TOWN GAOL.

No alteration.

1779, June 3, No prisoners.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

GLAMOR-
GANSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARDIFF.

No alteration, but a chaplain now appointed, the Rev. Mr. *Evans*; duty, Sunday and Wednesday; salary, £30: and to the surgeon's salary is added £20. A table of fees was hung up, but signed only by the Justices.

IN *not one* of the gaols in the *four Welch Circuits* was the act for preserving the health of prisoners hung up.

1770. June 8. Debtors 2. Felons &c. none.

Glamorgan-

Glamorganshire. A TABLE of FEES and CHAMBER RENT to be taken by the Gaoler, and also the Rates he shall impose on each Prisoner that makes use of the Gaoler's Bed and Bedding, and Directions for his Government of the Prison and Prisoners in his Custody, made in pursuance of the Statute in that case made and provided.

GLAMOR-
GANSHIRE.

	£.	s.	d.
To the gaoler or turnkey at the receiving each prisoner into his custody, and which shall be paid by such prisoner before he is discharged	0	1	0
To the gaoler upon the discharge of each prisoner	0	6	8
For the lodging of each prisoner in either of the fore-street chambers (the largest of which shall contain no more than three beds and the other two beds) such prisoner finding his own bedding and bed cloaths each night, seven farthings	0	0	1½
For the lodging of each prisoner in either of the fore-street chambers when the gaoler finds such prisoner with a sufficient feather bed, bolster and bed cloaths, three pence halfpenny per night	0	0	3½
For the lodging of each prisoner in either of such fore-street rooms at the gaoler's finding a flock bed, dust bed, or other coarse ordinary bed and bed cloaths, two pence halfpenny per night			
For the lodging of each prisoner in any or either of the other chambers or rooms in the gaol; when the gaoler finds such prisoner with a sufficient feather bed, bolster and bed cloaths, two pence per night	0	0	2
For a flock, dust, or other ordinary bed and bedding, one penny per night	0	0	1

THAT all the prisoners in his custody shall be at liberty to send out of the gaol for what victuals and drink they think fit, *gratis*; and that the gaoler for the time being shall not by compulsion or otherwise oblige any prisoner in his custody to buy any meat or drink of him, but if the prisoners or any or either of them shall out of choice deal with such gaoler for their provision or other thing, that then such gaoler shall supply such prisoners with sufficient provisions and drink at reasonable rates.

THAT

GLAMOR-
GANSHIRE.

THAT if any difference should happen to arise between the gaoler and prisoners with regard to the goodness of the beds or bed cloaths or the goodness and price of the provisions the gaoler shall find such prisoners with, that then such difference shall be submitted to the arbitration of the treasurer of the said county for the time being, who is hereby desired, and as far as we can, empowered, to settle and adjust such differences and give such relief therein as shall be reasonable and just to the party grieved, and if it shall happen that either party shall think himself aggrieved by such adjustment, he may appeal from such order or determination as such treasurer shall make in the matter to the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden for the said county.

In order to enforce the prisoners in the said gaol to pay duly and regularly for such chambers as they shall take, or such beds, bed cloaths, meat and drink as such gaoler shall find them with at the prices and in manner aforesaid, We do hereby give the gaoler, upon their neglect and refusal of payment for one whole month together, liberty to turn them out of their said rooms and chambers into the common rooms, until such time that they shall have fully and *bona fide* paid what shall be so due from them to the said gaoler.

Michl. Richards, Wm. Morgan, Roger Powell.

Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1739.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT COWBRIDGE.

GLAMOR
GANSHIRE

In each of the two new rooms, besides the window, there are five apertures of about a foot diameter for the circulation of air. Court not secure; no water.

1779, June 7, Prisoners 2.

CARDIFF TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms arched with brick under the town-hall. No court; no sewer; no water.

1779, June 8, One Debtor.

SWANSEY TOWN GAOL.

ONE ROOM in the *castle* for debtors; and a dark room for felons &c. under the *town-hall*.

1779, June 7, No prisoners.

C O N C L U S I O N.

HAVING thus, according to my ability, completed the design I had engaged in, it was my intention immediately to have retired to the tranquil enjoyment of that easy competence a kind Providence has bestowed upon me:—happy in the idea, that I had in some degree been the instrument of alleviating the sufferings of a numerous and unhappy set of people, and had excited the attention of my countrymen to an important object of civil policy. May I be permitted, too, to say, that I felt additional satisfaction, in having avoided giving any possible occasion to impute what I had done to self-interested views. For as nothing but a consciousness of duty could have enabled me to go through all the disagreeable scenes which lay in my way, so I had the happiness of being placed out of the reach of any other incitements.

My resolution of resigning all further public concern in this matter was, however, broken in upon by the urgent persuasions of some, who were pleased to think me a proper person to assist in the
super-

superintendence of one of those great and useful plans I had recommended to the notice of the public. I was the more readily induced to comply with their sollicitations, from a confidence that the persons associated with me had the same general ideas with myself respecting the execution of the proposed plan, and would co-operate in it with the greatest zeal and intelligence.

It remains now to be tried, how far the wise and humane intentions of the legislature can be accomplished in this country; and in what degree we can avail ourselves of those lights, which it was the particular purpose of my foreign journeys to collect.

T A B L E I.

De par les Commissaires pour le Soins des Malades & des Blessés de la Marine, et pour l'Echange des Prisonniers de Guerre.

REGLES que tous les Prisonniers de Guerre, dans la *Grande Bretagne*, & l'*Irlande*, doivent observer.

LES ordres donnés par l'Agent, ayant soin des prisonniers, doivent être observés sans réplique ou dispute. Qu'aucun des prisonniers ose insulter; menacer, maltraiter, & encore moins frapper le guichetier, ni personne par l'Agent employé aux affaires de la prison, sous peine de la punition qu'ordonneront Messieurs les Commissaires, et de perdre leur tour d'être échangés; d'être étroitement enfermés, et privés de la moitié de leur vivres.

Tous les prisonniers, lors que l'agent en fera la revue, répondront à leurs noms; et si dans la liste donnée à l'agent quelque erreur se trouve, ils l'indiqueront, afin de la corriger; et ainsi prévoir la confusion qui résulteroit des méprises des noms.

Pour les prisonniers refusants de répondre à leurs noms à la revue, seront punis par la privation de leurs vivres, jusqu'à ce qu'ils s'y soumettent.

IV.

Si il arrive du dommage aux lieux où les prisonniers seront gardés, soit en voulant s'échapper, ou autrement, de propos délibéré; les frais de la réparation seront payés des

des vivres de ceux qui auront ainsi contrevenu ; et si les coupables ne peuvent être découverts, tous les prisonniers ensemble contribueront de leurs vivres, aux frais de cette réparation.

V.

QUICONQUE s'échappera de prison, étant répris, y sera mis au cachot ; et n'y aura que demi-ration de vivres, jusqu'à ce qu'il aura ainsi payé les frais faits pour le saisir et le ramener ; et de plus il perdra son tour d'échange ; un officier ainsi contrevenant, sera dès-lors regardé et traité comme simple matelot.

VI.

Il est défendu de se battre, se quereller, ou faire désordre dans les prisons, ou aux endroits où il sera permis aux prisonniers de prendre l'air, sous peine de punition selon que l'offense l'exigera.

VII.

LES prisons seront tenues nettes & propres par les matelots, et cela tour à tour, comme l'agent l'ordonnera ; & tout matelot qui refusera ce service à son tour, & qui en aura été averti, sera privé de ses vivres jusqu'à ce qu'il s'y soumette.

VIII.

LES prisonniers doivent informer l'agent, des hardes, ou autres choses dont ils peuvent avoir besoin, et pour lesquels ils auront de quoi payer ; et l'agent a ordre non seulement de permettre qu'ils en soient fournis, mais aussi d'avoir un soin tout particulier, qu'on ne leur en impose dans les prix.

IX.

DANS chaque prison les prisonniers pourront nommer trois, ou cinq d'entre eux, et les changer quand il leur plaira, pour l'examen des vivres ; afin de voir s'ils sont bons, & s'ils ont leur ration, soit pour le poids, soit pour la mesure ; suivant la table d'avitaillement ci-dessous. Et s'il se trouve quelque sujet de plainte, soit sur la manière de les appretêr, servir, ou dans quelqu'autre chose ; ils doivent, avec bienveillance, le faire savoir à l'agent ; qui, trouvant la plainte fondée, doit immédiatement y mettre ordre. S'il le néglige, ils doivent en avertir Messieurs les Commissaires, qui ne manqueront pas de leur rendre justice, à tous égards.

X.

LES boutiquiers (excepté ceux qui trafiquent dans des choses qu'il ne convient pas de vendre à des prisonniers,) seront permis de rester à la grande porte, depuis dix heures

heures du matin jusqu'à trois heures de l'après midi, pour vendre leur marchandises, à tels prisonniers, qui sont en fonds pour les payer sur le champ.

XI.

CELUI d'entre les prisonniers qui osera par ce moyen procurer des liqueurs, ou autre choses &c. qui ne conviennent pas à un prisonnier d'avoir, ou qui recevra, ou livrera aucune lettre, fera puni de l'abus qu'il aura fait de cette indulgence.

TABLE D'AVITUAILLEMENT.

Jours.	Bierre.	Pain.	Boeuf.	Beurre.	Fromage.	Pois. *	Sel.
	Quartes.	Livres.	Livres.	Onces.	Onces.	Pintes.	Onces.
Dimanche	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Lundi	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
Mardi	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Mecredi	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
Jendredi	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Vendredi	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
Samedi	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	ou 6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Total	7	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	2	$2\frac{1}{3}$

* Ou un livre de bon chou chacun.

The allowance of salt, and the note to pease, I saw once only, in a table that seemed newly printed off.

**AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Prisoners convicted of Capital Crimes in SCOTLAND
from 1st January 1768 to 1st July 1779.**

This mark * denotes those that were pardoned; the rest were executed.

NORTHERN
CIRCUIT.

SOUTHERN
CIRCUIT.

WESTERN
CIRCUIT.

		ABER- DEEN.	PERTH.	INVER- NESS.	JED- BURGH.	DUM- FRIES.	AIR.	GLAS- GOW.	STIR- LING.	CRIMES.
1768	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Forger.
1769	*1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	Horse-stealing. Murder and Robbery.
1770	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Murder.
	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Street-robbery.
	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Forgery.
	2	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	House-breaking and Theft. Sheep stealing.
1771	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Robbery.
	*1	--	--	--	*1	--	--	--	--	Murder.
	--	--	--	--	*1	--	--	--	--	House-breaking and Theft. Theft.
1772	--	*1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Child-murder.
	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	Horse stealing.
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2	--	House-breaking and Theft. House-breaking and Theft.
1773	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Sheep stealing.
	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Murder and Robbery.
	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Horse-stealing.
	--	--	1	*1	1	--	--	--	*1	Murder.
	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	Robbing the Mail.
	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	Theft, Robbery, &c.
	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	Robbery.
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	House-breaking and Robbery.
1774	*3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Murder.
	*1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Returning from Transportation.
	*1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Horse-stealing.
	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Sheep-stealing.
	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	House-breaking and Theft.
	--	*1	--	--	--	*1	--	--	--	Theft of Cattle.
1775	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	Robbery.
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Theft.
1776	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Robbery.
	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Child-murder.
	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	Sheep-stealing and Theft.
	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Murder.
	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	Theft.
1777	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	*1	Robbery (about 1000 Pounds).
1778	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	Child-murder.
1779	--	--	--	*1	--	--	1	--	--	Theft of Cattle.
	12	5	7	5	5	1	1	7	3	57 Pardoned & 100 Executed.

T A B L E III.

NUMBER of CONVICTS Executed, for LONDON and MIDDLESEX,
during the last Eight Years.

	Murder.		Coiners.		Various Crimes.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
From Dec. 1771 to Dec. 1772	3	—	2	—	32	—	37
Dec. 1772 to Dec. 1773	1	1 burnt	1	—	29	—	32
Dec. 1773 to Dec. 1774	—	1	—	—	31	—	32
Dec. 1774 to Dec. 1775	1	1	3	—	40	1	46
Dec. 1775 to Dec. 1776	6	—	8	—	24	—	38
Dec. 1776 to Dec. 1777	2	—	1	—	29	—	32
Dec. 1777 to Dec. 1778	1	—	1	—	31	—	33
Dec. 1778 to Dec. 1779	—	—	2	1 burnt	19	1	23
	14	3	18	1	235	2	273

T A B L E IV.

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS in the Gaols and Prisons of ENGLAND and WALES, at the Time they were visited in 1779.

AS some County *gaols* are also the county *bridewells*, where *petty offenders* are not always separated from *felons*; in those places I include *petty offenders* under the article *felons* &c. The reason of my distinguishing the *seamen actors*, is to shew that a room or two in the gaoler's house may probably be sufficient for them, instead of a separate ward, as proposed in my general plan for a county gaol (edit. 1.) I have omitted mentioning all those prisons in which, at the time of my visiting, there were no persons confined.

	Debtors.		Felons Petty			Debtors.		Felons P.	
	Men.	Wom.	&c.	Offenders.		Men.	Wom.	&c.	Of
ABINGDON	1	0	0	0	<i>Bezerley</i>	0	0	0	1
— Bridewell	0	0	0	3	— Town	2	0	0	0
APPLEBY	7	1	2	0	— Hall-garth	1	0	0	0
AYLESBURY	6	0	12	0	<i>Birmingham</i>	0	0	0	8
— Bridewell	0	0	0	3	<i>Bedwin</i>	0	0	0	13
<i>Aylbham</i>	0	0	0	4	— Sheriff's Ward	12	1	0	0
<i>Barking</i>	0	0	0	1	<i>Boston</i>	0	0	2	0
<i>Barford</i>	2	0	0	0	<i>Bradford</i>	11	1	0	0
<i>Bath</i>	10	0	0	2	BRECON	3	0	3	0
<i>Bathy</i>	17	1	0	0	<i>Bristol</i>	41	6	9	0
BEAUMARIS	4	0	1	0	— Bridewell	0	0	0	8
<i>Beeles</i>	0	0	0	9	— Lawford's-gate	0	0	0	5
BEDFORD	7	0	2	0	<i>Buntingford</i>	0	0	0	1
— Bridewell	0	0	0	2	<i>Bury St. Edmunds</i>	18	0	5	0
<i>Berkhamsted</i>	0	0	0	1	— Bridewell	0	0	0	2
<i>Berwick</i>	2	0	0	0	CAMBRIDGE	20	1	2	0

	Debtors.		Felons	Petty		Debtors.		Felons	Pet.
	Men.	Wom.	&c.	Offenders.		Men.	Wom.	&c.	Off.
<i>Cambridge</i> Bridewell	0	0	0	7	<i>Dover</i> Castle	3	0	0	0
— Town	1	0	2	0	— Town	1	0	1	0
— Bridewell	0	0	0	6	DURHAM	12	2	22	0
<i>Canterbury</i>	2	0	2	0	— Bridewell	0	0	0	9
— Bridewell	0	0	0	4	<i>Ely</i>	7	0	1	0
CARDIFF	2	1	0	0	— Bridewell	0	0	0	2
— Town	1	0	0	0	EXETER	0	0	33	0
CARDIGAN	1	1	0	0	— Sheriff's Ward	35	1	0	0
CARLISLE	32	0	21	0	— City	2	0	2	0
— City	2	1	0	0	— Bridewell	0	0	0	27
CARMARTHEN	13	1	8	0	FLINT	1	0	3	0
— Town	0	0	1	0	<i>Fokingham</i>	0	0	0	2
CARNARVON	5	0	1	0	<i>Gainborough</i>	0	0	0	5
CHELMSFORD	34	0	7	0	GLOUCESTER	15	1	24	0
— Bridewell	0	0	0	27	— City	1	0	1	0
CHESTER	18	1	4	0	<i>Gosport</i>	0	0	0	9
— City	6	1	5	0	<i>Guildford</i>	0	0	0	3
— Bridewell	0	0	0	1	<i>Halifax</i>	5	0	0	0
<i>Chesham</i> Bridewell	0	0	0	1	<i>Halsted</i>	0	0	0	5
<i>Chichester</i>	0	0	0	6	HAVERFORDWEST	1	0	2	0
<i>Clare</i>	0	0	0	1	— Town	0	1	0	0
<i>Colchester</i>	0	0	4	0	HEREFORD	18	1	9	0
— Bridewell	0	0	0	1	— City	4	0	0	0
<i>Coventry</i>	5	0	4	0	HERTFORD	1	0	17	0
— Bridewell	0	0	0	1	— Bridewell	0	0	0	1
<i>Cowbridge</i>	0	0	0	2	HORSHAM	12	0	6	0
<i>Dartford</i>	0	0	0	5	<i>Hull</i>	8	0	1	0
DERBY	12	0	6	0	— Bridewell	0	0	0	11
<i>Devizes</i>	1	0	0	14	HUNTINGDON	10	1	14	0
DOLGELLY	3	0	2	0	IPSWICH	22	2	23	0
DORCHESTER	14	0	6	0	IWELCHESTER	32	1	15	0
	352	6	73	76		390	10	174	74

T A B L E S.

Debtors.				Felons Petty				Debtors. Felons			
Men. Wom.		&c.		Offenders.		Men. Wom.		&c.		Men. Wom.	
<i>Kettering</i>	0	0	0	2		<i>Ludlow</i>	0	0	2	0	
<i>Kingston</i>	3	0	0	0		<i>Lynn Regis</i>	3	0	2	0	
— Bridewell	0	0	0	6		MAIDSTONE	15	0	23	0	
LANCASTER	67	5	11	0		— Bridewell	0	0	0	13	
LAUNCESTON	0	0	4	0		<i>Manchester</i>	0	0	0	11	
<i>Lavenham</i>	0	0	0	3		<i>Marlborough</i>	0	0	0	4	
LEICESTER	22	1	10	0		<i>Middlewich</i>	0	0	0	5	
— Bridewell	0	0	0	8		MONMOUTH	6	0	12	0	
— Town	3	0	2	0		MONTGOMERY	4	0	3	0	
<i>Lewes</i>	0	0	0	8		— Bridewell	0	0	0	1	
LINCOLN	32	0	14	0		MORPETH	9	1	6	0	
— City	1	0	0	0		— Bridewell	0	0	0	3	
<i>Litchfield</i>	3	0	1	0		<i>Nantwich</i>	2	0	0	0	
<i>Liverpool</i>	22	3	0	0		<i>Newcastle</i>	13	1	4	0	
— Bridewell	0	0	0	8		— small Gaol	0	0	0	1	
LONDON Bridewell	0	0	0	13		— Bridewell	0	0	0	7	
— Borough } Compter }	13	3	2	0		<i>Newport, Essex</i>	0	0	0	9	
— Clerkenwell	0	0	45	0		NORTHAMPTON	14	1	15	0	
— Bridewell	0	0	0	171		— Town	1	0	0	0	
— Fleet	177	7	0	0		NORWICH	23	1	29	0	
— King's Bench	473	25	0	0		— City	19	0	5	0	
— Marthalsea	88	4	0	0		— Bridewell	0	0	0	7	
— Newgate	46	5	141	0		NOTTINGHAM	12	0	5	0	
— New Ludgate	15	0	0	0		— Town	2	0	0	0	
— Poultry Compt.	43	3	0	0		OAKHAM	3	0	1	0	
— Savoy	0	0	0	98		<i>Odiam</i>	0	0	0	5	
— Tothill-Fields } Bridewell }	0	0	0	74		OXFORD	12	1	4	0	
— Whitechapel	5	0	0	0		<i>Peterborough</i>	1	0	0	0	
— Wood-Ilreet } Compter }	32	6	11	0		— Bridewell	0	0	0	1	
						<i>Petworth</i>	0	0	0	2	
						<i>Plymouth</i>	1	0	0	0	
						<i>Portsmouth</i>	6	0	1	0	
	1035	62	241	391			146	5	112	0	

T A B L E S.

	Debtors.		Felons	Petty		Debtors.		Felons	Pet.
	Men.	Wom.	&c.	Offenders.		Men.	Wom.	&c.	Off.
DEPTEFORD	2	0	2	0	<i>Stafford</i> Bridewell	0	0	0	9
<i>Driffield</i>	0	0	0	17	<i>Stowham</i>	10	0	0	10
READING	8	1	9	0	<i>Taunton</i>	0	0	0	10
— Bridewell	0	0	0	7	<i>Thetford</i>	0	0	1	0
<i>Richmond</i>	6	0	0	1	<i>Thirsk</i>	0	0	0	2
<i>Rippon</i> Liberty	3	0	0	0	<i>Urk</i>	0	0	0	7
— Town	1	0	0	1	<i>Wakefield</i>	0	0	0	20
<i>Rochester</i>	2	0	0	0	<i>Walsingham</i>	0	0	0	2
RUTHIN	2	0	2	0	WARWICK	21	1	28	0
<i>St. Alban's</i> Liberty	0	0	1	0	— Bridewell	0	0	0	12
— Bridewell	0	0	0	3	WINCHESTER	12	0	26	0
<i>St. George's Fields</i> } Bridewell	0	0	0	44	— Bridewell	0	0	0	11
SALISBURY	16	1	15	0	<i>Windjor</i> Castle	1	0	0	0
— City	1	0	1	0	— Town	0	0	1	0
<i>Sheffield</i>	8	0	0	0	<i>Wylcuch</i>	1	1	0	0
<i>Shipton-Mallet</i>	0	0	0	19	<i>Witney</i>	0	0	0	7
<i>Sherborn</i>	0	0	0	2	<i>Wolverhampton</i>	0	0	0	2
SHERWEEBURY	19	4	10	0	<i>Woodbridge</i>	0	0	0	1
— Town	1	0	0	8	WORCESTER	18	1	8	0
— Bridewell	0	0	0	8	— Bridewell	0	0	0	6
<i>Southampton</i> } Sheriff's Ward	3	0	0	0	— City	5	1	4	0
— Town	0	0	1	0	<i>Wrexham</i>	0	0	0	2
— Bridewell	0	0	0	1	<i>Wymundham</i>	0	0	0	5
SOUTHWARK	20	3	14	0	<i>Yarmouth</i>	4	0	4	0
<i>Southwell</i>	0	0	0	17	YORK	64	9	16	0
<i>Spalding</i>	0	0	0	2	— City	9	3	2	0
STAFFORD	40	0	14	0	— St. Peter's	5	0	1	0
	132	9	69	130	— Bridewell	0	0	0	8
						140	16	91	114
									Total,

Now, I have visited all the County gaols, and I think all the County bridewells, as also many of the corporation and private-property prisons, yet as there are some few of the two latter which I did not see in 1779, we may add *sixty* more prisoners on their account; and then probably we shall have nearly the average number of persons confined at one time in the prisons of this kingdom.

T A B L E S.

<i>Total,</i>	Men Debtors	—	—	—	3359.
	Women Debtors	—	—	—	119.
	Felons &c.	—	—	—	798.
	Petty Offenders	—	—	—	917.
	Supposed omitted	—	—	—	60.
					<hr/> 3853.
<i>add to above,</i>	Prisoners in the Hulk.	—	—	—	526.
					<hr/>
	<i>Total Number of Prisoners</i>	—	—	—	4379.

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